



ECONOMIC SURVEY MANIPUR 2007-08

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
IMPHAL**



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FOREWORD

I am very glad to learn that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur is releasing the 13th issue of the publication entitled “Economic Survey, Manipur, 2007-08”. It presents trend of growth and development in various sectors of the economy of Manipur by way of analytical presentations given in Part I and statistical tables in Part II. As the needs of data users have not only been growing but have diversified to a large extent in this modern age of Information Technology, such publication will be of great help in giving a broad picture of the state of economy of Manipur.

Various Central and State organization/department have extended valuable help and cooperation by making available the required information for the publication. I earnestly express my sincere thanks to all concerned organization/department. Further, I hope they will continue to extend their cooperation to enable the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur in executing its role as Nodal Agency for all statistical activities like documentation and dissemination of statistical information etc., thereby keeping the general public well aware of the changes taking place in the State.

I hope this publication will serve the needs of data users in general and Planners/Administrators/Policy makers and Research Scholars in particular. I would also like to congratulate all the Officers and staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur who have rendered their valuable services in bringing out this current issue.

(M.A. SATTAR)
COMMISSIONER
Government of Manipur

PREFACE

The Economic Survey, Manipur, 2007-08 presents a broad analysis of the latest economic situation of the state based on performance appraisal data collected from various sources. It is the 13th issue of the series.

2. The salient feature of the state's economy is briefly discussed in Part-I and supporting statistical tables are presented in Part - II. Some of the chapters/tables have been modified in the present issue on the basis of the data-base made available by different Agencies/Departments.

3. It is hoped that with the active co-operation of different Organisations/Departments, the Directorate will be able to make improvements in the quality and contents of the publication in its future issues. The co-operation and help extended spontaneously by different Departments of the Government, local bodies and private institutions are gratefully acknowledged. I am happy to put on record, my appreciation to all the officers and staff of the Economic Analysis (EA) Unit of the Directorate for their untiring efforts put in for preparation of this publication under the overall guidance of Shri P. Ibomcha Singh, Additional Director. The co-operation extended by the Coordination and Publication (COP) Unit of the Directorate in not only updating the data but also in ensuring the cohesiveness across the chapters deserves special thanks. The burden of the printing work was shouldered by the officials of the COP Unit. Their sincere efforts and hard work in bringing out the publication in time are gratefully acknowledged. The contribution of the Graphics Section in the cover design are also acknowledged with thanks.

4. I, sincerely, hope that this publication will prove to be useful to the planners, policy makers, social workers and research workers and will help in enhancing their understanding on the socio-economic scenario of Manipur State.

Suggestions for improvements in its future issue are most welcome.

Dated/Imphal
The 30th Jan., 2008

OINAM BIREN SINGH
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PART - I

CHAPTER I

GENERAL OBSERVATION

Manipur, one of the eight sisters of the North Eastern Region of India, is an isolated hill-girt state stretching between 92°58'E to 94°45'E longitudes and 23°50'N to 25°42'N latitudes. It is a charming place encircled by nine hill ranges on all sides with a small and beautiful oval shaped valley at the centre. The State has 352 kms. long international border with Burma (Myanmar) to the south-east and 502 kms. long border with the adjacent states of Nagaland on the north, Cachar District of Assam on the west and Chin Hills (Myanmar) and Mizoram on the south and the south-west and Surma Tract and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma) on the East. The altitude of the State above the mean sea level varies from 790 metres to 2020 metres. It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The actual rainfall of Manipur in 2004 was 2075.1 mm as against the normal rainfall of 1969.5 mm as recorded by the India Meteorological Department. The State has a salubrious climate.

1.1 Manipur, though tiny in size, has a distinct history of its own. The recorded history of Manipur can be obtained from the State Royal chronicle called the Cheitharol Kumpaba which covers the period from 33 AD to 1890 AD. During this period, altogether 74 (seventy four) kings ruled the State, of which Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33 AD to 121 AD) was the first and last was Kulachandra. Manipur was then a tiny independent kingdom.

1.1.1 Manipur lost her independence to the British India in the year 1891. From 1892 onwards it became a princely native state under the political control of Government of British India. Accordingly, the administration of the state came under the influence of a political agent by vesting all executive powers in him. This British Paramountcy continued till 1947 in which India got independence.

1.1.2 According to a merger agreement signed on 21st September, 1949 between Maharaja Budhachandra, the then king of Manipur and the government of India, the state was merged into India as a part "C" State on the 15th October, 1949 and administered by the President of India through a Chief Commissioner. Manipur ceased to be a part "C" State on

the 1st November, 1956 and became a Union Territory under the Union Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Territorial Council consisting of 30 elected members and 2(two) nominated members was constituted on 16-8-1957. However, the Territorial Council was replaced by a Territorial Legislative Assembly of 30 members and 2(two) nominated members from 23-7-1963. Manipur became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union with a Governor as the Head of the state on the 21st January, 1972 and the members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 60. The first popular Ministry, after attaining statehood, was installed on March 20, 1972.

1.2 Manipur has a geographical area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 percent of the total land surface of India. Ninety Percent of the total geographical area of the state i.e. 20,089 sq.kms. is covered by hills, the remaining area is a small valley covering only 2,238 sq.kms. and accounting for only one-tenth of the total area of the state.

1.2.1 According to 2001 Census, the population of the state is 22.9 lakhs registering a population density of 103 per sq.km. The population has increased by 4.57 lakhs during the decade 1991 to 2001. Out of the total population of the state, 11.6 lakhs were males and the rest 11.3 lakhs were females. There are 7 (seven) scheduled castes communities and 33 (thirtythree) different scheduled tribes of different ethnic groups presenting complicated socio-economic phenomena. There is apparent disparity in the level of income and consumption between the rich and the poor, between the urban elite and the rural poor, between the haves and have-nots and between the public living in the hills and in the valley.

1.2.2 The state has 33 towns (28 statutory towns and 5 census towns) and 2,391 villages (2315 inhabited and 76 uninhabited) as per 2001 census. Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. It has a population of about 2.46 lakhs and has almost all the facilities of a modern city. About 48 kms. away from Imphal towards south-east lies the Loktak Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region of India. This lake which covers an area of 216 sq.kms., is the biggest natural source of fish supply which is one of the important food items of the people of the state.

1.3 The state of Manipur splits up naturally into two tracts viz. the hills and the dales. The hill comprises of five districts namely (i) Senapati; (ii) Tamenglong; (iii) Churachandpur; (iv) Chandel; and (v) Ukhrul, while the valley consists of four districts viz. (i) Imphal East;

(ii) Imphal West; (iii) Bishnupur; and (iv) Thoubal. The valley areas of Manipur has two constituent parts, one of which is the Imphal valley in the heart of the state and the other is Jiri valley in the west beyond the pale of hill ranges bordering the Cachar District of Assam. The districts were further divided into sub-divisions. There are altogether 38 (thirty eight) sub-divisions. Table No. 1(a) of Part II gives a picture of Manipur State in figures at a glance and Table No. 1(b) shows the structure of the districts and administrative divisions. Of all the districts, the Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts together have a population of about 14 lakhs. With only about 10 (ten) percent of the state's total area, these four districts together provide habitation to about 62 percent of the total population of the state. As a result, the valley is a thickly populated area with a density of 631 persons per sq.km. as against 44 persons per sq.km. in the hills. As per 2001 census, the average density of the state is 103 persons per sq.km. as against the all India average of 313 persons per sq.km. Majority of the population in the hill regions are scheduled tribes while the valley is inhabited mainly by the Meiteis, Muslims etc.

1.4 Demographic features :

Population of a country is its most important asset and demographic indicator. The population of Manipur as per 2001 census was 22.9 lakhs comprising 11.6 lakhs of males and 11.3 lakhs of females. Population of Manipur constitute nearly 0.22 percent of the total population of India. As on 1st March, 2008, the population of the state is estimated to be 26.4 lakhs which is likely to reach 27.9 lakhs in the year 2011. The density of population of Manipur as per 2001 census was 103 persons per sq.km. as against 82 persons per sq. km. in 1991 census. The sex ratio for the state as a whole has improved from 958 females per 1000 males in 1991 to 974 females per 1000 males in 2001.

1.4.1 The progress of urbanisation in the state is found to be very slow. The number of towns and cities has grown at a low rate. It rose from 1 (one) town in 1951 to 33 towns in 2001. But Manipur ranks second among the North Eastern States of India in respect of urbanisation. The urban population has increased from 5.06 lakhs in 1991 to 5.76 lakhs in 2001.

1.4.2 In terms of literacy, Manipur ranks second among the North Eastern States of India as per 2001 census. The literacy rate has increased from 59.89 percent in 1991 to 70.53 percent in 2001. Among the males, it has increased from 71.63 percent in 1991 to 80.30 percent in 2001, whereas among females, it has increased from 47.60 percent in 1991 to 60.50 percent

in 2001. The literacy rate for the rural areas is 67.30 percent and for the urban areas it is 79.30 percent as per 2001 census.

1.5 State Domestic Product :

The State Domestic Product and the per capita income reflect overall performance of the state's economy during a given period. The growth in State Domestic Product of Manipur is largely dependent on agricultural productions.

1.5.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur for 2006-07 at current prices is estimated to be Rs.6438 crores as against Rs.5714 crores for the year 2005-06 registering an increase of 12.67 percent. At constant (1999-00) prices, GSDP in 2006-07 is estimated at Rs.5512 crores as against Rs.4962 crores in the previous year showing an increase of 11.10 percent. The average annual exponential growth rates between 1999-00 to 2006-07 are worked out to be 9.72 percent and 7.50 percent for current and constant prices respectively.

1.5.2 The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2006-07 is estimated at Rs.5,779 crores as compared to Rs.5120 crores for 2005-06 registering an increase of 12.87 percent over the previous year. Per capita income at current prices is worked out to be Rs.22,495 in 2006-07 as compared to Rs.20,326 in 2005-06 indicating an increase of 10.67 percent.

1.5.3 And the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1999-00) prices for the year 2006-07 is placed at Rs.5042 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 11.50 percent. The per capita income at constant (1999-00) prices for the year 2006-07 is estimated at Rs.19,625 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 9.33 percent.

1.6 Price Situation :

Prices serve as signals to producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. Prices represent the terms on which people and firms exchange different commodities. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production where firms/businesses sell goods and buy factors of production. Everything has a price and price level played an important role in the economy of a Country/State. The rising trend of prices in the state continued to be a matter of great concern for the economy of the state.

1.6.1 In order to assess the price situation in the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of consumer goods and services from all the District Headquarters market. In addition to the retail prices, the Directorate also collects wholesale prices of some selected commodities for Imphal (Khwai) market. The wholesale price of rice per quintal in 2007 was recorded to be Rs.1,350. In case of arhar dal, price per quintal in 2007 was recorded to be Rs.4,200 which is about 58 times those prevalent in 1961.

1.6.2 The retail price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The retail price of rice stood at Rs.14 per kg. during the year 2007. In the case of arhar dal, the price during the year 2005 and 2006, remain the same as Rs. 36.00 per kg but an increase of 26.39% is observed in 2007 over the previous year.

1.7 Budgetary Position :

State Budget shows the complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State. Aggregate receipt is estimated to be Rs.8175.36 crores in 2007-08 including Rs.2762.16 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.5413.20 crores of capital receipts. While revenue receipts is estimated to decrease by 7.58 percent in 2007-08 over the previous year 2006-07, capital receipt is estimated to increase by 19.51 percent. The overall increase in receipts is accounted to be 8.74 percent. The aggregate expenditure (revenue and capital disbursements) in 2007-08 is anticipated to be Rs.8086.90 crores which is about 6.64 percent more than that of 2006-07. The overall surplus anticipated during the financial year 2007-08 is Rs.88.46 crores.

1.8 Plan Size :

Out of the total projected outlay of Rs. 8,154 crores for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), Rs. 1374.32 crores is proposed for the annual plan, 2007-08. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the State's allotment as approved by the Planning Commission Rs.2,804 was crores which is about 15.55 percent more than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, the actual expenditure incurred during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

were Rs.197.29 crores, Rs.286.62 crores, Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 610.90 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively.

1.8.1 Out of the total Projected outlay of Rs.8154 crores of the Eleventh Plan, the highest priority is given to Energy with Rs. 1505.20 crores which is 18.46% of the total outlay followed by Irrigation and Flood Control with Rs. 772.38 crores and Industry and minerals with Rs. 656.14 crores.

1.8.2 In the Agreed outlay of Rs.1374.32 crores for the Annual Plan, 2007-08, Irrigation and Flood Control has been given an outlay of Rs.249.04 crores (18.12 percent). The Energy sector received Rs.104.68 crores ((7.62 percent). Industry and Minerals sector has been given an outlay of Rs.87.47 crores (6.36 percent). The transport sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.184.62 crores (13.43 percent). The outlay for the other sectors were Rs.54.49 crores (3.97 percent) for General Economic Services, Rs.38.33 crores (2.80 percent) for Rural Development, Rs.56.38 crores (4.10 percent) for the Special Area Programmes, Rs.32.75 crores (2.38 percent) for Science , Technology and Environment and Rs.18.99 crores (1.38 percent) for Agriculture and Allied Activities. The Social Service sector including Education, Health, Water Supply and Welfare of scheduled tribes and castes etc., has been given an outlay of Rs.489.15 crores (35.59 percent). The General Services sector is provided with an outlay of Rs.58.42 crores i.e., 4.25 percent of the total outlay.

For the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 1229.61 has been proposed. General Economic Services gets top priority with Rs. 396.52 crores followed by Irrigation and Flood Control with Rs. 344.09 crores and Energy with Rs. 153.25 crores.

1.9 Agriculture and Allied Sector :

Agriculture sector has a vital place in the economy of the state. It contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product. 52.19 percent of the workers in Manipur are engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers. However, the performance of agriculture in the state mainly depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hills. Rice is the staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas and it accounts for about 98 percent of the total foodgrain production of the State in 2006-07. The production of rice in 2006-07 is estimated at 3.89 lakh tonnes which is more than the preceding year's rice output of 3.86 lakh

tonnes. In case of maize, production in 2006-07 is estimated to be 8.27 thousand tonnes as against 7.94 thousand tonnes in the preceding year.

1.9.1 Horticulture :

Manipur is suitable for the development of horticulture. Besides, there is ample scope for bringing more land under fruit cultivation in the hill areas. Even in the plains, soil conditions are conducive to production of citrus fruits, banana, guava, peaches, apricot, papaya etc. There is sufficient scope for cultivation of pineapples in the medium high range of the hills in Manipur. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, orange, lemon, banana, guava, peaches etc. Now-a-days apples are grown in the hills of Manipur. For the promotion of healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticultural marketing. The average annual production of fruits and vegetables during the year 2003-04 were 2.22 lakh MT and 0.57 lakh MT respectively.

1.9.2 Livestock :

According to the livestock census conducted in 2003, there were 11.03 lakhs livestock in Manipur. Of these 4.18 lakh were cattle, 0.77 lakhs were buffaloes and 4.15 lakhs were pigs. The poultry population was recorded to be 29.41 lakhs. The main livestock production in the state are milk, egg and meat. The total milk production in 2006-07 was 78 thousand tonnes which was 1.62 percent more than the production of 76.76 thousand tonnes in 2005-06. The estimated production of eggs in 2006-07 was numbering at 832 lakhs showing a decrease of 0.32 percent over the production of 832 lakhs in 2005-06. The estimated meat production for the year 2006-07 was 24 thousand tonnes which is about 37% more than the production of 17.57 thousand tonnes in 2005-06.

1.9.3 Forest :

The state has vast area of forest covering as much as 17,418 sq.kms. which forms about 78 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The actual area under forest is about 15 percent higher than the recorded forests area of the state. Of the total forests area, reserved forests and protected forests accounts for 1,467 sq.kms. and 4,171 sq.kms. during 2005-06. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms. is treated as 'Unclassed forest'. The important major forests products are timber, firewoods, bamboos, cane etc. The production of timber other than teak has shown a raise from 3.17 thousand cubic metres in 2004-05 to 8.78 thousand

cubic metres in 2005-06. The Forest Department have distributed 7,70,000 seedlings under the scheme of Social Forestry during Vanamahotsava 2007.

1.9.4 Fisheries :

Though the state has no marine fishery, it has vast inland fishery resources like ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The target source of fish is the Loktak lake. The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2005-06 was estimated to be 18.22 thousand tonnes as against the 17.80 thousand tonnes in 2004-05 showing an increase of 2.36 percent over the previous year.

1.10 Rural Development :

Manipur lives in villages. The rural population contributes about 74.89 percent of the total population. Enhancement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society has been one of the basic objectives of development planning of the state. In order to achieve this goal a number of programmes viz. NREGS (National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme), SGSY (Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), SGRY (Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana), IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana), PMGY (Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) etc. have been implemented in the state. These programmes ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through Self-employment ventures.

1.11 Manufacturing :

In spite of the fact that Manipur is endowed with mineral and forest resources, industrialisation has been painfully slow in the state. This is because of shyness of capital, acute transport bottleneck, shortage of power and lack of entrepreneurial activity and technical skills. Despite persistent efforts made by the Government, the state continues to be an industrially backward state. Various policies and programmes with the provisions of packages of incentives and concessions could do little in this regard. Almost all the public undertaking industries of the state were facing financial problems and there was paucity of fund for maintenance. So the Government has decided to wind up at least five of its loss making industries as the proposals for privatisation also fails as there were no takers. Manipur Cycle Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. (MSMCL), Manipur Pulp and Allied Products Ltd. (MPAPL) and Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. are the public undertaking industries to be wind up. The only industrial activity worth the name in the state is handloom and handicrafts. The

handloom industry accounts for a good number of female workers in the working population. The products are in great demand within the state and also even in the national and international markets.

1.11.1 Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy of the state. It is contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and export, thus playing a vital role in fulfilling the socio-economic objectives. For speedy growth of small-scale industries, Government had brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March 2006, the number of registered permanent SSI stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to at least 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores.

1.11.2 Indo Myanmar Border Trade :

The Indo Myanmar Border Trade was operationalised from 12th April, 1995. The Central Government is making an effort to frame a policy for development of trade with South East Asia under India's **Look East Policy**. In connection with the border trade, the then Union Minister of State visited Imphal and Moreh on 29th September, 2006 and announced for development of Moreh Town by creating an integrated Check Post (ICP) adjacent to international boundary within Land Customs Station, Moreh. The State Government was entrusted the task of acquiring land measuring 45.50 acres at the cost of about Rs. 125 crores. With the objective of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bilateral trade, a team of Myanmar delegation visited Manipur on 28th February, 2007 and also a one-day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

1.11.3 Sericulture :

Manipur has 4 (four) varieties of Silk viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar. To provide employment particularly to womenfolk, Manipur Sericulture Project was initiated with the assistance of the Government of Japan through Government of India, 94.71% plantation was achieved. With the help of Central Silk Board, the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) has been implemented since 2003-04. During 2007-08, Catalytic Development Programme is being implemented with financial assistance of Rs. 1.12 crore from the Central Silk Board and Ministry of Textiles.

1.12 Power :

Though power plays a vital role in the development of the state, Manipur is facing the problem of power shortage. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchase of power from outside the state has been rising at a higher rate. During the year 2006-07, the total installed capacity of power in the state was 47,252 Kw. whereas the total availability of power from all sources was 4996.50 lakh kwh. The estimated per capita availability of power has been decreasing and stood at 194.48 Kwh. in 2006-07.

1.12.1 Under Rural Electrification programme, 1942 villages have been electrified as on 31st March, 2007 which is about 81.73 percent of the total number of villages.

1.12.2 The Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA) has electrified 93 remote villages in Henglep sub-division of Churachandpur District and 1 (one) in Bishnupur District with Solar Home Lighting system.

1.13 Transport and Communication :

The state has neither railways nor navigable waterways and the transport system is synonymous with road communication. The only major functional railhead linking Manipur with the rest of India is at Dimapur town of Nagaland state which is 215 kms. away from Imphal. A railhead has been extended from Silchar to Jiribam. It covers only 1.5 kms. of railway line over the state of Manipur. Manipur has air links with Kolkata, New Delhi, Silchar, Guwahati and Aizawl.

1.13.1 The state has a very poor road communication facility. Highways/Roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its overall growth. The main artery of communication is the 325 kms. long National Highway No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighbouring state of Nagaland. From Imphal it runs in the south-east for another 110 kms. to the International border town of Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of transport service during night time and one-way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur. Another road of

considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highways No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Silchar in Assam via Jiribam on the western fringe of the Manipur valley. The National Highways covering 967 kms. by the end of March, 2005 constituted 11.18 percent of the total road length of the state and the State Highways covering 668 kms. accounts for 7.72 percent of the total road length of the state. The state had a total road length of 8,648 kms. of which the length of surfaced and unsurfaced roads were 4,573 kms. and 4,075 kms. respectively.

1.14 Banking :

The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of a state can hardly be exaggerated. By the end of March, 2007 there were altogether 77 scheduled commercial banks in the state. The average population per bank offices of the state was about 38 thousands. The per capita deposits and per capita credit were to the tune of Rs.4781 and Rs.2556 respectively.

1.15 Education :

Education, being the base for the development of human resources, improving those infrastructures related with it continued to be one of the main objectives of the state Government. Implementation of various programmes, schemes/projects has been taken up to achieve overall quality education. The total number of educational institutions (Schools, Colleges, Universities) in the state during the year 2002-2003 stood at 4284 showing an increase of 2.41 percent over that of the previous year. The enrolment of school students has increased by 17.09 percent during 2002-2003 over that of the previous year. While the overall literacy was 59.89 percent in 1991, it has increased to 70.5 percent as per 2001 census. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:19 during the year 2002-2003.

1.15.1 In 2007, free text books worth Rs. 3.92 crores was provided to 2,76,120 students (SC/ST) of class I to VIII under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme.

1.16 Public Distribution System :

Public Distribution System is operating through a network of fair price shops in the state to provide the essential commodities at a reasonable price fixed by the Government. The total number of fair price shops functioning in the state by the end of March, 2007 was 2,551. During 2007-08, through the network of Fair Price Shops, under Targeted Public Distribution

System, 68,274 tonnes of rice and 4,178 tonnes of sugar were distributed. Construction of 2,500 tonnes capacity Godown under SPA have also been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur Districts.

1.17 Health Services :

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the state Government. Medical and Health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 541 hospitals/dispensaries with a total manpower of 888 doctors and 1,055 nurses, midwives and dias. The number of beds available was 2,290. Out of 1075.6 thousands patients treated in 2005-06, 51.8 thousands were indoor patients while 1023.8 thousands were outdoor patients.

1.18 Water Supply :

The National Water policy aims at providing safe drinking water and basic sanitations to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of the rural and urban areas. By the end of 31st December, 2006, 2873 habitations were provided with drinking water facilities under centrally sponsored scheme of Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). To bridge the gap between the demand and supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas, a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal city phase – I has been formulated. During the Ninth Plan, the extension of existing Kangchup plant has been commissioned under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French assistance.

1.19 Sanitation :

With the objective of improving the sanitary condition of Imphal City, Sewerage Project with French Assistance has been started and targeted for completion in October, 2009. The project was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 134.75 crores (Rs. 92.21 crores and Rs. 41.54 crores as State and EAP components respectively.)

1.20 Tourism :

The state has immense scope for promotion of tourism. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer, on the bank of Loktak lake, INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang, Siroi National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-East of India, Khongjom War Memorial at Khongjom are the major tourist spots

of the state. Efforts are being made to develop an eco-tourism park at Nongmaiching and Sadu Chiru waterfalls as tourist spots. During the year 2006-07, 263 foreign tourists and 1,20,572 domestic tourists came to the state.

1.21 Empowerment of women :

To empower women and bring them into the main stream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional machineries at various levels and adequate resources has been created. There is substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 60.50 percent as per 2001 census.

1.22 Employment Situation :

Employment situation in the state is not much encouraging as compared to other states of India. As per the employment exchange statistics, the number of persons newly registered in 17 employment Exchanges in the state during the year 2006-07 was 35,475 persons. The number of persons on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 5,83,653 persons as on 31st March, 2007.

1.22.1 Economic Census is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the Geographical boundaries of the country. Five Economic Censuses have been conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005.

As per the results of the Fifth Economic Census 2005, there are 1,04,732 enterprises in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 54.98% are in the rural areas and 45.02% in the urban areas. Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is found to be 2,36,076 of which 1,20,355 and 1,15,721 workers are respectively engaged in economic activities operated in rural and urban areas of the state.

1.23 Poverty :

The number of person below poverty line is 3.76 lakhs (22.3%) and 0.20 lakhs (3.3%) in the rural and urban Manipur respectively according to 61st Round (2004-05) of NSS.

1.24 Pattern of Consumption :

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected in the nature of consumption by the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure.

1.24.1 According to the 61st Round (July, 2004 to June, 2005) of NSS, the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in the rural areas of Manipur was Rs.614.20 whereas in the case of urban areas, it was Rs.726.38. This indicates that the quality of life in the urban areas are better than those in the rural areas.

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Population of a country is its most important asset and resource for all kinds of development. In terms of size of population, Manipur is the fourth largest State in the North Eastern Region of India. Population of Manipur constitutes 5.88% of the total population of 8 (eight) north eastern states including Sikkim where it comprises nearly 0.22 percent of the total population of India. Population pressure is found to be increasing day by day reducing the man-land ratio from about 1: 7.85 hectares in 1901 to 1: 0.97 hectares in 2001. With such a size of population to support on so small area, the State of Manipur finds itself in great difficulty in making any significant dent on its poverty and economic backwardness.

2.1 Area and population:

Manipur is a small State with an area of 22,327 sq.kms. which constitutes 0.7 percent of the Indian Union according to 2001 census. It is situated in the far flung north-eastern border of India. In terms of area, Manipur ranks twentieth among the states of India and fourth in the north-eastern states of India. Manipur stood in the fourth position according to the population size in 2001 amongst the north-eastern states of India where it ranked first in terms of sex-ratio. The following Table No. 2.1 gives a comparative picture of the population statistics of North-Eastern States of India.

Table No. 2.1 Population Statistics of North Eastern States of India – 2001 census

State	Area (sq. km.)	Population (person)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (Female per'000 male)
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,97,968	13	893
Assam	78,438	2,66,55,528	340	935
Meghalaya	22,429	23,18,822	103	972
Manipur	22,327	22,93,896	103	974
Mizoram	21,081	8,88,573	42	935
Nagaland	16,579	19,90,036	120	900
Sikkim	7,096	5,40,851	76	875
Tripura	10,486	31,99,203	305	948
North Eastern States	2,62,179	3,89,84,857	149	936
All India	32,87,263	1,02,87,37,436	313	933

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

The total geographical area of the State was recorded as 22,347 sq. kms. in 1961 census. It was recorded as 22,356 sq. kms. in 1971 census however it was recorded as 22,327 sq. kms. in 1981 census. The area of the State has remained the same as 22,327 sq.kms. in 1991 and 2001 censuses.

Geo-climatically the state may be clubbed into 2 (two) regions such as the hill and the valley. The valley region is very small with an area of 2,238 sq. kms. which is 10 percent of the total State area, but this is one of the most thickly populated region of the state. The hill constitutes 20,089 sq. kms., 90 percent of the total State area and therefore, it is approximately 9 times the size of the valley area. The density of population per sq. km. in the hill is 44 as against 630 in the valley. District-wise break-up of area and population of Manipur as per the final result of 2001 census is presented in Table No. 2.2.

Table No. 2.2 Area and Population of Manipur by Districts according to 2001 census

Region/District	Area		Population		Population Density (per sq. km.)
	Sq. km.	P.C. to total	'000 Nos.	P.C. to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Hill	20,089	90.0	883	38.5	44
Senapati	3,271	14.7	285	12.4	87
Tamenglong	4,391	19.7	111	4.9	25
Churachandpur	4,570	20.5	228	9.9	50
Chandel	3,313	14.8	118	5.1	36
Ukhrul	4,544	20.3	141	6.2	31
B. Valley	2,238	10.0	1,411	61.5	630
Imphal East	709	3.2	395	17.2	557
Imphal West	519	2.3	444	19.4	855
Bishnupur	496	2.2	208	9.1	419
Thoubal	514	2.3	364	15.8	708
Manipur	22,327	100.0	2,294	100.0	103

The population of Manipur as per the final results of 2001 census was 22.9 lakhs consisting of 11.6 lakhs of males and 11.3 lakhs of females. In absolute term, the population of Manipur has increased by 4.6 lakhs during the decade 1991-2001. The population of Manipur has grown steadily during the period from 1901 to 1951. The growth of population was found quite faster during the decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971 and then the growth is somehow checked during the decade 1971-1981 and the growth rates is declined further during the following two decades 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate in 2001 over 1991 was found to be 24.86 percent. The population trend of Manipur from the year 1901 onwards can be seen in Table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3 Census Population of Manipur from 1901 to 2001

Year	Person		Male		Female	
	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.	Absolute Number	Decadal variation in p.c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	2,84,465	-	1,39,632	-	1,44,833	-
1911	3,46,222	21.71	1,70,666	22.23	1,75,556	21.21
1921	3,84,016	10.92	1,88,119	10.23	1,95,897	11.59
1931	4,45,606	16.04	2,15,815	14.72	2,29,791	17.30
1941	5,12,069	14.92	2,49,183	15.46	2,62,886	14.40
1951	5,77,635	12.80	2,83,685	13.85	2,93,950	11.82
1961	7,80,037	35.04	3,87,058	36.44	3,92,979	33.69
1971	10,72,753	37.53	5,41,675	39.95	5,31,078	35.14
1981	14,20,953	32.46	7,21,006	33.11	6,99,947	31.80
1991	18,37,149	29.29	9,38,359	30.15	8,98,790	28.41
2001	22,93,896	24.86	11,61,952	23.83	11,31,944	25.94

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

2.2 Growth of Population:

At the beginning of the 20th century, the population of Manipur was 2.84 lakhs which rose to 18.37 lakhs in 1991 and then to 22.94 lakhs in 2001. It is observed that in a period of 100 years, Manipur's population had increased by 20.09 lakh persons which was about 8 times of 1901. The population of Manipur was found to be increasing at a higher rate as compared to the growth rate of India decade after decade till 1971. Table No. 2.4 presents the decennial growth rates of Manipur as compared to those of all India.

Table No. 2.4 Population Growth of Manipur vis-à-vis India during the period from 1901 to 2001

Census Year	Total Population (in lakhs)		Decennial growth (percent)	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5
1901	2.84	2,383.96	-	-
1911	3.46	2,520.93	(+) 21.71	(+) 5.75
1921	3.84	2,513.21	(+) 10.92	(-) 0.31
1931	4.46	2,789.77	(+) 16.04	(+) 11.00
1941	5.12	3,186.61	(+) 14.92	(+) 14.22
1951	5.78	3,610.88	(+) 12.80	(+) 13.31
1961	7.80	4,392.34	(+) 35.04	(+) 21.51
1971	10.73	5,481.60	(+) 37.53	(+) 24.80
1981	14.21	6,833.29	(+) 32.46	(+) 24.66
1991	18.37	8,463.03	(+) 29.29	(+) 23.85
2001	22.94	10,287.37	(+) 24.86	(+) 21.56

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

The population growth of Manipur during the period from 1901 to 1951 showed a slower growth rate but during the decade 1951-1961 a very high percentage of growth rate was observed which stood at 35.04 percent. However the decade 1961-1971 registered highest growth rate which was recorded to 37.53 percent. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate decreased to 32.46 percent in 1971-1981, 29.29 percent in the decade 1981-1991 and it further declined to 24.86 percent in 1991-2001.

Considering the literacy rates, low sex ratios, higher mean age at marriage, changes in consumption patterns, various health interventions, peoples awareness of small family norms, lesser immigrations etc., it was naturally expected to have a lesser growth rate in the decade 1991-2001. The decade 1991-2001 registered a growth rate of 24.86 percent as against 21.56 percent of All-India. The average annual arithmetic, geometric and exponential growth rates are shown in Table No. 2.5.

Table No. 2.5 Population growth rate from censuses

Period	Average annual percentage growth rate					
	Manipur			All-India		
	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential	Arithmetic	Geometric	Exponential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901-11	2.17	1.98	1.96	0.58	0.56	0.56
1911-21	1.09	1.04	1.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.03
1921-31	1.60	1.50	1.48	1.10	1.05	1.04
1931-41	1.49	1.40	1.38	1.42	1.34	1.33
1941-51	1.28	1.21	1.20	1.33	1.26	1.25
1951-61	3.50	3.05	3.00	2.15	1.98	1.96
1961-71	3.75	3.23	3.19	2.48	2.24	2.22
1971-81	3.25	2.85	2.81	2.47	2.23	2.20
1981-91	2.93	2.60	2.57	2.39	2.16	2.14
1991-2001	2.49	2.25	2.22	2.15	1.97	1.95

Note: Radical sign for positive variations is not indicated

In most of the districts, growth rate has declined during the decade 1991-2001 except Senapati and Chandel districts. The valley districts, namely, Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal and Bishnupur districts are most populous districts of the State. These four districts constitute the valley area of the State. The population of Manipur valley accounts for 64.56 percent of State's population in 1991 and it constitutes 61.54 percent of the State in 2001. On the other hand, the population of hill districts which constituted 35.44 percent of the State in 1991 rose to 38.46 percent in 2001. In other words, the growth rate of the hill districts is higher than those of the valley districts in the decade 1991-2001. There is high tendency of migrating the peoples of the hills to valley areas but migration from the valley to the hill areas are very much lesser. The following Table No. 2.6 indicates the district-wise decennial growth rates of population since 1971.

Table No. 2.6 Decennial population growth rates of the districts of Manipur

Region/District	Area (sq. km.)	Population ('00 nos.)				Decennial Growth (Percentage)		
		1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Hill	20,089	3,482	4,919	6,512	8,821	41.27	32.38	35.46
Senapati	3,271	1,042	1,555	2,084	2,836	49.23	34.02	36.08
Tamenglong	4,391	450	623	863	1,115	38.44	38.52	29.20
Churachandpur	4,570	981	1,348	1,762	2,279	37.41	30.71	29.34
Chandel	3,313	387	564	710	1,183	45.74	25.89	66.62
Ukhrul	4,544	622	829	1,093	1,408	33.28	31.85	28.82
B. Valley	2,238	7,246	9,291	11,860	14,118	28.22	27.65	19.04
Imphal East	709	*	*	3,305	3,949	*	*	0.28
Imphal West	519	4,345	5,561	3,808	4,444	27.99	27.91	16.70
Bishnupur	496	1,083	1,412	1,808	2,084	30.38	28.05	15.27
Thoubal	514	1,818	2,318	2,939	3,641	27.50	26.79	23.89
Manipur	22,327	10,728	14,210	18,372	22,939	32.46	29.29	24.86

* Figures of Imphal West and Imphal East are shown against Imphal West.

2.3 Future Population :

The population of Manipur is expected to be of the order of 27.93 lakhs as on 1st March, 2011 while the mid-year population is estimated at 28.23 lakhs as on 1st October, 2011. Table No. 2.7 presents the estimated population of Manipur for the years from 2002 to 2011.

Table No. 2.7 Estimated population of Manipur as on 1st March and 1st October.

Year	Population	
	as on 1 st March	as on 1 st October
1	2	3
2001	22,93,896 *	23,23,800
2002	23,42,412	23,71,185
2003	23,91,257	24,20,219
2004	24,40,423	24,69,569
2005	24,89,898	25,19,220
2006	25,39,679	25,69,176
2007	25,89,760	26,19,429
2008	26,40,139	26,69,978
2009	26,90,812	27,20,819
2010	27,41,778	27,71,953
2011	27,93,042	28,23,387

* Census Population.

If current trend continues, the population of Manipur will be one and a half times of 1991 by March 2011.

2.4 Density of Population:

Density of population refers to the number of persons living per sq. km. of geographical area. It is used to find out whether a region or country is thickly populated or thinly populated. According to 2001 census, density of population of Manipur was 103 persons per sq. km. as against 82 persons per sq. km. in 1991 census showing an increase of 21 persons per sq. km. during the last decade. In 1971, it was only 48 persons per sq. km. which rose to 64 in 1981. The following Table No. 2.8 presents the census-wise population density of Manipur.

Table No. 2.8 Population Density of Manipur

Census Year	Population (in lakhs)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4
1901	2.84	1,037	13
1911	3.46	1,029	15
1921	3.84	1,041	17
1931	4.46	1,065	20
1941	5.12	1,055	23
1951	5.78	1,036	26
1961	7.80	1,015	35
1971	10.73	980	48
1981	14.21	971	64
1991	18.37	958	82
2001	22.94	974	103

Among the districts, Imphal West District had the highest density which is followed by Thoubal. The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District with only 25 persons per sq. km. in 2001. Table No. 2.9 provides the district-wise break-up of area, population and density of population of Manipur as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.9 Distribution of area, population, sex ratio and density of population by districts as per 2001 census

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (in '000)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Density (per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	3,271	285	935	87
2. Tamenglong	4,391	111	922	25
3. Churachandpur	4,570	228	944	50
4. Chandel	3,313	118	981	36
5. Ukhrul	4,544	141	858	31
6. Imphal East	709	395	991	557
7. Imphal West	519	444	1,004	855
8. Bishnupur	496	208	993	419
9. Thoubal	514	364	998	708
Manipur	22,327	2,294	974	103
All India	32,87,263	10,28,737	933	313

2.5 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is one of the important indicators for studying the status of women in a State/Country and to have an idea on the probable future population of the State/Country. The sex ratio has been steadily declining from 1901 to 1991 census. The sex ratio of the State in 2001 was found to be slightly higher than 1991 which stood at 974. Table No. 2.10 present the rural-urban sex ratio of Manipur.

Table No. 2.10 Sex Ratio of population

Year	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4
1901	1,038	1,036	1,037
1911	1,023	1,051	1,029
1921	1,029	1,091	1,041
1931	1,048	1,137	1,065
1941	1,044	1,102	1,055
1951	1,039	633	1,036
1961	1,018	985	1,015
1971	980	981	980
1981	971	969	971
1991	951	975	958
2001	963	1009	974

2.6 Rural and Urban Population:

It is true to say that Manipur lives in rural areas. According to 2001 census, the number of villages was 2391. Of which 2315 were inhabited while 76 were uninhabited. On the other hand, the number of towns was 33. About 74.89 % of the total population live in the rural areas whereas only 25.11 % of the total population are found in the urban areas. The district-wise rural and urban population of Manipur in 2001 is shown in Table No.2.11.

**Table No. 2.11 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur by districts
according to 2001 census**

District	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
A. HILL	8,67,168	14,962	8,82,130
Senapati	2,83,621	-	2,83,621
Tamenglong	1,11,499	-	1,11,499
Churachandpur	2,27,905	-	2,27,905
Chandel	1,03,365	14,962	1,18,327
Ukhrul	1,40,778	-	1,40,778
B. VALLEY	8,50,760	5,61,006	14,11,766
Imphal East	2,86,566	1,08,310	3,94,876
Imphal West	1,97,699	2,46,683	4,44,382
Bishnupur	1,33,627	74,741	2,08,368
Thoubal	2,32,868	1,31,272	3,64,140
Manipur	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896

Although major share of the total population in Manipur is found in rural areas, the percentage of urban population has been increasing right from the beginning of the century. The following Table No. 2.12 shows the Rural-Urban population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.12 Rural-Urban Population of Manipur

Year	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1901	2,12,231	72,234	2,84,465
1911	2,71,572	74,650	3,46,222
1921	3,04,013	80,003	3,84,016
1931	3,59,802	85,804	4,45,606
1941	4,12,353	99,716	5,12,069
1951	5,74,773	2,862	5,77,635
1961	7,12,320	67,717	7,80,037
1971	9,31,261	1,41,492	10,72,753
1981	10,45,493	3,75,460	14,20,953
1991	13,31,504	5,05,645	18,37,149
2001	17,17,928	5,75,968	22,93,896

The census figures indicate that the average annual arithmetic growth rate of urban population had been generally higher than rural population. From 1901 to 2001, the average annual growth of population has increased from 2.17 percent in 1901-1911 to 2.49 percent in 1991-2001. Table No. 2.13 presents the rural-urban growth of population.

Table No. 2.13 Rural-Urban growth of population

Period	Average annual arithmetic growth rate of population in P.C.			Rural-Urban Growth differential
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1901-11	2.79	0.33	2.17	(+) 2.46
1911-21	1.19	0.72	1.09	(+) 0.47
1921-31	1.84	0.73	1.60	(+) 1.11
1931-41	1.46	1.62	1.49	(-) 0.16
1941-51	3.94	(-) 9.71	1.28	(-) 5.77
1951-61	2.39	226.61	3.50	(-) 224.22
1961-71	3.07	10.89	3.75	(-) 7.82
1971-81	1.23	16.54	3.25	(-) 15.31
1981-91	2.74	3.47	2.93	(-) 0.73
1991-2001	2.90	1.39	2.49	(+) 1.51

2.7 Urbanisation:

Urbanisation stands for growth of towns and non-agricultural activities. It is generally associated with the growth of industrialization, trade and commerce. According to 2001 census, a total of 5,75,968 population were found in the urban area constituting 33 towns (28 statutory and 5 census towns) in the state. It appears that the process of urbanization has been very slow in the state which perhaps indicates a slower occupational shift. The number of towns and cities has grown at a low rate from 1 (one) town in 1951 to 33 in 2001 during the last 50 years period. However the urban population has increased from about 2.86 thousands to around 575.97 thousands over the said period. Table No. 2.14 shows the growth in urban population of the state since 1901 and the percentage of rural and urban population to the total population of Manipur.

Table No.2.14 Urbanisation in Manipur (1901-2001)

Year	No. of Towns	Urban population	Percentage to total Population	
			Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1901	1	72,234	25.39	74.61
1911	1	74,650	21.56	78.44
1921	1	80,003	20.83	79.17
1931	1	85,804	19.26	80.74
1941	1	99,716	19.47	80.53
1951	1	2,862	0.50	99.50
1961	1	67,717	8.68	91.32
1971	8	1,41,492	13.19	86.81
1981	32	3,75,460	26.42	73.58
1991	31	5,05,645	27.52	72.48
2001	33	5,75,968	25.11	74.89

A comparison may be made between Manipur and North Eastern States of India, as regards urbanization. As a matter of fact, Manipur ranks second among the North Eastern States of India in the process of urbanization according to 2001 census as can be seen from Table No. 2.15. The percentage of urban population of North Eastern States of India and all India according to population censuses 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 is shown in Table No. 2.15.

Table No. 2.15 Urbanisation in North Eastern States according to 2001 Census

State	Urban Population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3
1. Arunachal Pradesh	2,27,881	20.75
2. Assam	34,39,240	12.90
3. Manipur	5,75,968	25.11
4. Meghalaya	4,54,111	19.58
5. Mizoram	4,41,006	49.63
6. Nagaland (p)	3,52,821	17.74
7. Sikkim	59,870	11.07
8. Tripura	5,45,750	17.06
Total (1-8):	60,96,647	15.64
All-India	28,61,24,165	27.82

P : Provisional

Table No. 2.16 Percentage of Urban Population in North Eastern States of India viz.-a viz India according to Population Censuses

State/All India	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.56	12.80	20.75
2. Assam	8.82	9.88	11.10	12.90
3. Manipur	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11
4. Meghalaya	14.55	18.07	18.60	19.58
5. Mizoram	11.36	24.67	46.10	49.63
6. Nagaland	9.95	15.52	17.21	17.23
7. Sikkim	9.37	16.15	9.10	11.07
8. Tripura	10.43	10.99	15.30	17.06
India	19.91	23.34	25.70	27.81

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

2.8 Literacy Rate:

The extent of literacy reflects the qualitative aspect of the population. Higher literacy emancipates economic and social backwardness. The literacy rate had shown an increase from 59.9 percent in 1991 to 70.5 percent in 2001. It was only 0.9 percent at the beginning of the century. 2001 census shows 80.3 percent literate males and 60.5 percent literate females in the State which showed gender inequality in terms of literacy. The following Table No. 2.17 presents the male female break-up of literacy percentage.

Table No. 2.17 Male-Female literacy rate of Manipur

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1901	1.86	0.04	0.93
1911	4.04	0.12	2.89
1921	7.65	0.15	3.82
1931	6.40	0.30	3.25
1941	9.77	0.61	5.06
1951	20.77	2.38	11.41
1961	45.12	15.93	30.42
1971	46.04	19.53	32.91
1981	53.29	29.06	41.35
1991	71.63	47.60	59.89
2001 *	80.30	60.50	70.50

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-division of Senapati District.

The literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above where the rates for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above. According to 2001 census, the percentage of literacy in Manipur is higher than the All-India. Table No. 2.18 provides the male-female break-up of literacy rates of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.18 Literacy Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India according to 2001 census by sex

State/India	Literacy Percentage		
	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	63.83	43.53	54.34
2. Assam	71.28	54.61	63.24
3. Manipur	80.33	60.53	70.53
4. Meghalaya	65.43	59.61	62.56
5. Mizoram	90.72	86.75	88.80
6. Nagaland	71.16	61.46	66.59
7. Sikkim	76.04	60.40	68.81
8. Tripura	81.02	64.91	73.19
All India	75.26	53.67	64.84

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

It would be seen that the literacy rate of Manipur are found to be better as compared to that of all India both for males and females.

As recorded in 2001 census, Imphal West District ranked first among the districts of Manipur with 80.2 percent literates which is followed by Imphal East District with 75.4 percent. Table No. 2.19 presents the district-wise literacy rate of Manipur.

Table No. 2.19 District-wise Literacy rates as per 2001 census in respect of Manipur State.

District/State	Literacy rate (percentage)			Rank
	Person	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	59.8	67.9	51.2	7
2. Tamenglong	59.2	68.7	49.0	8
3. Churachandpur	70.6	77.7	63.1	4
4. Chandel	56.2	64.3	48.0	9
5. Ukhrul	73.1	80.1	65.4	3
6. Imphal East	75.4	85.5	65.3	2
7. Imphal West	80.2	89.2	71.3	1
8. Bishnupur	67.6	79.6	55.7	5
9. Thoubal	66.4	80.4	52.5	6
Manipur	70.5	80.3	60.5	-

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.9 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population :

There are 33 (thirty three) Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. They are Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, Kacha Naga, Koirao, Koirang, Kom, Lamgang, Mizo, Lushai, Maram, Maring, Mao, Monsang, Moyon, Paite, Ralte, Sema, Simte, Suhte, Tangkhul, Thadou, Vaiphei, Zou, Poumei Naga, Tarao, Kharam and any kuki tribes. They lived mostly in the hill districts of Manipur. The Mao tribe is mostly concentrating in the Senapati District, the Tangkhuls in the Ukhrul District, the Kabuis in the Tamenglong District, the Anals and Marings in the Chandel District and Thadous and Kuki in the Churachandpur District. According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribes population was 7.41 lakhs (3.74 lakhs males and 3.67 lakhs females) as against 6.32 lakhs in 1991 census.

There are 7 (seven) Scheduled Castes communities in Manipur. They are Loi, Yaithibi, Dhobi, Muchi or Rabidas, Namsudra, Patni and Sutradhar. The total Scheduled Castes population was 60 thousands (30 thousand males and 30 thousand females) in 2001 census as against 37 thousands in 1991 census showing an annual average growth rate of 4.83 percent during the decade 1991-2001. The following Table No. 2.20 presents the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of Manipur.

Table No. 2.20 Distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population of Manipur by sex

Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage to total population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	4,011	3,830	7,841	93,835	1,00,404	1,94,239	1.36	33.62
1961	6,886	6,490	13,376	1,23,162	1,25,887	2,49,049	1.71	31.93
1971	8,556	7,820	16,376	1,66,490	1,67,976	3,34,466	1.53	31.18
1981	9,075	8,678	17,753	1,96,455	1,91,522	3,87,977	1.25	27.30
1991	18,806	18,299	37,105	3,22,720	3,09,453	6,32,173	2.02	34.41
2001*	29,934	30,103	60,037	3,74,319	3,66,822	7,41,141	2.77	34.20

* Excludes 3 sub-divisions of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

A picture of the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the North Eastern States of India and All India according to 2001 census can be seen from Table No. 2.21.

Table No. 2.21 Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North Eastern States of India and All India, 2001 censuses.

State/All India	Total Population (in'000)	Percentage to total Population	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1,098	0.56	64.22
2. Assam	26,656	6.85	12.41
3. Manipur	2,167	2.77	34.20
4. Meghalaya	2,319	0.48	85.94
5. Mizoram	889	0.03	94.46
6. Nagaland	1,990	0.00	89.15
7. Sikkim	541	5.02	20.60
8. Tripura	3,199	17.37	31.05
India	1,028,610	16.20	8.20

Note : Figures in r. o. Manipur and India excludes those of Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District of Manipur.

Source : Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006

2.10 Population by Religion:

Attempts are made to provide a picture of the religious pursuits of the people of Manipur however, the analysis is to be made excluding the estimated population of 3 sub-divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul) of senapati district as the estimations are made at the sub-division level only. For the purpose of the present analysis, the total population of Manipur in 2001 is taken as 21,66,788 excluding the said 3 sub-divisions. The State of Manipur is inhabited by different ethnic and religious groups. The Hindus who constitute about 46 (fortysix) percent of the total population are mostly settling in the 4 valley districts. The Muslims who constitute about 8 percent of the total population are also settling in the valley areas. Most of the tribes are Christians and they are mostly settling in the hills. Other small communities like Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others etc. constitute 10 percent of the State's population. The distribution of the population of Manipur by religious communities may be seen in the Table No. 2.22 below:

Table No. 2.22 Distribution of Population by Religion in Manipur (1951-2001)

Religious Communities	Population						Percentage increase 1991-2001
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hindu	3,47,325	4,81,112	6,32,597	8,53,180	10,59,470	9,96,894	(-) 5.91
2. Muslim	37,197	48,588	70,969	99,327	1,33,535	1,90,939	4.30
3. Christian	68,394	1,52,043	2,79,243	4,21,702	6,26,669	7,37,578	17.70
4. Sikh	50	523	1,028	992	1,301	1,653	27.06
5. Buddhist	33	325	495	473	711	1,926	170.89
6. Jain	150	778	1,408	975	1,337	1,461	9.27
7. Others	1,24,486	-	83,167	35,490	14,066	2,35,280	1572.69
8. Religions not stated	-	96,668	3,846	8,814	60	1,057	1661.67
Total	5,77,635	7,80,037	10,72,753	14,20,953	18,37,149	21,66,788 *	17.94

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.11 Age Composition:

The population stabilization requires the stabilization of the age-composition of the population. The changes in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The age-sex distribution of the population has also been changing. Due to decrease in fertility, the population in the younger age-group 0-14 years had decreased from 43.1 percent in 1961 to 35.2 percent in 1991. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years increased from 52.3 percent in 1911 to about 55 percent in 1981 and again increased to 58 percent in 1991 census. It further increased to 61 percent in 2001.

With the improved health care in the State, the life expectancy of the people has also increased resulting in the higher proportion of senior citizens in the State. The population in the age group of 60 years and above has increased from 4.2 percent in 1911 to 6.9 percent in 2001. The distribution of population by age-group is presented in Table no. 2.23 below:

Table No. 2.23 Percentage Distribution of population in different age groups

Year	Age group			
	0-14	15-59	60 and above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5
1911	43.5	52.3	4.2	100.0
1921	41.0	53.2	5.8	100.0
1931	42.6	52.5	4.9	100.0
1941	41.5	53.1	5.4	100.0
1951	40.3	53.6	6.1	100.0
1961	43.1	51.1	5.8	100.0
1971	42.5	51.4	6.1	100.0
1981	39.3	54.7	6.0	100.0
1991	35.2	57.7	6.1	100.0
2001*	32.6	60.5	6.9	100.0

* Excluding Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.12 Birth, Death and Mortality Rates:

With the implementation of various socio-economic upliftment programmes, birth and death rates have been continuously decreasing since independence. In the rural areas of Manipur, the birth rate of population per annum falls from 26.8 in 1981 to 14.5 in 2005 where the rural death rate is declining from 6.8 to 4.0 in the same period. The urban birth rate registered a falls from 24.4 in 1981 to 15.5 in 2005 where the urban death rate falls from 4.5 to 4.4 in the same period. The rural-urban birth, death and infant mortality rates are presented in Table No. 2.24.

**Table No. 2.24 Estimated Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Manipur
(1981 to 2005)**

Item	Year						
	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:							
Rural	26.8	20.7	19.0	17.4	16.1	13.3	14.5
Urban	24.4	18.0	15.9	15.3	14.1	15.8	15.5
Combined	26.6	20.1	18.2	16.8	15.5	13.9	14.7
2. Death rate:							
Rural	6.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.0
Urban	4.5	5.7	6.1	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.4
Combined	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.1
3. Natural Growth rate:							
Rural	20.0	15.3	14.2	13.2	11.1	9.0	10.5
Urban	19.9	12.3	9.9	9.5	9.7	11.5	11.1
Combined	20.0	14.7	13.1	12.2	10.7	9.6	10.7
4. Infant mortality rate:							
Rural	-	29	19	12	15	13	12
Urban	-	27	23	21	19	19	14
Combined	29	29	20	14	16	14	13

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

2.13 Economic Classification:

The result obtained in the last decennial census 2001 reveals that 43.6 percent of the populations are workers whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by pursuing physical or mental activities.

2.13.1 Main and Marginal Workers:

The workers can be broadly classified in two categories viz. (1) Main Workers and (2) Marginal Workers. Main workers are those who worked for a major period of the year (183 or more days) and the marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days in a year. The composition of workers in 1991 census indicates that the proportion of main workers to total population in the State slightly decreases from 40.35 percent in 1981 to 38.55 percent 1991 and further to 30.43 in 2001. However, the proportion of marginal workers to total population increased to 13.19 percent in 2001 from 3.63 percent in 1991 and 2.85 percent in 1981 census. Table No. 2.25 presents the workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 2.25 Distribution of workers and non-workers of Manipur

Category	1981	Percentage to total	1991	Percentage to total	2001 *	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main Workers:						
Male	3,31,242	45.94	4,14,812	44.21	4,30,227	39.27
Female	2,42,097	34.59	2,93,471	32.65	2,29,137	21.39
Person	5,73,339	40.35	7,08,283	38.55	6,59,364	30.43
Marginal Workers:						
Male	6,200	0.86	9,958	1.06	96,989	8.85
Female	34,269	4.89	56,663	6.31	1,88,860	17.63
Person	40,469	2.85	66,621	3.63	2,85,849	13.19
Total Workers:						
Male	3,37,442	46.80	4,24,770	45.27	5,27,216	48.12
Female	2,76,366	39.48	3,50,134	38.96	4,17,997	39.02
Person	6,13,808	43.20	7,74,904	42.18	9,45,213	43.62
Non-Workers:						
Male	3,83,564	53.20	5,13,589	54.73	5,68,418	51.88
Female	4,23,581	60.52	5,48,656	61.40	6,53,157	60.98
Person	8,07,145	56.80	10,62,245	57.82	12,21,575	56.38
Total Population:						
Male	7,21,006	100.00	9,38,359	100.00	10,95,634	100.00
Female	6,99,947	100.00	8,98,790	100.00	10,71,154	100.00
Person	14,20,953	100.00	18,37,149	100.00	21,66,788	100.00

* Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati District.

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India.

2.13.2 Composition of Workers :

The district-wise distribution of workers according to economic classification as per 2001 census are presented in Table No. 2.26 and Table No. 2.27.

Table No. 2.26 Distribution of workers by cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and other workers in 2001 census

District/State	Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Senapati *	71,888	44,766	9,531	3,454	14,137
2. Tamenglong	50,863	39,337	888	1,228	9,410
3. Churachandpur	99,363	56,107	8,472	7,043	27,241
4. Chandel	54,545	33,578	3,897	3,525	13,545
5. Ukhrul	66,515	46,005	1,917	2,620	15,973
6. Imphal East	1,56,882	31,768	22,371	23,618	79,125
7. Imphal West	1,78,111	36,094	15,635	23,844	1,02,538
8. Bishnupur	89,703	25,196	14,107	11,395	39,005
9. Thoubal	1,77,343	66,854	36,812	20,193	53,484
Manipur	9,45,213	3,79,705	1,13,630	96,920	3,54,958

* Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati District.

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

Table No. 2.27 Workers and Non-workers of Manipur by Districts (2001 Census)

District/State	Total Population	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non-Workers	P.C. of workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati *	1,56,513	49,873	22,015	71,888	84,625	45.93
2. Tamenglong	1,11,499	43,353	7,510	50,863	60,636	45.62
3. Churachandpur	2,27,905	71,933	27,430	99,363	1,28,542	43.60
4. Chandel	1,18,327	39,935	14,610	54,545	63,782	46.10
5. Ukhrul	1,40,778	51,564	14,951	66,515	74,263	47.25
6. Imphal East	3,94,876	1,06,562	50,320	1,56,882	2,37,994	39.73
7. Imphal West	4,44,382	1,29,101	49,010	1,78,111	2,66,271	40.08
8. Bishnupur	2,08,368	55,557	34,146	49,703	1,18,665	43.05
9. Thoubal	3,64,140	1,11,486	65,857	1,77,343	1,86,797	48.70
Manipur	21,66,788	6,59,364	2,85,849	9,45,213	12,21,575	43.62

* Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Divisions of Senapati District.

Source: Publications of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

A comparative picture of Workers and Non-Workers of the North-Eastern States of India is presented in Table No. 2.28. Among the North-Eastern States of India, the percentage of workers to the total population is highest in Mizoram with 52.57% while it is lowest in Assam with 35.78%. In respect of Manipur, the percentage of workers and non-workers to total State population are 43.62% and 56.38% respectively.

Table No. 2.28 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.

State	Main Workers				Total
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2,34,847	10,649	4,152	1,65,359	4,15,007
Assam	26,80,092	6,36,351	1,81,120	36,16,534	71,14,097
Manipur*	2,85,809	41,819	43,163	2,88,573	6,59,364
Meghalaya	3,80,321	94,938	13,917	2,67,835	7,57,011
Mizoram	2,02,875	10,840	4,372	1,44,363	3,62,450
Nagaland	4,58,677	12,059	11,560	2,21,681	7,03,977
Sikkim	1,01,200	9,081	3,168	99,455	2,12,904
Tripura	2,52,343	1,68,519	19,896	4,71,534	9,12,292
North-Eastern States	45,96,164	9,84,256	2,81,348	52,75,334	1,11,37,102
All India	10,36,26,068	6,34,97,114	1,22,06,084	13,36,75,717	31,30,04,983

Contd.

Table No. 2.28 Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers of North-Eastern States of India, 2001 Census.

State	Marginal Workers				
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Household Industry	Other Workers	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	44,453	8,191	1,891	13,360	67,895
Assam	10,50,681	6,27,181	1,63,792	5,82,840	24,24,494
Manipur*	93,896	71,811	53,757	66,385	2,85,849
Meghalaya	86,689	76,756	7,308	42,382	2,13,135
Mizoram	53,457	15,943	2,728	32,581	1,04,709
Nagaland	90,168	18,848	10,313	24,490	1,43,819
Sikkim	30,058	7,919	1,051	11,111	50,139
Tripura	60,957	1,07,613	15,396	63,303	2,47,269
North-Eastern States	15,10,359	9,34,262	2,56,236	8,36,452	35,37,309
All India	2,36,86,783	4,32,78,216	47,50,858	1,75,13,884	8,92,29,741

State	Total Workers (Main+Marginal)	Non-Workers	Total Population	% of workers to total population
1	12	13	14	15
Arunachal Pradesh	4,82,902	6,15,066	10,97,968	43.98
Assam	95,38,591	1,71,16,937	2,66,55,528	35.78
Manipur*	9,45,213	12,21,575	21,66,788	43.62
Meghalaya	9,70,146	13,48,676	23,18,822	41.84
Mizoram	4,67,159	4,21,414	8,88,573	52.57
Nagaland	8,47,796	11,42,240	19,90,036	42.60
Sikkim	2,63,043	2,77,808	5,40,851	48.64
Tripura	11,59,561	20,39,642	31,99,203	36.25
North-Eastern State	1,46,74,411	2,41,83,358	3,88,57,769	37.76
All India	40,22,34,724	62,63,75,604	1,02,86,10,328	39.10

Concl.

* Excluding 3 sub-division of Senapati District viz., Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.

2.13.3 Work Participation Rate :

As per 2001 census, the work participation rates of males and females of Manipur were 48 percent and 39 percent respectively as compared with All-India rates of 52 percent of males and 26 percent of females. Table No. 2.29 shows the work participation rate of North Eastern States and All-India as per 2001 census.

Table No. 2.29 Work Participation Rate of North Eastern States of India and All-India as per 2001 census

State/India	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	58.30	43.28	50.85	50.76	13.17	32.30	56.23	35.11	45.79
Assam	49.41	22.15	36.17	52.90	10.61	33.20	49.87	20.71	35.78
Manipur*	49.25	41.53	45.45	44.94	32.25	38.57	48.12	39.02	43.62
Meghalaya	49.43	38.62	44.11	43.82	20.98	32.51	48.34	35.15	41.84
Mizoram	59.66	54.55	57.21	54.84	40.52	47.87	57.29	47.54	52.57
Nagaland	47.32	42.48	45.01	43.81	15.61	31.03	46.70	38.06	42.60
Sikkim	57.69	40.60	49.69	55.51	21.67	40.16	57.44	38.57	48.64
Tripura	50.42	22.87	37.03	51.64	12.45	32.45	50.62	21.08	36.25
All India	52.11	30.79	41.75	50.60	11.88	32.25	51.68	25.63	39.10

* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati District

Source: Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India, 2006, C.S.O., New Delhi.

CHAPTER III

STATE INCOME AND PRICES

State Domestic Product (SDP) is one of the most important economic indicators to measure the growth and structural changes in the economy of the State. State Domestic Product is also approximated as the “State Income” particularly when income earned by the citizens of the State from outside the State is negligible.

The estimates of State Domestic Product are prepared both at constant and current prices. The estimates of SDP at constant prices reflect the growth in production, while the estimates at current prices depict the combined effect of growth in production as well as changes in price levels of goods and services produced.

3.1 Gross State Domestic Product:

The money value of all the goods and services produced by the State during a specified period, generally one year before making any adjustment for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is known as Gross State Domestic Product. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Manipur from 1999-00 onwards at current and constant prices are presented in Table No. 3.1.

**Table No. 3.1 Revised Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur,
1999-00 to 2006-07**

Year	At current prices		At constant (1999-00) prices	
	GSDP	Growth Percentage	GSDP	Growth Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	3,26,016	-	3,26,016	-
2000-01	3,11,170	(-) 4.55	3,05,323	(-) 6.35
2001-02	3,36,922	8.28	3,26,087	6.80
2002-03	3,50,630	4.07	3,24,559	(-) 0.47
2003-04	3,97,924	13.49	3,59,822	10.86
2004-05	5,05,003	26.91	4,47,687	24.42
2005-06 (Q)	5,71,440	13.16	4,96,167	10.83
2006-07 (A)	6,43,823	12.67	5,51,248	11.10

Q – Quick Estimates

A – Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

The above table reveals that the GSDP of Manipur State in absolute terms is continuously increasing over years. The average annual exponential growth rates between 1999-00 to 2006-07 is worked out to be 7.50 % and 9.72 % for constant and current prices respectively. The sector wise allocation of the revised estimates of GSDP at current and constant (1999-00) prices for the years 1999-00 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 3(a) and 3(b) of Part II.

3.1.2 Net State Domestic Product:

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is the value of all goods and services produced in the State during a specified period, after making adjustments for the consumption of Fixed Capitals. It may be defined as given below:

$$\text{NSDP} = \text{GSDP} - \text{CFC}$$

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated at Rs.5,120 crores as compared to Rs.2,954 crores in 1999-00. Estimates for the year 2006-07 is Rs.5,779 crores registering an annual growth rate of 12.87 % over the previous year. The revised Net SDP at current and constant (1999-00) prices are given in the following Table No.3.2.

Table No. 3.2 Revised Net State Domestic Product of Manipur, 1999-00 to 2006-07
(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant (1999-00) prices	
	Net SDP	Annual growth rate	Net SDP	Annual growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	2,95,411	-	2,95,411	-
2000-01	2,81,364	(-) 4.76	2,76,525	(-) 6.39
2001-02	3,01,408	7.12	2,93,745	6.23
2002-03	3,14,173	4.24	2,92,104	(-) 0.56
2003-04	3,56,435	13.45	3,24,038	10.93
2004-05	4,54,062	27.39	4,07,036	25.61
2005-06 (Q)	5,12,048	12.77	4,52,195	11.09
2006-07 (A)	5,77,929	12.87	5,04,202	11.50

Q – Quick Estimates

A – Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

As shown in the above table, the NSDP of Manipur at constant prices rose from Rs.2,954 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.5,042 crores in 2006-07 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 7.64 %. The sector-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices are shown in Table No. 3(c) and 3(d) of Part II.

3.1.3 Sectoral Composition :

The economy of the State can be broadly classified into three major sectors, such as, primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Sectoral composition of gross and net SDP are presented in Table No. 3.3 and 3.4.

Table No. 3.3 Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Manipur By major sectors at Current and Constant (1999-00) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (1999-00) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	26.91	22.99	50.80	100.00	26.91	22.29	50.80	100.00
2000-01	29.56	21.63	48.81	100.00	29.94	21.24	48.82	100.00
2001-02	28.76	21.72	49.52	100.00	29.03	21.66	49.31	100.00
2002-03	28.95	23.56	47.49	100.00	28.17	23.82	48.01	100.00
2003-04	29.61	25.78	44.61	100.00	29.21	26.55	44.24	100.00
2004-05	26.08	25.08	38.84	100.00	25.70	36.37	37.93	100.00
2005-06(Q)	23.97	37.86	38.17	100.00	23.78	38.94	37.28	100.00
2006-07(A)	22.45	40.30	37.25	100.00	22.24	41.80	35.96	100.00

Q – Quick Estimates

A –Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.4 Percentage Contribution of Net State Domestic Product of Manipur by major sectors at Current and Constant (1999-00) Prices

Year	At current prices				At constant (1999-00) prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	28.09	21.39	50.52	100.00	28.09	21.39	50.52	100.00
2000-01	30.87	20.31	48.82	100.00	31.23	19.93	48.84	100.00
2001-02	30.22	20.37	49.41	100.00	30.39	20.40	49.21	100.00
2002-03	30.34	22.65	47.01	100.00	29.37	22.99	47.64	100.00
2003-04	31.22	24.76	44.02	100.00	30.66	25.69	43.65	100.00
2004-05	27.33	34.67	38.00	100.00	26.75	36.15	37.10	100.00
2005-06(Q)	25.10	37.47	37.43	100.00	24.66	39.00	36.34	100.00
2006-07(A)	23.35	10.16	36.49	100.00	22.96	42.11	34.93	100.00

Q – Quick Estimates

A- Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

(i) Primary sector consists of agriculture including livestock, forestry & logging, fishing and Mining/Quarrying. Agriculture proper and livestock contribute a major share within the primary sector.

(ii) Secondary sector includes manufacturing (Registered and un-registered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply. The contribution of secondary sector varies from 21.63 % to 40.30 % at current prices.

(iii) Tertiary sector consists of transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling, business services and legal services, public administration and other services. The contribution of tertiary sector shows fluctuations over the years both at current and constant prices.

3.1.4 Per Capita Income :

Per Capita Income is generally considered as the most effective indicator for ascertaining the economic welfare of a state. It enables one to know the average size of the income and the standard of living of the people.

The net per capita income of Manipur is worked out to be Rs.18,386 and Rs. 16,482 in 2004-05 at current and constant(1999-00) prices respectively as against Rs. 13,260 in 1999-00.

The net per capita income at current and constant (1999-00) prices in 2006-07 are estimated to be Rs. 22,495 and Rs.19,625 respectively showing an increase of 10.67 % and 9.33 % over the previous years. The trend of the net per capita of Manipur and India at current and constant (1999-00) prices are presented in Table No. 3.5 below and a comparative picture of the per capita net state domestic product at current and constant (1999-00) prices for North Eastern States of India are given in Table No.3.6 and 3.7.

**Table No. 3.5 Net Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1999-00) Prices
(Manipur vis-à-vis India)**

(in Rs.)

Year	At Current Prices				At Constant (1999-00) Prices			
	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate	Manipur	Annual Growth Rate	All India	Annual Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-00	13,260	-	15,839	-	13,260	-	15,839	-
2000-01	12,369	(-) 6.72	16,648	5.11	12,157	(-) 8.32	16,133	1.86
2001-02	12,970	4.86	17,800	6.92	12,641	3.98	16,762	3.90
2002-03	13,250	2.165	18,899	6.17	12,319	(-) 2.55	17,075	1.87
2003-04	14,728	11.15	20,936	10.73	13,389	8.69	18,263	6.96
2004-05	18,386	24.84	22,946	9.60	16,482	2.31	19,297	5.66
2005-06(Q)	20,326	10.55	25,716	12.07	17,950	8.91	20,734	7.45
2006-07(A)	22,495	10.67	29,069	13.04	19,625	9.33	22,379	7.93

Q - Quick Estimates A – Advance Estimates

Source: 1. National Accounts Statistics, 2004

2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

Table No. 3.6 Net Per Capita Income of North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis- All-India at Current Prices

(in Rs.)

Years	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Megha- laya	Mizoram	Naga- land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999-00	14,107	12,269	13,260	13,088	16,443	NA	14,890	14,119	15,839
2000-01	15,538	12,797	12,369	14,632	17,826	NA	16,077	15,983	16,648
2001-02	17,893	13,153	12,970	15,813	19,430	NA	17,324	18,368	17,800
2002-03	17,434	14,600	13,250	16,803	20,896	NA	19,428	19,059	18,899
2003-04	19,707	15,687	14,728	18,135	21,963	NA	21,476	21,138	20,936
2004-05	22,542	16,825	18,386	19,572	22,417	NA	23,791	22,836	22,946
2005-06	23,788	18,598	20,326	NA	NA	NA	26,412	24,706	25,716
2006-07	NA	20,143	22,495	NA	NA	NA	29,521	NA	29,069

NA - Not Available

Source: SDP Publication of the respective Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Table No. 3.7 Net Per Capita Income of North Eastern States of India vis-à-vis- All-India at Constant (1999-00) Prices

(in Rs.)

Years	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Megha- laya	Mizoram	Naga- land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999-00	14,107	12,269	13,260	NA	16,443	NA	14,890	14,119	15,839
2000-01	15,003	12,447	12,157	NA	16,635	NA	15,305	14,933	16,133
2001-02	17,018	12,628	12,641	NA	17,245	NA	15,953	16,947	16,762
2002-03	16,119	13,233	12,319	NA	18,429	NA	17,065	17,752	17,075
2003-04	17,601	13,856	13,389	NA	18,555	NA	18,159	18,554	18,263
2004-05	19,506	14,351	16,482	NA	18,904	NA	19,332	19,825	19,297
2005-06	20,037	14,950	17,950	NA	NA	NA	20,609	21,231	20,734
2006-07	NA	15,585	19,625	NA	NA	NA	22,001	NA	22,379

NA – Not Available

Source: SDP Publication of the respective Directorate of Economics & Statistics

3.1.5 Growth Trend:

The growth of net state domestic product at constant (1999-00) prices is found to be irregular in the Primary, Secondary as well as Tertiary sectors. Though the income from the primary sector increased Rs.830 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.1,155 crores in 2005-06 (Q), it showed fluctuations in the intervening periods. The year 2002-03 recorded negative growth rate. The secondary sector showed comparatively high growth rates except for the year 2000-01. In the tertiary sector, there has been a steady growth during the period from 1999-00 to 2006-07(A) except for the negative growth during the year 2000-01 and 2002-03 over the previous year.

The gross state domestic product at current prices of Manipur in 1999-00 was estimated to be Rs.3,260 crores. It rose to Rs.5,050 crores in 2004-05 registering an annual exponential growth rate of 8.75 percent and further it is estimated at Rs. 6,438 crores in 2006-07 (A). The annual exponential growth rate during the period from 1999-00 to 2006-07 (A) is worked out to be 9.72 percent.

The gross state domestic product of Manipur at constant(1999-00) prices went up from Rs.3,260 crores in 1999-00 to Rs.4,477 crores in 2004-2005 and then to Rs.5,512 crores in 2006-07 (A). The annual exponential growth rate of GSDP at constant (1999-00) prices during the period of 7(seven) years span is worked out to be 7.50 percent.

3.2 Prices:

Every commodity/item produced bears a price. They are based on the factors of production. Prices are the signals to both producers and consumers. It is the value of goods and services in terms of money. In fact, households buy goods and sell factors of production whereas the producers (firms/business house) sell goods and buy factors of production. Every price level plays an important role in the economy of a state/country.

In an open economy, the price situation in the State is bound to be influenced by the price behaviour in the country. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits. For assessing the price situation of the state, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur collects on a regular basis, the retail prices of essential commodities and cost of services to consumers from selected centres in urban and rural areas. The movements in these prices are reflected in the wholesale price index numbers as well as consumer price index numbers of different subsets of the population such as urban non-manual employees, Industrial workers, agricultural labourers etc.

3.2.1 Consumer Price Index Number:

Consumer Price Index Numbers which were popularly termed as Cost of Living Index Numbers are designed to measure by means of appropriate weighting, the average change in the prices paid by the ultimate consumers for specified quantities of goods and services.

There are three essential ingredients of Consumer Price Index Numbers (CPIN), namely (i) the relative importance of consumer goods and services expressed as the percentage share of expenditure on items in relation to the total consumption expenditure known as “Weighting Diagram”, (ii) Base year prices which are generally taken as the 12 months average to remove the seasonal effects, and (iii) current prices.

3.3.2 Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers are of vital importance for millions of employees whose wages are closely linked to the movement of these index numbers. Manipur State does not have any industrial complex and CPI-IW for Manipur is not yet constructed. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers is a better indicator of the increase in the price level of the items of common consumption. The following Table No. 3.8 presents All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

Table No. 3.8 All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers

(Base : 1982 = 100)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	431	445	467	483	504	526	551	588
February	430	443	466	484	504	525	551	593
March	434	445	468	487	504	525	551	588
April	438	448	469	493	504	529	556	593
May	440	451	472	494	508	527	560	597
June	442	457	476	497	512	529	569	602
July	445	463	481	501	517	538	574	611
August	443	466	484	499	522	540	574	616
September	444	465	485	499	523	542	579	-
October	449	468	487	503	526	548	588	-
November	450	472	489	504	525	553	588	-
December	446	469	484	502	521	550	588	-
Annual	441	458	477	496	514	536	569	599*

* January to August 2007

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla.

The All-India annual average general index number stood at 599 in 2007 which is about 5.27 percent higher as compared to 2006 level of 569. All-India annual average of Food Group index for 2007 has increased to 603 showing a rise of 7.87 percent over 2006 level of 559. All-India consumer price index number for the years 1990 to 2007 are presented in the following Table No. 3.9.

Table No. 3.9 All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers
(1982 = 100)

Year	CPIN		Percentage change over previous Year	
	General	Food	General	Food
1	2	3	4	5
1990	186	191	-	-
1991	212	222	13.98	16.23
1992	237	251	17.79	13.06
1993	252	265	6.33	5.58
1994	278	296	10.32	11.70
1995	306	331	10.07	11.82
1996	333	359	9.15	8.46
1997	358	380	7.19	5.85
1998	405	437	13.13	15.00
1999	424	444	4.69	1.60
2000	441	452	4.01	1.80
2001	458	462	3.85	2.21
2002	477	474	4.15	2.59
2003	496	490	3.98	3.38
2004	514	504	3.63	2.86
2005	536	520	4.28	3.17
2006	569	559	6.16	7.50
* 2007	599	603	5.27	7.87

* (January to August)

Source: Indian Labour Journal, Ministry of Labour, Simla.

3.2.3 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers:

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers is constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla based on the price data furnished by NSSO, Govt. of India. The Labour Bureau has started compiling a new series for CPI number for agricultural labourers with 1986-87 as the base year w.e.f. November, 1995 replacing the old series (1960-61 = 100) with improved methodology and wider coverage. The new series are being compiled separately for Agricultural and Rural Labourers. The annual average indices for General and Food Groups are presented in Table No. 3.10 for Agricultural as well as Rural Labourers.

Table No. 3.10 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (CPIN – AL/RL)

(Base: 1986-87 = 100)

Category	Year	Manipur		All India	
		General Index	Food	General Index	Food
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Labourers	1999	302	312	304	310
	2000	317	326	307	307
	2001	311	311	307	300
	2002	299	286	315	308
	2003	305	288	328	322
	2004	311	291	337	331
	2005	316	293	348	341
	2006	331	311	372	366
	2007*	346	-	397	394
Percentage Increase during	1999-00	4.97	4.49	0.99	(-) 0.97
	2000-01	(-) 1.89	(-) 4.60	0.00	(-) 2.28
	2001-02	(-) 3.86	(-) 8.04	2.61	2.67
	2002-03	2.01	0.70	4.13	4.55
	2003-04	1.97	1.04	2.74	2.79
	2004-05	1.61	0.34	3.26	3.02
	2005-06	4.74	6.14	6.89	7.33
	2006-07	4.53	-	6.72	7.65
Rural Labourers	1999	303	312	305	310
	2000	325	326	308	307
	2001	311	311	309	302
	2002	299	286	318	309
	2003	305	388	331	323
	2004	311	291	338	329
	2005	317	293	351	341
	2006	332	311	373	364
	2007*	347	328	398	394
Percentage Increase during	1999-00	7.26	4.49	0.98	(-) 0.97
	2000-01	(-) 4.31	(-) 4.60	0.32	(-) 1.63
	2001-02	(-) 3.86	(-) 8.04	2.91	2.32
	2002-03	2.01	35.66	4.09	4.53
	2003-04	1.97	(-) 25.00	2.11	1.86
	2004-05	1.93	0.69	3.85	3.65
	2005-06	4.73	6.14	6.27	6.74
	2006-07*	4.52	5.47	6.70	8.24

* - January to August

Note: No sign is indicated for positive variation

Source: Ministry of Labour Bureau, Simla

The above table shows that the increase in annual General Index of Agricultural labourers for calendar year 2007 over the previous year 2006 is 4.53 percent in Manipur while the change in the annual average General Index in respect of the rural labourer in 2007 over 2006 is 4.52 percent.

3.2.4 Consumer Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees:

Considering the importance of the Consumer Price Index Number, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Govt. of India had conducted a Middle Class Family Living Survey at 59 centres during 1982-83. Imphal Town is also covered as one of the centres. C.S.O. released the new series of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees (1984-85 = 100). The movements of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for urban non-manual employees of Manipur may be seen from Table No. 3.11

Table No. 3.11 Consumer Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of Manipur (CPIN – UNME)

(1984-85 = 100)

Year	Food, Beverage & tobacco	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing & foot-wear	Misc.	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	172	156	259	200	167	181
1992	196	177	305	207	191	206
1993	205	177	326	211	201	216
1994	221	178	347	215	213	231
1995	260	207	358	246	225	260
1996	271	229	350	251	246	273
1997	291	257	350	255	273	292
1998	322	272	350	284	287	315
1999	356	280	351	298	305	341
2000	357	320	375	303	338	353
2001	360	372	471	305	355	372
2002	362	365	478	306	364	375
2003	369	384	553	309	393	393
2004	370	394	618	313	410	405
2005	385	437	658	327	423	425
2006	-	-	-	-	-	460
2007*	-	-	-	-	-	490

* January to October

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

The movement of the consumer price index number of Imphal town in comparison with those of Kohima, Guwahati, Agartala, Shillong and all-India are shown in Table No. 3(e) of Part II.

3.2.5 Farm Harvest Price Index Number :

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur constructed Farm Harvest Price Index Numbers of principal crops of Manipur with 1961-62 as the base year. The Farm Harvest Price Index in the year 2005-06 stood at 3,823 as against 2,951 in 2004-05 showing an increase of 29.55 percent over the previous year. The following Table No. 3.12 shows the indices since 1987-88.

Table No. 3.12 Index Number of Farm Harvest Price of Principal Crops of Manipur
(1961-62 = 100)

Year	General Index	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Non-Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Misc. Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1987-88	1,227	1,230	1,230	1,168	1,137	1,332	1,102
1988-89	1,387	1,372	1,370	1,900	1,941	1,581	1,976
1989-90	1,620	1,660	1,660	1,642	1,677	1,592	1,693
1990-91	1,551	1,550	1,548	2,114	1,585	1,991	1,510
1991-92	1,818	1,804	1,803	2,124	2,306	2,210	2,324
1992-93	1,961	1,965	1,964	2,231	1,820	1,936	1,799
1993-94	2,015	2,023	2,022	2,438	1,719	1,951	1,676
1994-95	2,483	2,501	2,501	2,557	1,829	2,060	1,786
1995-96	2,475	2,484	2,484	2,749	2,145	2,013	2,169
1996-97	2,788	2,786	2,785	2,985	2,849	1,441	3,017
1997-98	2,796	2,807	2,805	3,358	2,396	2,274	2,418
1998-99	3,090	3,073	3,073	3,129	3,684	3,197	3,774
1999-00	3,726	3,821	3,822	3,460	3,737	2,098	4,040
2000-01	3,151	3,137	3,135	3,856	3,627	2,175	3,895
2001-02	3,059	3,057	3,053	4,445	3,102	2,115	3,285
2002-03	3,325	3,311	3,305	5,002	3,847	3,274	3,953
2003-04	3,419	3,411	3,405	5,365	3,688	3,474	3,728
2004-05	2,951	2,925	2,915	5,833	3,889	3,359	3,986
2005-06	3,823	3,818	3,810	6,413	3,979	3,421	4,082

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur

3.2.6 Wholesale Price :

The wholesale price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is effected. It measures the rate of inflation but could not reveal the real increase in the burden to be borne by the ultimate consumers/households. The following Table No. 3.13 represents price behaviours of Manipur during the period 1961 to 2007. The monthly average wholesale prices of some selected commodities for 2006 and 2007 are shown in Table No.3(f) and 3(g) of Part II.

Table No. 3.13 Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities

(in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	37.50	123.06	301.25	610.21	1102.73
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	121.73	218.10	590.63*	979.58	1719.55
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	7.04	37.71	37.65	94.21	163.50
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	40.68	81.38	236.46	472.86	625.96
5.	Milk	100 lit.	57.73	100.00	287.83	700.00	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	49.47	107.00	189.13	299.12	652.05
7.	Onion	Qtl.	60.58	77.50	239.90	565.83	924.63
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	223.00	392.19	1629.18	4100.00	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	72.36	197.29	520.58	1503.75	2715.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	5.33	7.84	35.99	70.83	179.73

(in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice (Medium)	Qtl.	1175.00	1300.00	1075.00	1187.50	1350.00	1350.00
2.	Sugar (Open market)	Qtl.	1700.00	1650.00	1837.50	2100.00	2200.00	1775.00
3.	Salt (Bag)	70 kg.	162.00	186.67	180.00	205.00	240.00	300.00
4.	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg.	692.50	910.00	882.50	795.00	780.00	933.00
5.	Milk	100 lit.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6.	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	707.50	600.00	800.00	750.00	900.00	1125.00
7.	Onion	Qtl.	787.50	900.00	1200.00	1025.00	850.00	1625.00
8.	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9.	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	2875.00	2900.00	2875.00	2950.00	3100.00	4200.00
10.	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	180.00	NT	NT	NT	200.00	200.00

* relates to 1980

NT – No Transaction

Source: A.O. (M.I.), Manipur

It will be seen from the above table that the price of Arhar Dal per quintal in 2007 was recorded to be about Rs.4,200 which is about 58 times in 1961. The annual exponential increase in price of Arhar dal during the period under consideration is found to be 8.83 percent. A high growth rate is found in rice (medium). The price of Rice (Medium) in 2007 is recorded at Rs.1,350 per quintal which is 36 times higher than the price prevalent in 1961 registering annual exponential growth rate of 7.79 percent. The price of Onion per quintal in 2007 is reported to be about Rs.1,625 which is about 27 times the price paid in 1961. The annual exponential growth rate is worked out to be 7.15 percent.

All India wholesale Price Index Number of all commodities in the year 2006-07 stood at 206.3 as against 195.6 in 2005-06 depicting an increase of 5.47 percent over the previous year. In 2006-07 the wholesale price index of fuel, power, light and lubricants group is found to be 324 followed by food group by 209.1 and then by manufacturing by 179.0. The broad commodity group-wise, All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers along with annual inflation rates are shown in the following Table No. 3.14.

Table No. 3.14 All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers
(1993-94=100)

Year	Index of Wholesale Prices				Annual Inflation rate
	All Commodities	Primary Articles	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant	Manufactured products	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	146.5	156.1	160.6	138.5	3.02
2000-01	155.7	162.5	208.1	141.7	6.27
2001-02	161.3	168.4	226.7	144.3	3.59
2002-03	166.8	174.0	239.2	148.1	3.40
2003-04	175.9	181.5	254.5	156.5	5.45
2004-05	187.3	188.1	280.2	166.3	6.48
2005-06	195.6	193.6	306.8	171.4	4.43
2006-07	206.3	209.1	324.0	179.0	5.47

3.2.7 Retail Prices :

The Retail Price is the price which the ultimate consumer pays when buying from a retailer. Therefore, it would be interesting to have a look in the movements of retail prices in respect of Manipur State. The following Table No. 3.15 presents retail prices of some selected items for the period 1961 to 2007 and the monthly average retail prices of some selected commodities for 2006 and 2007 are shown in Table No. 3(h) and 3(i) of part-II.

**Table No. 3.15 Average Retail Prices of some selected commodities
(Imphal Khwai Bazar)**

													(in Rs.)
SL. No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rice (fine)	Kg.	0.37	1.37	3.14	6.72	12.54	13.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	14.00
2.	Sugar	Kg.	1.27	2.34	7.42	10.39	19.50	20.00	17.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	24.00
3.	Salt	Kg.	0.25	0.49	1.02	2.00	7.04	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
4.	Mustard Oil (Local)	Kg.	2.81	5.93	15.60	41.83	48.42	49.00	63.00	65.00	60.00	60.50	72.00
5.	Milk	Lit.	0.58	1.20	3.34	8.00	15.83	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	20.00
6.	Potato	Kg.	0.50	1.19	2.40	4.33	9.00	8.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
7.	Onion	Kg.	0.62	0.97	2.79	5.97	15.17	9.50	10.50	12.00	13.00	11.00	20.00
8.	Chillies (dry)	Kg.	2.75	4.50	17.35	60.80	94.17	60.00	50.00	52.50	80.00	120.00	275.00
9.	Arhar Dal	Kg.	0.75	2.10	5.60	15.58	29.33	30.00	29.00	32.00	36.00	36.00	45.50
10.	Fire Wood (Splitted)	40 kgs.	5.99	9.56	15.42	31.00	71.89	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	75.00	90.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur

It is evident that the retail price of Arhar dal is found to have increased by 53 times in 2007 as compared to 1961 position. In the case of rice (fine), the increase during the period of 1961-2007 is worked out to be about 38 times. The increase in the retail price of firewood (splitted) is worked out to be about 15 times in 2007 as compared to 1961 price.

CHAPTER IV

STATE BUDGET AND PLANNING

A budget is the statement of the financial plan of a Government. It contains the details of revenue and expenditure of the last completed financial year, the probable revenue and expenditure estimates for the current year and the estimates of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditure for the next financial year. Thus the budget is an important financial document which serves as a useful instrument of economic and monetary policy.

4.1.1 State Budget :

The budget of a State for every financial year (1st April to 31st March) is prepared by the State Government. State Budget gives complete picture of the estimated receipts and expenditure of State. It shows the financial accounts of the previous year and revised estimates of current year and the budget estimates of the coming year.

The accounts of the Government are kept in three parts viz., Part I-Consolidated Fund, Part II -Contingency Fund and Part III-Public Account.

The budget relating to Part I i.e., the consolidated Fund consists of revenue and expenditure of the State Government which are presented under three divisions viz., Revenue Account, Capital Account and Debt Account. The revenue account consists of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of these revenues. Capital account consists of capital receipts (market loans, external assistance, repayment of debt etc.) and the expenditure met out of these capital receipts. The contingency fund refers to the fund which is at the disposal of the Government meant to meet unforeseen and emergent expenditure pending authorization of the Legislature. The State Legislature have not yet constituted the Contingency Fund in Manipur and as such the accounts of the Government of Manipur are shown under Part I and III only. Part III i.e., the Public Account comprises of unfunded debt, deposits and advances & remittances.

The combined effect of the transaction in the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account presents the overall budgetary position with the surplus (+) or deficit (-) thereof. The overall budgetary position of Manipur for the last few years are shown in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1 Overall Budgetary Position of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Receipt/ Disbursement	2000-01 (Accounts)	2001-02 (Accounts)	2002-03 (Accounts)	2003-04 (Accounts)	2004-05 (Accounts)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I RECEIPT						
1.	Revenue Receipt	104461.87 (28.93)	117677.88 (34.21)	132798.61 (29.67)	141971.41 (36.55)	174275.85 (24.67)
2.	Capital Receipt	256661.82 (71.07)	226356.86 (65.79)	314835.82 (70.33)	246486.35 (63.45)	532044.68 (75.33)
	Total	361123.69	344034.74	447634.43	388457.76	706320.53
II DISBURSEMENT						
1.	Revenue Expenditure	112343.73 (34.45)	133795.63 (34.86)	141510.56 (30.49)	146347.05 (35.95)	165118.82 (24.35)
2.	Capital Expenditure	213777.53 (65.55)	249967.44 (65.14)	322541.36 (69.51)	260790.90 (64.05)	513070.78 (75.65)
	Total	326121.26	383763.07	464051.92	407137.95	678189.60
	Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(+) 35002.43	(-) 39724.33	(-) 16417.49	(-) 18680.19	(-) 28130.93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Receipt/ Disbursement	2005-06 (Accounts)	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)	Percentage variation 2006-07 to 2007-08
1	2	8	9	10	11
I RECEIPT					
1.	Revenue Receipt	240894.90 (32.20)	298868.87 (39.75)	276216.49 (33.79)	(-)7.58
2.	Capital Receipt	507170.47 (67.80)	452952.51 (60.25)	541319.51 (66.21)	(+)19.51
	Total	748065.37	751821.38	817536.00	(+)8.74
II DISBURSEMENT					
1.	Revenue Expenditure	200450.70 (27.17)	221219.05 (29.17)	235814.97 (29.16)	(+)6.60
2.	Capital Expenditure	537441.68 (72.83)	537105.22 (70.83)	572875.50 (70.84)	(+)6.66
	Total	737892.38	758324.27	808690.47	(+)6.64
	Overall Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(+)10172.99	(-)6502.89	(+)8845.53	

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates

Note:- Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

Source:- (1) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
(2) Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur, 2007-08

Since 1980-81, there has been significant increase in the State Revenue and Expenditure. The total revenue receipts of the State was found to be increasing from Rs.110.94 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.2762.16 crores in 2007-08 (B.E.). The capital receipts is expected to be Rs. 5413.20 crores in 2007-08 (B.E.) as against Rs. 563.79 crores in 1980-81. The Revenue expenditure increased from Rs.69.70 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.618.77 crores in 1995-96 and then to Rs.2358.15 crores in 2007-2008 (B.E.). The capital expenditure incurred in different years were found to be much higher as compared to the revenue expenditures of the respective years. The Capital expenditure in absolute term was increased from Rs.611.54 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.1175.19 crores in 1995-96 and then to Rs.5728.76 crores in 2007-08(B.E.). In 1980-81, the revenue expenditure accounts for 10.24 percent of the total expenditure which increased to 34.49 percent in 1995-96 and expected to be 29.16 percent in 2007-08.

The budget for 2006-07(R.E.) shows deficit of Rs. 65.03 crores. However, the overall budget for the year 2007-08 envisages total receipts of Rs.8175.36 crores from both revenue and capital accounts. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs.8086.90 crores in 2007-08 showing overall surplus of Rs.88.46 crores.

The deficit in the Government budget represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The financial position of Manipur is poor. The period from 1999-2000 to 2003-04 witnessed revenue deficits.

The revenue deficit is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts and represents the financing of the revenue expenditure by borrowings etc. In other words, the existence of revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State Government was not able to meet its revenue expenditure and therefore the current obligations are met through borrowed funds. Although, the state had persistent revenue deficit, it has decreased from Rs. 161 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 87 crores in 2002-03 and further to Rs. 44 crores in 2003-04. From the 2004-05 onwards, the State had revenue surplus as evident from Table No. 4.2. The substantial increase in the central grants to the state has been instrumental in maintaining the revenue surplus.

Table No. 4.2 Trend in Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Manipur

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Revenue receipts	117677.88	132798.61	141971.41	174275.85	240894.94	298868.87	276216.49
1. Tax revenue	19314.98	25328.08	30912.66	36841.44	43709.08	52219.00	64395.20
1.1 Share of Central Taxes	14214.00	18812.00	23997.00	28702.04	34214.00	41125.00	51651.20
1.2 State Taxes	5100.98	6516.08	6915.66	8139.40	9495.08	11094.00	12744.00
2. Non-Tax Revenue	98362.90	107470.53	111058.75	137434.41	197185.86	246649.87	211821.29
2.1 Central Grants-in-aid	95490.12	101821.92	106125.65	130459.30	189539.83	230151.63	197193.82
2.2 State	2872.78	5648.61	4933.10	6975.11	7646.03	16498.24	14627.47
B. Revenue Expenditure	133795.63	141510.56	146346.81	165118.81	200450.67	221219.05	235814.97
1. Social Services	45016.56	46143.28	46590.65	52323.12	68374.62	67583.62	66836.48
2. Economic Services	32544.52	30308.40	37145.66	42369.14	59788.18	71100.61	84630.30
3. General Services	56234.55	65058.88	62610.50	70426.55	72287.87	82534.82	84348.19
C. Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	(-) 16117.75	(-) 8711.95	(-) 4375.40	(+) 9157.04	(+) 40444.27	(+) 77649.82	(+) 40401.52

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

4.1.2 Revenue of State Government:

State Government has two sources of income viz. Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. Tax Revenue is further sub-divided into (a) Share in Central taxes and (b) State's own tax. Non-tax revenue is divided into (a) State's own non-tax and (b) grant and contributions from the Central Government.

4.1.2.1 Revenue from taxes:

The tax revenue includes taxes on property and capital transactions, commodities and services. Sales tax comprising about 74.95 percent of state's own tax revenue in 2005-06 is expected to go up by 19.44 percent (Rs.8500 lakhs) in 2006-07. The revenue from state excise tax is also expected to go up by 11.34 percent. Taxes on property and capital transaction which is expected to be Rs.1711 lakhs in 2006-07 will be 6 percent more than the previous year and taxes on commodities and services are expected to increase by 18.99 percent in the same period. The total tax revenue is anticipated to increase by 19.47 percent in 2006-07 and 23.32 percent in 2007-08. Table No. 4.3 provides the tax and non-tax revenue of the State Government.

Table No. 4.3 Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Receipts	Year				
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	TAX REVENUE					
	A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which					
	(i) Land Revenue	52.10	36.47	39.57	82.76	56.84
	(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	146.39	179.73	148.46	189.76	232.52
	(iii) Other taxes	957.93	961.08	1,287.02	1,267.78	1,165.17
	Sub-Total (A)	1,156.42	1,177.28	1,475.05	1,540.30	1,454.53
	B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which					
	(i) Sales tax	2,287.47	3,129.79	2,951.64	4,318.12	4,611.59
	(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	233.30	280.06	277.42	343.60	337.83
	(iii) State Excise	139.01	124.20	146.48	229.03	296.08
	(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	48.74	48.85	43.71	67.24	61.90
	(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	54.62	97.23	217.17	0.37	49.03
	(vi) Other taxes and duties	75.48	50.28	85.51	17.42	104.70
	Sub-Total (B):	2,838.62	3,730.41	3,721.93	4,975.78	5,461.13
	C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)	3,995.04	4,907.29	5,196.98	6,516.08	6,915.66
	D. Share in Central taxes	31,787.00	16,352.00	14,118.00	18,812.00	23,997.00
	Total (I)	35,782.04	21,259.29	19,314.98	25,328.08	30,912.66
II	NON-TAX REVENUE					
	of which					
	(i) Grants from the centre	66,937.97	79,036.92	95,490.12	1,01,821.92	1,06,125.65
	(ii) Other non-tax revenue	4,264.79	4,165.66	2,872.78	5,648.61	4,933.10
	Total (II):	71,202.76	83,202.58	98,362.90	1,07,470.53	1,11,058.75
	Grand total of Revenue Receipts (I+II)	1,06,984.80	1,04,461.87	1,17,677.88	1,32,798.61	1,41,971.41

Contd.

Table No. 4.3 Revenue Receipts from tax and non-tax revenue of Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Receipts	Year				Percentage Variation 2006-07 to 2007-08
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
I	TAX REVENUE					
	A. Taxes on property and capital transaction of which					
	(i) Land Revenue	67.47	131.51	80.00	88.00	(+)10.00
	(ii) Stamps & Registration fee	220.22	280.56	261.00	287.00	(+)9.96
	(iii) Other taxes	1,150.00	1,107.37	1,370.00	1400.00	(+)2.19
	Sub-Total (A)	1,437.82	1,609.44	1,711.00	1775.00	(+)3.74
	B. Taxes on commodities and services, of which					
	(i) Sales tax	5,473.13	7,116.79	8,500.00	10000.00	(+)17.65
	(ii) Taxes on Vehicles	334.59	334.08	398.00	438.00	(+)10.05
	(iii) State Excise	305.07	326.03	363.00	399.00	(+)9.92
	(iv) Taxes on goods & passengers	70.60	67.82	85.00	94.00	(+)10.59
	(v) Taxes & duties on Electricity	495.47	27.22	30.00	30.00	0.00
	(vi) Other taxes and duties	22.72	13.70	7.00	8.00	(+)14.29
	Sub-Total (B):	6,701.58	7,885.64	9,383.00	10969.00	(+)16.90
	C. States' own tax revenue (A+B)	8,139.40	9,495.08	11,094.00	12744.00	(+)14.87
	D. Share in Central taxes	28,702.04	34,214.00	41,125.00	51651.20	(+)25.60
	Total (I)	36,841.44	43,709.08	52,219.00	64395.20	(+)23.32
II	NON-TAX REVENUE of which					
	(i) Grants from the centre	1,30,459.30	1,89,539.80	2,30,151.63	197193.82	(-)14.32
	(ii) Other non-tax revenue	6,975.11	7,646.02	16,498.24	14627.47	(-)11.34
	Total (II) :	1,37,434.41	1,97,185.82	2,46,649.87	211821.29	(-)14.12
	Grand total of Revenue Receipts (I+II) :	1,74,275.85	2,40,894.90	2,98,868.87	276216.49	(-)7.58

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates.

Source: (i) Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.
(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2007-08.

4.1.2.2 Non-Tax Revenue :

Non-Tax Revenue of the State consists of interest receipts, dividends and receipts from general services, social and community services and economic services. The budget for 2007-08(BE) gives details of revenue from the non-tax sources as Rs.146.37 crores as against Rs.164.98 crores in 2006-07. Grants from Central Government increased from Rs.1895.40 crores in 2005-06 to Rs.2301.52 crores in 2006-07(RE) and Rs. 1971.94 crores in 2007-08 (B.E.). The trends in revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table No.4(a) of Part II.

The total revenue receipt of the State has been estimated at Rs. 2988.69 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2006-07 as against Rs 2408.95 crores in 2005-06 showing an increase of 24.07 percent over the actual estimates of 2005-06. The budget estimates however, shows total revenue receipts of only Rs. 2762.16 crores in 2007-08. The per capita revenue receipts which was Rs. 2902.18 in 1993-94 has increased to Rs.11632.87 in 2006-07. In 2007-08 it is estimated at Rs. 10,545. The following Table No.4.4 shows the revenue receipts from 1993-94 to 2007-08.

Table No.4.4 Revenue Receipts from 1993-94 to 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue
	Share in Central Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	Total	Own Non-Tax
1	2	3	4	5
1993-94	16,150.26	1,852.66	18,002.92	2,768.99
1994-95	18,143.62	2,379.99	20,523.61	5,002.36
1995-96	16,580.53	2,790.10	19,370.63	4,549.84
1996-97	23,185.00	3,118.29	26,303.29	5,330.12
1997-98	31,082.00	3,572.45	34,654.45	4,057.34
1998-99	33,168.00	3,074.55	36,242.55	3,152.27
1999-00	31,787.00	3,995.04	35,782.04	4,264.79
2000-01	16,352.00	4,907.28	21,259.28	4,165.66
2001-02	14,214.00	5,100.98	19,314.98	2,872.78
2002-03	18,812.00	6,516.08	25,328.08	5,648.61
2003-04	23,997.00	6,915.66	30,912.66	4,933.10
2004-05	28,709.04	8,139.40	36,841.44	6,975.11
2005-06	34,214.00	9,495.08	43,709.08	7,646.02
2006-07(RE)	41,125.00	11,094.00	52,219.00	16,498.24
2007-08(BE)	51,651.20	12,744.00	64,395.20	14,627.47

Contd.

Table No. 4.4 Revenue Receipts from 1993-94 to 2007-08

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Non-Tax Revenue		Total Revenue receipts	Index of growth	Per Capita revenue receipts (in Rs.)
	Grants & Contributions	Total			
1	6	7	8	9	10
1993-94	36,020.56	38,789.55	56,792.47	146	2,902.18
1994-95	33,682.10	38,684.46	59,208.07	152	2,954.83
1995-96	45,247.95	49,797.79	69,168.42	177	3,372.05
1996-97	50,657.01	55,987.13	82,290.42	211	3,920.00
1997-98	47,589.21	51,646.55	86,301.00	221	4,018.10
1998-99	50,283.13	53,435.40	89,677.95	230	4,082.02
1999-00	66,937.97	71,202.76	1,06,984.80	274	4,762.25
2000-01	79,036.92	83,202.58	1,04,461.86	268	4,548.47
2001-02	95,490.12	98,362.90	1,17,677.88	301	4,851.71
2002-03	1,01,821.92	1,07,470.53	1,32,798.61	340	5,600.52
2003-04	1,06,125.65	1,11,058.75	1,41,971.41	364	5,866.06
2004-05	1,30,459.30	1,37,434.41	1,74,275.85	447	7,056.93
2005-06	1,89,539.00	1,97,185.82	2,40,894.90	617	9,562.28
2006-07(RE)	2,30,151.63	2,46,649.87	2,98,868.87	766	11,632.87
2007-08(BE)	1,97,193.82	2,11,821.29	2,76,216.49	708	10,544.91

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates
Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-08

According to the Budget Estimates of 2005-06, among the North Eastern States of India including Sikkim, Assam had the highest revenue receipt of Rs.13315 crores which was followed by Tripura with Rs.2995 crores, Manipur with Rs.2380 crores, and Nagaland with Rs.2195 crores. A comparative picture of the revenue receipts of the Budget Estimates of 2005-06 is presented in Table No.4.5. So far as State's own Revenue is concerned, Manipur's contribution is very low. The table reveals that the tax and non-tax revenue raised by the State Government of Manipur constitutes only 4.21 % and 4.33 % respectively and the major share of the revenue receipts comes from the share in Central Taxes (14.45%) and Grants-in-aid from the Centre (77.01%).

**Table No. 4.5 Revenue Receipts of North Eastern States of India,
for the year 2005-06 (BE)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue			Total revenue receipts
	States own tax revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	States own non-tax revenue	Grants from the centre	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	128.30	228.69	356.99	224.86	892.67	1117.53	1474.52
	(8.70)	(15.51)	(24.21)	(15.25)	(60.54)	(75.79)	(100.00)
Assam	3713.21	2559.34	6272.55	1064.05	5978.09	7042.14	13314.69
	(27.89)	(19.22)	(47.11)	(7.99)	(44.90)	(52.89)	(100.00)
Manipur	100.19	344.06	444.25	103.08	1832.95	1936.03	2380.28
	(4.21)	(14.45)	(18.66)	(4.33)	(77.01)	(81.34)	(100.00)
Meghalaya	228.50	281.38	509.88	156.83	1264.53	1421.36	1931.24
	(11.83)	(14.57)	(26.40)	(8.12)	(65.48)	(73.60)	(100.00)
Mizoram	34.70	155.73	190.43	66.58	1223.57	1290.15	1480.58
	(2.34)	(10.52)	(12.86)	(4.50)	(82.64)	(87.14)	(100.00)
Nagaland	109.96	181.02	290.98	75.08	1829.02	1904.10	2195.08
	(5.01)	(8.25)	(13.26)	(3.42)	(83.32)	(86.74)	(100.00)
Sikkim	102.50	151.38	253.88	992.78	815.88	1808.66	2062.54
	(4.97)	(7.34)	(12.31)	(48.13)	(39.56)	(87.69)	(100.00)
Tripura	285.20	413.64	698.84	66.50	2229.50	2296.00	2994.84
	(9.52)	(13.81)	(23.33)	(2.22)	(74.45)	(76.67)	(100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets are percentages to total revenue receipts.

Source: 1. A Comparative Study of States Finance, 2005-06,
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.
(for states viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim)
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics of concerned States

4.1.3 Expenditure of State Government:

The expenditure of State Government can be classified into two heads viz. Developmental expenditure and Non-Developmental expenditure.

4.1.3.1 Developmental Expenditure:

Developmental expenditure comprises economic and social services. Social services include education, arts and culture, sports, health services, social security and welfare including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, labour and employment, housing and urban development, natural calamities, information and publicity etc., while economic services include agriculture and allied services, industry and mining, rural development, water and power development, transport and communication, science, technology & environment and general economic services. Expenditure on social services is expected to decrease by 1.11 percent from Rs.675.84 crores in 2006-07 to Rs.668.36 crores in 2007-08 while expenditure on economic services is expected to increase from Rs. 711.01 crores in 2006-07(R.E.) to Rs. 846.30 crores in 2007-08. Developmental expenditure is Rs.1386.84 crores in 2006-07 as against Rs.1285.22 crores in 2005-06 thereby showing an increase of 7.91 percent. The developmental expenditure in 2007-08 is expected to be Rs.1514.67 crores as against Rs.1386.84 crores in 2006-07 showing an increase of 9.22 percent. Details of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure of accounts are presented in Table No.4.6.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Expenditure	Year			
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A	Economic Services of which				
(i)	Agriculture & allied activities	7435.84	6949.76	6735.14	11667.83
(ii)	Rural Development & Special Area Programme	1799.06	1757.17	1964.53	2571.08
(iii)	Irrigation & flood control	1612.17	1797.01	2134.34	3322.44
(iv)	Energy	5035.74	6953.22	4238.24	3147.88
(v)	Industry & Minerals	1690.61	1910.85	1584.62	3276.10
(vi)	Transport	861.19	664.53	1163.70	2649.02
(vii)	Science, Technology & Environment	105.62	67.06	117.29	164.73
(viii)	General Economic Services	783.01	1133.59	1163.40	1603.68
	Sub-Total (A):	19323.24	21233.19	19101.26	28402.76
B	Social Services of which				
(i)	Education including Arts & Culture	17395.83	20095.95	18744.20	33515.90
(ii)	Health & Family welfare	4059.42	4584.88	4805.01	7534.46
(iii)	Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	2052.19	937.91	1494.90	2034.23
(iv)	Information & Broadcasting	128.75	162.11	275.36	235.11
(v)	Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	3337.03	4064.61	4669.75	5843.25
(vi)	Labour & Employment	289.09	273.19	251.92	422.64
(vii)	Natural calamities & others	231.83	394.96	489.79	1000.40
	Sub-Total (B):	27494.14	30513.61	30730.93	50585.99
	Total (I) :	46817.38	51746.80	49832.19	78988.75
II	NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
	Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
(i)	Organs of State	1553.62	1415.74	1162.07	2637.00
(ii)	Fiscal Services	876.04	1081.82	948.88	1875.21
(iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	6559.51	7889.93	9128.11	13196.46
(iv)	Administrative Services	10535.73	11698.24	12612.43	23527.56
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	4688.41	5411.74	5392.85	14573.65
	Total (II) :	24213.31	27497.47	29244.34	55809.88
	Grand Total (I + II)	71030.69	79244.27	79076.53	134798.63

Contd.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Expenditure	Year			
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	7	8	9	10
I	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A	Economic Services of which				
(i)	Agriculture & allied activities	7581.49	9118.25	8191.66	9677.67
(ii)	Rural Development & Special Area Programme	1198.57	2824.48	2187.90	3973.18
(iii)	Irrigation & flood control	2051.36	2182.16	3026.09	3541.26
(iv)	Energy	4712.13	9939.34	8656.29	10139.89
(v)	Industry & Minerals	2516.70	2868.92	2436.11	3768.84
(vi)	Transport	1809.06	2964.41	4171.86	4198.68
(vii)	Science, Technology & Environment	108.71	141.05	271.43	303.92
(viii)	General Economic Services	1071.70	2505.91	1367.06	1536.56
	Sub-Total (A):	21049.72	32544.52	30308.40	37140.00
B	Social Services of which				
(i)	Education including Arts & Culture	26791.35	28905.59	28421.89	29074.73
(ii)	Health & Family welfare	6636.82	6919.49	5969.07	6661.99
(iii)	Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	1099.36	2364.55	4835.54	2006.39
(iv)	Information & Broadcasting	172.73	187.06	175.47	178.33
(v)	Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	4374.38	5883.31	5946.15	7381.07
(vi)	Labour & Employment	318.55	356.70	350.96	446.11
(vii)	Natural calamities & others	419.04	399.86	444.20	842.56
	Sub-Total (B):	39812.23	45016.56	46143.28	46591.18
	Total (I) :	60861.95	77561.08	76451.68	83731.18
II	NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
	Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
(i)	Organs of State	1979.59	1846.76	1611.16	2313.48
(ii)	Fiscal services	1358.86	1529.70	1478.12	1518.64
(iii)	Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	17715.66	19140.74	25467.89	21533.49
(iv)	Administrative Services	17676.47	19662.34	19723.24	20606.33
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	12751.20	14055.01	16778.47	16643.93
	Total (II) :	51481.78	56234.55	65058.88	62615.87
	Grand Total (I + II)	112343.73	133795.63	141510.56	146347.05

Contd.

Table No. 4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Developmental and Non-Developmental expenditure of State Government

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Expenditure	Year			
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (BE)
1	2	11	12	13	14
I	DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
A	Economic Services of which				
	(i) Agriculture & allied activities	10706.84	14433.46	15586.00	14096.25
	(ii) Rural Development & Special Area Programme	5811.82	7586.43	9450.17	10526.33
	(iii) Irrigation & flood control	3437.01	4375.26	5094.88	5065.96
	(iv) Energy	12645.53	19432.23	24104.75	20285.16
	(v) Industry & Minerals	4134.02	4749.72	3909.52	3907.34
	(vi) Transport	3057.48	4744.35	8291.86	8493.58
	(vii) Science, Technology & Environment	654.45	912.99	1032.65	1103.76
	(viii) General Economic Services	1921.99	3830.42	3630.78	21151.92
	Sub-Total (A):	42369.14	60064.86	71100.61	84630.30
B	Social Services of which				
	(i) Education including Arts & Culture	32478.65	41188.73	37438.51	37272.31
	(ii) Health & Family welfare	6060.59	7841.31	7791.62	8365.27
	(iii) Housing & Urban Development including water supply & sanitation	3344.57	7269.21	5609.90	6778.21
	(iv) Information & Broadcasting	210.27	340.74	263.50	242.17
	(v) Social security & welfare including Nutrition, STs, SCs & OBCs	8639.53	10809.13	14911.70	12602.28
	(vi) Labour & Employment	550.93	629.44	650.27	557.60
	(vii) Natural calamities & others	1038.59	378.89	918.12	1018.64
	Sub-Total (B):	52323.13	68457.45	67583.62	66836.48
	Total (I) :	94692.27	128522.31	138684.23	151466.78
II	NON-DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE				
	Revenue Expenditure under General Services				
	(i) Organs of State	1922.34	2234.16	2921.86	2909.86
	(ii) Fiscal Services	1614.55	2055.66	1928.30	1717.23
	(iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of debt	26643.36	23753.41	27463.66	29449.05
	(iv) Administrative Services	21959.89	26958.49	29058.39	30027.58
	(v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	18286.40	16926.67	21162.61	20244.47
	Total (II) :	70426.55	71928.39	82534.82	84348.19
	Grand Total (I + II)	165118.83	200450.70	221219.05	235814.97

Concl'd.

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

4.1.3.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure:

Non-developmental expenditure includes general administrative services, fiscal services, debt services and grants-in-aid to local bodies. Revenue expenditure under Non-developmental expenditure is Rs.719.28 crores in 2005-06 as against Rs.704.27 crores in 2004-05 showing an increase of 2.13 percent. The Non-developmental expenditure is estimated to be Rs.825.35 crores in 2006-07 showing an increase of 14.75 percent over the previous year. In 2007-08 the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 843.48 crores. Under Non-developmental expenditure, the expenditure on interest payments and servicing of debt have been increased from Rs.237.53 crores in 2005-06 to Rs 274.64 crores in 2006-07 and Rs. 294.49 crores in 2007-08. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 3.34 percent and pension and miscellaneous general services to expected to decrease by 4.34 percent in 2007-08 over the previous year 2006-07. Expenditure on the organs of the State has also shown a decrease of 0.41 percent in 2007-08 over the previous year 2006-07. The trends in developmental and Non-developmental expenditure for both revenue and capital accounts are shown in the Table No. 4(b) of part II of this publication.

4.1.4 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure :

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 2620.33 crores and Rs. 3153.20 crores in 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. In 2007-08 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2855.78 crores which shows a decrease of 9.43% over the previous year. The major share of the total expenditure i.e., about 61% is expected to be spent on non-plan expenditure. Details of the plan and non-plan expenditure are presented in Table No.4.7.

Table No. 4.7 Plan and Non-plan expenditure of Manipur

Year	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	5608.77	4731.95	-	10340.72
1990-91	26697.61	16496.99	3151.41	46346.01
1995-96	46894.08	28018.76	4484.48	79397.32
1996-97	54120.27	37101.71	6063.92	97285.90
1997-98	61532.22	36378.00	6790.11	104700.33
1998-99	60930.68	35391.73	4178.77	100501.18
1999-00	109199.47	55540.64	6435.03	171175.14
2000-01	93739.61	28831.68	4521.97	127093.26
2001-02	113819.11	28723.07	8799.92	151342.10
2002-03	127638.30	19728.85	10213.93	157581.08
2003-04	127552.06	28832.04	14002.55	170386.65
2004-05	139697.30	63478.71	14061.01	217237.03
2005-06	159231.27	83210.30	19591.17	262032.74
2006-07(RE)	173930.96	112482.50	28906.61	315320.07
2007-08(BE)	177485.64	89115.00	18977.82	285578.46

Year	Percentage to total expenditure			
	Non-plan	Plan	Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme	Total Expenditure
1	6	7	8	9
1980-81	54.24	45.76	-	100.00
1990-91	57.61	35.59	6.80	100.00
1995-96	59.06	35.29	5.65	100.00
1996-97	55.63	38.14	6.23	100.00
1997-98	58.77	34.75	6.48	100.00
1998-99	60.63	35.21	4.16	100.00
1999-00	63.79	32.45	3.76	100.00
2000-01	73.76	22.68	3.56	100.00
2001-02	75.21	18.98	5.81	100.00
2002-03	81.00	12.52	6.48	100.00
2003-04	74.86	16.92	8.22	100.00
2004-05	64.31	29.22	6.47	100.00
2005-06	60.77	31.75	7.48	100.00
2006-07(RE)	55.16	35.67	9.17	100.00
2007-08(BE)	62.15	31.20	6.65	100.00

RE : Revised Estimates BE : Budget Estimates - Not Available

Source:- (i) Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur
(ii) Annual Financial Statement, 2007-08, Govt. of Manipur.

The total revenue expenditure of the State has been estimated at Rs.2358.15 crores in the Budget Estimates of 2007-08 as against Rs.2212.19 crores in 2006-07(R.E.) showing an increase of 6.60 percent. The per capita revenue expenditure which was Rs.1847.01 in 1990-91 has increased to Rs.8610.51 in 2006-07 and is anticipated to increase to Rs. 9003 in 2007-08. The total plan and non-plan expenditure under revenue expenditure are shown in Table No. 4.8.

Table No. 4.8 Revenue Expenditure from 1990-91 to 2007-08

Rs in lakhs

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			
	Plan		Non-plan	
	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	4991.14	14.86	26592.07	79.18
1991-92	5696.59	15.11	29916.00	79.37
1992-93	7080.61	18.69	28146.40	74.30
1993-94	6970.69	15.91	33888.04	77.37
1994-95	8455.18	16.63	38978.99	76.68
1995-96	11294.85	18.25	46678.09	75.44
1996-97	12351.03	17.39	53784.02	75.72
1997-98	13151.17	16.60	60570.50	76.43
1998-99	14587.92	18.45	60839.81	76.94
1999-00	20058.29	14.88	108958.62	80.83
2000-01	14590.11	12.99	93514.12	83.24
2001-02	12543.89	9.38	113920.53	85.14
2002-03	7719.42	5.45	127641.92	90.20
2003-04	13636.71	9.32	125909.49	86.03
2004-05	20452.10	12.39	139631.55	84.56
2005-06	31660.22	15.79	159247.33	79.45
2006-07(RE)	30710.13	13.88	173926.96	78.62
2007-08(BE)	45450.23	19.28	177481.63	75.26

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure			Index of Growth	Per capita Revenue Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Central Plan		Total Expenditure		
	Expenditure	Percentage			
1	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	2002.88	5.96	33586.09	100	1847.01
1991-92	2081.57	5.52	37694.16	112	2024.39
1992-93	2656.81	7.01	37883.82	113	1982.83
1993-94	2943.38	6.72	43802.11	130	2238.35
1994-95	3399.96	6.69	50834.13	151	2536.92
1995-96	3904.22	6.31	61877.16	184	3016.59
1996-97	4895.64	6.89	71030.69	211	3383.63
1997-98	5522.60	6.97	79244.27	236	3689.55
1998-99	3648.80	4.61	79076.53	235	3599.46
1999-00	5781.71	4.29	134798.62	401	6000.34
2000-01	4239.50	3.77	112343.73	334	4891.66
2001-02	7331.21	5.48	133795.63	398	5757.62
2002-03	6149.22	4.35	141510.56	421	5967.93
2003-04	6800.68	4.65	146346.88	436	6046.84
2004-05	5035.17	3.05	165118.83	492	6686.14
2005-06	9543.15	4.76	200450.70	597	7956.86
2006-07(RE)	16581.96	7.50	221219.05	659	8610.51
2007-08(BE)	12883.11	5.46	235814.97	702	9002.53

RE : Revised Estimates

BE : Budget Estimate

4.2 Planning:

Planning is generally taken to mean a State-planned economy. The Government prepares Plan in the field of economic, social and general services to raise state's income and per capita income.

4.2.1 Five Year Plans:

In 1950, the Government set up the Planning commission. The purpose of the planning commission was to assess carefully the human and physical resources of the state and to prepare plans for the effective use of these resources. The First Five Year Plan was launched on 1st April, 1951. The 1st plan was relatively small in size. The 2nd Five Year Plan lasted till 31st March, 1961. The 3rd Five Year Plan completed on 31st March, 1966. The outlay for the first three Five Year Plans for Manipur was only Rs.20.68 crores. The Third Five Year Plan period beginning from the 1st April, 1966 and ending on 31st March, 1969 are known as the period of plan holiday or Annual plan. During this period, three annual plans were prepared with an investment of Rs.10.14 crores. Fourth Five Year Plan began on 1st April, 1969 and lasted till 31st March, 1974 with an investment of Rs.30.25 crores. During the 4th Five Year Plan period the process of most of the economic development in Manipur has been initiated. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State started on 1st April, 1974. This plan was to continue till 31st March, 1979 but was terminated a year in advance by March, 1978. The Sixth Five Year Plan beginning on the 1st April, 1980 covered the five year period of 1980-85. The size of the Sixth Five Year Plan was quite big as compared to the previous plans with an allocation of Rs.240 crores and that of the Seventh plan was again found to be bigger by about 1.79 times of the Sixth Plan, with Rs.430 crores spreading over the period 1985-90.

There were 2 (two) annual plans such as 1990-91 and 1991-92 between the intervening periods of the 7th and the 8th plans. The 8th plan with an allocation of Rs.979 crores was launched during the period 1992-97. The Ninth and Tenth Five Year plan covered the period from 1997-98 to 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 respectively with an outlay of Rs.2426.69 crores and Rs. 2804.00. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is being implemented now. Table No. 4.9 shows the growth of plan outlay and expenditure of Manipur since 1st Five Year Plan.

Table No. 4.9 Growth of Plan Outlay and Expenditure in respect of Manipur State

(Rs. in crores)

Plan	Year	Outlay		Expenditure	
		Total	Growth in percentage between plan period	Total	Growth in percentage between plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan	1951-56	1.55	-	1.03	-
Second Plan	1956-61	6.25	303.22	5.97	479.61
Third Plan	1961-66	12.88	106.08	12.81	114.57
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	10.13	-	7.20	-
Fourth Plan	1969-74	30.25	134.86	31.00	142.00
Fifth Plan	1974-78	92.86	206.98	66.62	114.90
Annual Plan	1978-80	59.26	-	61.13	-
Sixth Plan	1980-85	240.00	158.45	262.93	294.67
Seventh Plan	1985-90	430.00	79.17	523.27	99.01
Annual Plan	1990-92	365.00	-	358.48	-
Eighth Plan	1992-97	979.00	127.67	1209.69	131.18
Ninth Plan	1997-02	2426.69	147.87	1848.65	52.82
Tenth Plan	2002-07	2804.00	15.55	3311.37	79.12
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	8154.00@	190.80	-	-

@ Projected Outlay

4.2.2 Plan Size :

The size of the State's Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) as approved by the planning commission is Rs.2804.00 crores which is about 15.55 percent higher than the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores, the amount allocated to economic services, social services and general services were Rs.295.22 crores, Rs.1015.22 crores and Rs.96.45 crores respectively. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-2012) is Rs. 8154.00 crores. The proposed outlay by major sectors of the Eleventh plan in comparison with those of the Tenth Plan are presented in Table No.4.10.

Table No. 4.10 Growth of plan outlay over the five year plan periods by major sectors at current prices

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Eighth plan (1992-97)	Agreed outlays Ninth plan (1997-02)	Projected outlay Tenth plan (2002-07)	Proposed outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Percentage variation (Tenth to Eleventh Plan)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	91.49	183.17	96.42	385.95	(+)300.26
II Rural Development	14.50	61.20	81.98	192.79	(+)135.18
III Special Area programmes	0.00	0.00	22.88	347.24	(+)1417.65
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	177.00	320.60	368.54	772.38	(+)109.74
V Energy	187.45	335.34	236.23	1505.20	(+)537.19
VI Industry & Minerals	39.80	126.51	332.94	656.14	(+)97.07
VII Transport	160.60	399.68	223.49	403.16	(+)80.40
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	5.00	9.00	34.65	180.91	(+)422.11
X General Economic Services	16.94	133.67	295.22	157.98	(-)46.49
XI Social Services	260.40	569.64	1015.22	3229.27	(+)218.09
XII General Services	25.82	287.88	96.45	322.98	(+)234.87
Grand Total	979.00	2426.69	2804.00	8154.00	(+)190.80

Source: Planning Department, Govt. of Manipur.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1848.65 crores. The year-wise actual expenditure incurred in the Ninth Five Year Plan were Rs.363.78 crores (1997-98), Rs.353.92 crores (1998-99), Rs.555.40 crores (1999-00), Rs.288.32 crores (2000-01), Rs. 287.23 crores (2001-02).

Out of the total outlay of Rs.2804.00 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure for the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 were Rs.197.29 crores, Rs.286.62 crores Rs. 601.05 crores, Rs. 610.90 crores and Rs. 1045.56 crores respectively. The agreed outlay for the annual plan 2007-08, is Rs.1374.31 crores. The sector-wise outlays and expenditures during Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Plans are indicated in Table No. 4.11. The State plan outlay and expenditure are shown in Table No. 4(c) of Part II of this publication.

Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)			
	Outlay	Percentage to total outlay	Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	183.17	7.55	94.97	5.14
II Rural Development	61.20	2.52	81.47	4.41
III Special Area programmes	0.00	0.00	6.76	0.36
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	320.60	13.21	241.54	13.07
V Energy	335.34	13.82	358.94	19.42
VI Industry & Minerals	126.51	5.21	94.07	5.09
VII Transport	399.68	16.47	256.38	13.87
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	9.00	0.37	6.17	0.33
X General Economic Services	133.67	5.51	45.76	2.47
XI Social Services	569.64	23.48	622.78	33.69
XII General Services	287.88	11.86	39.81	2.15
Grand Total	2426.69	100.00	1848.65	100.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)				
	Projected Outlay	Percentage to total	Actual Expenditure		
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	6	7	8	9	10
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	96.42	3.44	8.60	9.34	25.63
II Rural Development	81.98	2.92	11.59	16.00	49.42
III Special Area programmes	22.88	0.82	0.00	12.57	7.85
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	368.54	13.14	29.97	43.31	51.63
V Energy	236.22	8.42	11.39	10.96	25.18
VI Industry & Minerals	332.94	11.87	11.50	46.96	9.46
VII Transport	223.48	7.97	27.13	21.93	79.34
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science, Technology & Environment	34.65	1.24	2.21	5.38	5.95
X General Economic Services	295.22	10.53	5.84	8.24	31.30
XI Social Services	1015.22	36.21	82.49	104.95	293.32
XII General Services	96.45	3.44	6.55	6.98	21.97
Grand Total	2804.00	100.00	197.29	286.62	601.05

Contd.

Table No. 4.11 Plan outlay and Expenditure by major sector

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
	Actual Expenditure		2007-12	2007-08	2008-09
	2005-06	2006-07	Projected Outlay	Agreed Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	11	12	13	14	15
I Agriculture & Allied Activities	33.23	20.27	385.95	18.99	28.76
II Rural Development	34.82	30.23	192.79	38.33	48.08
III Special Area programmes	30.83	43.85	347.24	56.38	71.45
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	99.32	241.59	772.38	249.04	344.09
V Energy	76.79	62.87	1505.20	104.68	153.25
VI Industry & Minerals	20.24	76.68	656.14	87.47	113.71
VII Transport	65.61	69.31	403.16	184.62	23.04
VIII Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Science , Technology & Environment	18.90	16.11	180.91	32.75	25.91
X General Economic Services	11.00	13.20	157.98	54.49	16.41
XI Social Services	225.48	356.72	3229.27	489.15	396.52
XII General Services	51.05	114.73	322.98	58.42	8.39
Grand Total	610.90	1045.56	8154.00	1374.31	1229.61

Concl'd.

Source: 1. Draft plan, Planning Department, Manipur.
2. Finance Accounts, 2002-2003.
3. Annual Financial Statement, 2005-2006.

4.3 Finance Commission:

The Indian Union has a federal constitution and accordingly public finance in India has a federal set-up. Till 1950, the allocation of resources between state and centre is through "The Govt. of India Act, 1935", which has divided financial resources into four classes viz.,

- (i) exclusively federal resources;
- (ii) exclusively principal resources;
- (iii) taxes to be levied and collected by the centre but receipts to be assigned to the provinces; and
- (iv) taxes which were to be shared between the Centre and the Provinces.

Then, with a statutory provision in the constitution regarding appointment of a Finance Commission (FC) to review the working of the finance relation between the centre and the states, the first Finance Commission was accordingly appointed in Nov., 1951, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy. It submitted its report in Dec., 1952. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted in their entirety by the government which involved the assignment of a large share of income-tax to the states, the allocation of 40 percent of the net proceeds of excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products to the states and the payments of increased and additional grants-in-aid to a number of states.

Another Finance Commission was appointed in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. The Government accepted the recommendations of this Commission also and gave effect to them with effect from 1957-58. Likewise, for every five year, a new finance commission gives its recommendations for the next five year coming under the Art. 280, which provides for constituting a Finance Commission at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time, as the President of India considers necessary. The recommendations of those commissions are based on a detailed assessment of the financial position of the central and state governments and vide consultation with almost all sections of state holders. The commission usually visits the states, sponsors studies, holds consultation with experts and their recommendations are usually backed up by detailed reasons disclosing methodology adopted by them.

4.3.1 Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC):

The Eleventh Finance Commission was constituted on July 3, 1998 under Article 280 of the constitution to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre-State fiscal relations for the period 2000-05. The Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.M. Khusro.

The Chairman and the other members of the Commission shall hold office from the date on which they respectively assume office upto the 31st Dec., 1999. The recommendations of this Commission are:

- (a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be or may be divided between them and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds;
- (b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the states out of the consolidated fund of India and the sums to be paid to the states which are in need of assistance by way of grants-in-aid of their revenues under Art.275 of the constitution for purposes other than those specified in the provisions to clause (1) of that article.
- (c) the measures needed to augment the consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

The commission had submitted an interim Report on Jan. 15, 2000 making provisional tax sharing arrangements for 2000-01 and another on July 7, 2000 covering all aspects of its original mandate. The major recommendations of the EFC and its acceptance by the Government are as follows:

1. Distribution of the Union Tax Revenue:

The commission has recommended that 28 percent of the net proceeds of all shareable taxes and duties may be distributed amongst all states for each of the five years 2000-01 to 2004-05. In addition, 1.5 percent of net proceeds of all shareable Central taxes and duties may be distributed amongst such states which do not levy and collect sales tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco. Thus, the total share of the states in net proceeds of shareable Union taxes and duties would be 29.5 percent. The Government has accepted these recommendations of the commission.

The inter se shares of the states in tax devolution are determined by the following Criteria and Relative Weights shown in Table No. 4.12.

Table No. 4.12 Criteria and Relative Weights for determining Inter se shares of States

Sl. No.	Criteria	Relative Weights (Percent)
1	2	3
1.	Population	10.0
2.	Income (distance method)	62.5
3.	Area	7.5
4.	Index of Infra-Structure	7.5
5.	Tax effort	5.0
6.	Fiscal Discipline	7.5

Source: Report of the 11th Finance Commission, 2000-2005.

There are three main considerations in the selection of criteria namely (i) resource deficiency, (ii) higher cost of providing services and (iii) fiscal discipline.

If in any year during 2000-2005, a tax under union is not leviable in a state, the share of that state in that tax should be put to zero and the entire proceeds should be distributed among the remaining states by proportionately adjusting their shares. A comparative picture of the inter se share of the north-east states are presented in Table No. 4.13.

Table No. 4.13 Inter se share of North-East States in the expenditure tax and service tax

States	Percentage Share (without expenditure and Service tax)	Percentage Share (only expenditure and Service tax)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.244	0.247
Assam	3.285	3.328
Manipur	0.366	0.371
Meghalaya	0.342	0.346
Mizoram	0.198	0.201
Nagaland	0.220	0.223
Sikkim	0.184	0.186
Tripura	0.487	0.493

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, 2000-2005

2. Grants-in-Aid Under Art. 275 (1) of the Constitution:

The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended Grants-in-Aid, amounting to Rs.35,359 crores to be provided to such states which will have deficit on non-plan revenue account even after the devolution of Central tax revenues equal to the amount of deficits assessed during the period 2000-05. The Government has accepted this recommendations. In view of the coverage of non-plan revenue deficit of the States by these grants, Central Government's total budgetary support on revenue account for meeting the states non-plan requirements will be limited to the grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission.

A substantial amount from the grants-in-aid recommended will go to the special category. The dependence of the states in the grants-in-aid get reduced by the terminal year i.e. 2004-05 and during the fourth and fifth year, only the special category states will get the grants-in-aid to meet the deficit on non-plan revenue account. As against fifteen states getting non-plan revenue deficit grants in the first year i.e., 2000-01, only nine states will be entitled to these grants, which are the special category states. As the entire requirement of these Special Category States (SCS) on non-plan revenue account are being taken care off, the practice of diverting a part of plan grants to meet the non-plan revenue expenditure should be discontinued. The post tax devolution non-plan revenue surplus/deficit of the states are presented in Table No. 4.14. Tables relating to Twelfth Finance Commission Report are shown in Table No. 4(d) to 4(f) of Part II.

Table No. 4.14 Post tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year		
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(+) 3,47,070	(+) 5,23,330	(+) 6,01,743
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 24,463	(-) 24,674	(-) 24,612
3.	Assam	(-) 11,068	(+) 13,076	(+) 53,669
4.	Bihar	(+) 1,45,569	(+) 2,46,521	(+) 3,01,813
5.	Goa	(+) 4,415	(+) 10,427	(+) 13,676
6.	Gujarat	(+) 2,56,850	(+) 3,99,217	(+) 4,77,856
7.	Haryana	(+) 89,803	(+) 1,47,845	(+) 1,95,340
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 1,04,947	(-) 1,00,218	(-) 94,653
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 2,11,166	(-) 2,24,087	(-) 2,23,939
10.	Karnataka	(+) 2,91,638	(+) 4,14,945	(+) 4,65,388
11.	Kerala	(+) 28,946	(+) 90,654	(+) 96,082
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(+) 2,11,229	(+) 3,23,440	(+) 3,80,323
13.	Maharashtra	(+) 4,68,707	(+) 7,42,908	(+) 9,46,967
14.	Manipur	(-) 35,468	(-) 35,503	(-) 35,198
15.	Meghalaya	(-) 33,813	(-) 33,042	(-) 32,623
16.	Mizoram	(-) 32,278	(-) 32,958	(-) 33,482
17.	Nagaland	(-) 64,432	(-) 67,396	(-) 72,015
18.	Orissa	(-) 35,849	(-) 3,643	(-) 27,868
19.	Punjab	(-) 28,421	(+) 596	(+) 30,201
20.	Rajasthan	(-) 95,526	(-) 28,942	(+) 9,768
21.	Sikkim	(-) 16,970	(-) 17,073	(+) 16,983
22.	Tamil Nadu	(+) 91,309	(+) 2,06,583	(+) 2,96,279
23.	Tripura	(-) 49,329	(-) 49,302	(-) 49,532
24.	Uttar Pradesh	(-) 1,02,674	(+) 71,746	(+) 1,81,074
25.	West Bengal	(-) 1,68,972	(-) 1,03,451	(-) 52,186
Aggregate Deficit		(+) 10,15,376	(-) 7,20,289	(-) 6,63,091
Aggregate Surplus		19,35,536	31,91,288	40,50,179

Contd.

Table No. 4.14 Post tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year		Total 2000-05
		2003-04	2004-05	
1	2	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(+) 8,53,875	(+) 11,50,289	(+) 34,76,307
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 24,196	(-) 24,857	(-) 1,22,802
3.	Assam	(+) 95,810	(+) 1,46,075	(+) 2,97,562
4.	Bihar	(+) 4,41,194	(+) 5,94,479	(+) 17,29,576
5.	Goa	(+) 22,658	(+) 33,610	(+) 84,786
6.	Gujarat	(+) 6,88,488	(+) 9,37,258	(+) 27,59,669
7.	Haryana	(+) 2,83,796	(+) 3,93,124	(+) 11,09,908
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 83,923	(-) 71,185	(-) 4,54,926
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 229064	(-) 2,32,863	(-) 11,21,119
10.	Karnataka	(+) 6,37,157	(+) 8,33,642	(+) 26,42,770
11.	Kerala	(+) 1,90,573	(+) 3,06,812	(+) 7,13,067
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(+) 5,36,181	(+) 7,38,510	(+) 21,89,683
13.	Maharashtra	(+) 13,53,156	(+) 18,46,191	(+) 53,57,929
14.	Manipur	(-) 34,460	(-) 33865	(-) 1,74,494
15.	Meghalaya	(-) 30,090	(-) 27,670	(-) 1,57,138
16.	Mizoram	(-) 35,105	(-) 33,807	(-) 1,67,630
17.	Nagaland	(-) 73,404	(-) 76,377	(-) 3,53,624
18.	Orissa	(+) 14,607	(+) 67,671	(+) 14,918
19.	Punjab	(+) 91,834	(+) 1,71,608	(+) 2,65,818
20.	Rajasthan	(+) 1,07,080	(+) 1,07,080	(+) 2,38,829
21.	Sikkim	(-) 16,644	(-) 16,644	(-) 84,058
22.	Tamil Nadu	(+) 4,91,191	(+) 4,91,191	(+) 18,16,715
23.	Tripura	(-) 47,605	(-) 47,605	(-) 2,41,416
24.	Uttar Pradesh	(+) 4,47,438	(+) 4,47,438	(+) 13,72,236
25.	West Bengal	(+) 66,462	(+) 66,462	(-) 45,724
Aggregate Deficit		(-) 5,74,494	(-) 5,74,491	(-) 35,35,907
Aggregate Surplus		63,21,500	63,21,500	2,46,82,649

Concl'd.

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, 2000-2005.

3. Upgradation and Special Problem Grants :

The Commission has recommended grants totaling Rs.4,972.63 crores towards upgradation of standards of administration and special problems grants to states for the five years commencing from April 1, 2000. The Government has accepted this recommendations.

The grants are for the upgradation of standards in non-developmental and social sectors and services, particularly of states which are backward in general administration, with a view to modernise and rationalise their administrative set up in the interest of speed, efficiency and sound fiscal management.

The demands for upgradation and special problem presented from states for grants total to a staggering figure of Rs.1,81,011 crores. The sectors identified by the Commission for the upgradation are as follows.

(i) District Administration, (ii) Police Administration, (iii) Prisons Administration, (iv) Fire Services, (v) Judicial Administration, (vi) Fiscal Administration, (vii) Health Services, (viii) Elementary Education, (ix) Computer training for school Children, (x) Public Libraries, (xi) Heritage protection and (xii) Augmentation of traditional water sources.

The special problems of Manipur State, which the Commission has decided to recommend grants are:

- (i) Rs. 5 crores of financial assistance for restoration and development of historic Kangla Fort and construction of an addition block of the State Secretariat.
- (ii) Rs.10 crores of assistance for upgradation of civic infrastructure in and around Imphal, as a part of the state capital project, viz. water supply, sewage/drainage and traffic/transportation system.
- (iii) Rs.2 crores of grants for expansion/modernization of the existing sports complex at Khuman Lampak.

4. Local Bodies:

The commission has recommended grants amounting to Rs.10,000 crores for local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) during 2000-05 to be utilized (except the amount earmarked for maintenance of accounts and audit and for development of database) for maintenance of civic services (excluding Payment of salaries and wages).

The inter se share of states in the grants provided for Panchayats and Municipalities is based on the Rural/Urban population of the State (40%), index of decentralisation (20%), distance from highest per capita income (20%), Revenue effort (10%) and geographical area (10%).

The Commission has recommended Rs. 1,600 crores per annum for rural local bodies and Rs. 400 crores per annum for urban local bodies. The Commission has earmarked the fund in two areas from the total fund for development of database on the finances of the Panchayats and Municipalities and for maintenance of accounts of Panchayats as the first charge on these grants to be released by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The Government has accepted the above recommendations subject to certain modifications.

5. Calamity Relief Fund (CRF):

The Commission has suggested the continuation of the existing scheme for providing for contribution at the ratio of 75:25 by Centre and states, respectively, to the CRF. At the same time the commission has recommended the discontinuation of the existing National Fund for Calamity Relief. Instead, the commission has recommended that a National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) be created in the Public Account of the Government of India. Any assistance provided by the Centre to the states for calamity relief would be financed by the levy of a special surcharge on Central taxes for a limited period. The Government of India should contribute an initial amount of Rs. 500 crores to this fund, to be replenished by the levy of special surcharge as and when any drawals are made from it. The Government has accepted the above recommendations and the recommendation regarding the setting up of the NCCF would be implemented after the necessary legislation is enacted. Furthermore, CRF should be used for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm.

The Contribution of the Central Govt. towards the calamity Relief Funds of the states which would also accrue to the states as grants. The position of total transfers made to each State during the period 2000-05 on the basis of our recommendations is given in Table No. 4.15.

Table No. 4.15 Total transfers to states, 2000-2005

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Share in Central taxes and duties	Grants-in-aid	
			Non-plan Revenue Deficit	Upgradation and Special problems
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2898025	0	28523
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	91822	122802	9059
3.	Assam	1236205	11068	13254
4.	Bihar	5493490	0	40160
5.	Goa	77522	0	2728
6.	Gujarat	1061593	0	23485
7.	Haryana	355244	0	13265
8.	Himachal Pradesh	257025	454926	9116
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	485450	1121119	12782
10.	Karnataka	1855248	0	31153
11.	Kerala	1150404	0	12914
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3325898	0	49452
13.	Maharashtra	1743105	0	33197
14.	Manipur	137732	174494	5859
15.	Meghalaya	128701	157238	5739
16.	Mizoram	74511	167630	8984
17.	Nagaland	82790	353624	6284
18.	Orissa	1902664	67360	21505
19.	Punjab	431637	28421	11001
20.	Rajasthan	2059588	124468	29985
21.	Sikkim	69243	84058	6678
22.	Tamil Nadu	2026472	0	25186
23.	Tripura	183267	241416	6018
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7450156	102674	66991
25.	West Bengal	3054009	324609	23945
	All States	37631801	3535907	497263

Source: Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission

4.3.2 Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC)

The duties of the Finance Commission is described in Article 280 of the Indian constitution which mainly relates to sharing of central taxes under Article 270 and determination of grants for the states as provided for under Article 275. The commission's approach is guided by the mandate of the constitutional provisions and the terms of reference (TOR) contained in the Presidential order constituting the commission.

The Twelfth Finance Commission was constituted on Nov. 1, 2002 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the then Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Two full time member namely Shri T.R. Prasad, IAS (Retired) and Prof. D.K. Srivastava and another part time member, Shri Som Pal, Member Planning Commission were also appointed. Later, on the resignation of the latter Dr. Shankar N. Acharya was appointed as part time member w.e.f. 1st July, 2004. Dr. G.C. Srivastava was appointed as member secretary of the TFC w.e.f. July 1, 2003.

The TFC has taken cognizance of the prevailing fiscal and macro-economic situation particularly the need to sustain the growth momentum while bringing about fiscal consolidation. Accordingly, its endeavour has been to recommend a scheme of transfers that could serve the objectives, both of equity and efficiency, and result in fiscal transfers that are predictable and stable. These transfers, in the form of tax devolution and grants, are meant to correct the vertical imbalances relating to transfers from the Central Government to the State Governments taken together and also the horizontal imbalances which relates to allocation of transfers among the State Government.

Vertical Devolution:

The commission recommended that the share of the states in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes be raised from 29.5% to 30.5%. For this purpose, additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax on textiles, tobacco and sugar are treated as part of the general pool of central taxes.

Horizontal Devolution:

Regarding the determination of the inter se shares, the basic aim of the finance commission transfers has been to correct the differentials in revenue capacity and cost disability factors inherent in the economies of states and to foster fiscal efficiency among the states. The criteria used in the past for these purposes are broadly grouped under the following.

- a) Factors reflecting needs such as population and income measured either as distance from the highest income or as inverse.
- b) Cost disability indicators such as area and infrastructure distance and
- c) Fiscal efficiency indicators such as tax effort and fiscal discipline.

The distributive criteria and the weights assigned for inter se determination of shares of states recommended by the TFC is shown below at Table No. 4.16.

Table No. 4.16 Criteria and Relative Weights for determining inter se shares of states

Sl. No.	Criteria	Relative Weights (per cent)
1	2	3
1.	Population	25.0
2.	Income Distance	50.0
3.	Area	10.0
4.	Tax Effort	7.5
5.	Fiscal Discipline	7.5

Source: Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission.

The commission also recommended that the states should be given a share in the net proceeds of all the shareable union taxes. The shares in the net proceeds of the Union Taxes to all the states (excluding service tax as it is not leviable in Jammu & Kashmir) and the percentage shares of states excluding Jammu & Kashmir in the service tax in each of the financial years during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 is shown in the Table No. 4.17.

Table No. 4.17 Shares of States in Shareable Union Taxes

Sl. No.	State	Shares in Union taxes excluding Service Tax (per cent)	Shares in Service Tax (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.356	7.453
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.288	0.292
3.	Assam	3.235	3.277
4.	Bihar	11.028	11.173
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.654	2.689
6.	Goa	0.259	0.262
7.	Gujarat	3.569	3.616
8.	Haryana	1.075	1.089
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.522	0.529
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.297	*
11.	Jharkhand	3.361	3.405
12.	Karnataka	4.459	4.518
13.	Kerala	2.665	2.700
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6.711	6.799
15.	Maharashtra	4.997	5.063
16.	Manipur	0.362	0.367
17.	Meghalaya	0.371	0.376
18.	Mizoram	0.239	0.242
19.	Nagaland	0.263	0.266
20.	Orissa	5.161	5.229
21.	Punjab	1.299	1.316
22.	Rajasthan	5.609	5.683
23.	Sikkim	0.227	0.230
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.305	5.374
25.	Tripura	0.428	0.433
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19.264	19.517
27.	Uttaranchal	0.939	0.952
28.	West Bengal	7.057	7.150
	All States	100.00	100.00

* Service tax is not leviable in Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

Grants-in-aid Under Art. 275 (1) of the Indian Constitution:

The Twelfth Finance Commission have recommended grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.1,42,640 crores for the award period 2005-10 for different purposes as indicated below based on the assessment of needs and developmental concerns of the states.

D)	Post devolution non-plan revenue deficit	Rs.56,856 crores
ii)	Health Sector	Rs.5,887 crores
iii)	Education Sector	Rs.10,172 crores
iv)	Maintenance of roads and bridges	Rs.15,000 crores
v)	Maintenance of Buildings	Rs.5,000 crores
vi)	Maintenance of Forest	Rs.1,000 crores
vii)	Heritage conservation	Rs.625 crores
viii)	State specific needs	Rs.7,100 crores
ix)	Local Bodies	Rs.25,000 crores
x)	Calamity relief	Rs.16,000 crores

As seen from above, the grants-in-aid to cover non-plan revenue deficit have the largest component of the Finance Commission grants. The objective has been to provide grants to those states which are likely to have post devolution non-plan revenue deficit in any year. The post devolution position of the states can be seen from Table No. 4.18.

**Table No. 4.18 Post Tax Devolution Non-Plan Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)
of the States of India**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4474.35	6529.51	6021.40	8754.77	11999.27	3779.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(-) 271.84	(-) 262.94	(-) 293.07	(-) 273.92	(-) 256.11	(-) 1357.88
3.	Assam	(-) 305.67	29.83	155.86	674.49	1312.21	1866.72
4.	Bihar	1757.18	2921.76	3835.05	5515.02	7428.01	21457.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	2230.82	7218.40	2643.18	3285.61	4054.85	14932.86
6.	Goa	307.58	467.30	617.45	860.28	1158.51	3411.12
7.	Gujarat	3362.80	5183.73	6159.42	8875.68	12053.91	35635.54
8.	Haryana	3155.98	4074.00	4677.32	5969.82	7502.73	2379.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	(-) 2164.12	(-) 2107.14	(-) 2120.96	(-) 1991.64	(-) 1818.52	(-) 10202.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 2458.56	(-) 2446.64	(-) 2552.18	(-) 2510.64	(-) 2385.44	(-) 12353.46
11.	Jharkhand	2542.31	3061.39	2620.92	3285.53	3991.11	15501.26
12.	Karnataka	6690.21	9185.72	10550.74	14117.00	18367.27	58910.94
13.	Kerala	(-) 470.37	374.36	63.77	1236.85	2680.26	3884.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4157.22	5562.61	6053.24	7934.53	10216.81	33924.41
15.	Maharashtra	4642.56	7835.51	10370.49	14912.94	20218.41	57979.91
16.	Manipur	(-) 808.39	(-) 841.17	(-) 889.10	(-) 918.50	(-) 934.82	(-) 4391.98
17.	Meghalaya	(-) 376.67	(-) 359.02	(-) 393.24	(-) 355.78	(-) 312.15	(-) 1796.89
18.	Mizoram	(-) 537.19	(-) 556.52	(-) 605.17	(-) 634.00	(-) 644.91	(-) 2977.79
19.	Nagaland	(-) 993.65	(-) 1037.66	(-) 1124.44	(-) 1168.17	(-) 1212.58	(-) 5536.50
20.	Orissa	(-) 488.04	130.22	82.05	939.76	1916.80	2580.79
21.	Punjab	(-) 1556.83	(-) 922.64	(-) 653.20	287.78	1448.99	(-) 1395.90
22.	Rajasthan	30.61	1205.60	1691.32	3352.69	5468.65	11748.87
23.	Sikkim	(-) 66.81	(-) 47.06	(-) 52.86	(-) 21.94	1.40	(-) 187.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	4065.11	6093.55	7468.14	10558.61	14320.81	42506.22
25.	Tripura	(-) 1041.91	(-) 1064.30	(-) 1122.91	(-) 1131.90	(-) 1133.18	(-) 5494.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5167.48	8423.22	10803.39	15540.17	21047.22	60981.48
27.	Uttaranchal	(-) 1112.91	(-) 1064.30	(-) 1115.02	(-) 992.02	(-) 830.43	(-) 5114.68
28.	West Bengal	(-) 2438.90	(-) 605.82	1168.44	4069.21	7609.18	9802.11
Total State (Deficit)		(-) 15091.86	(-) 11315.21	(-) 10922.15	(-) 9998.51	(-) 9528.14	(-) 56855.87
Total State (Surplus)		42584.21	63796.71	74982.18	110170.74	152796.40	444330.24

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

Table No. 4.19 shows the amount of grants recommended by the Commission for selected activities during the award period for Manipur State.

Table No. 4.19 Grants-in aid provided by the TFC for selected purposes for Manipur State

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grants-in-aid for						
1) Maintenance of Road & Bridges	0.00	19.24	19.24	19.24	19.24	76.96
2) Maintenance of Public Buildings	0.00	9.42	9.43	9.43	9.43	37.71
3) Maintenance of Forests	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
4) Heritage Conservation	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	5.00

Source: Twelfth Finance Commission Report.

On the basis of the representation made by the states in meetings as well as during Commission's visits to the states, the Commission have made an assessment of the more pressing needs of the states. The details of grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission for Manipur is given below.

- (i) **Secretariat Complex:-** The State Government has been provided an assistance of Rs.3.50 crores as sought for the construction of the fourth and fifth floor of Manipur Secretariat.
- (ii) **Sports Complex:-** The commission have provided for an amount of Rs.15 crores as against the requested amount of Rs.16.07 crores for upgrading the facilities of sports complex.
- (iii) **Loktak Lake:-** An assistance of Rs.11.50 crores have been provided for improving the water management at the lake against the sought amount of Rs.32.88 crores.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF):

The problem of funding relief expenditure has been recognised by every finance commission since the second. Since then, successive finance commissions have made recommendations regarding the provision for relief expenditure out of the revenues of the states and the extent of support to be extended by the centre to the states. The recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission are as follows:

- 1) The contributions from the centre to the CRF and the states are to be in the ratio of 75:25
- 2) The size of the CRF for the award period is worked out at Rs.21,333.33 crore.
- 3) Besides cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood and hailstorm, the definition of natural calamity, as applicable at present, may be extended to cover land slides, avalanches, cloud burst and post attacks.
- 4) The provision for disaster preparedness and mitigation needs to be built into the state plans and not as a part of calamity relief.
- 5) A committee consisting of scientists, flood control specialists and other experts be set up to study and map the hazards to which several states are subject to.
- 6) The scheme of National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) is to continue with core corpus of Rs.500 crore. The outgo from the fund may continue to be replenished by way of collection of National Calamity Contingent Duty and levy of special surcharge.

The centre may continue to make allocation of foodgrains to the needy states as a relief measure, but a transparent policy in this regard is required to be put in place.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The economy of the state being primarily dependent on agriculture, emphasis has been given on augmenting agricultural production of the state. Agriculture still occupies the most prominent position in the state's economy. Traditionally, people in the hills cultivate on high slopes and abandon the plots after a few years in the practice of jhuming or shifting cultivation. Arable land is by and large marginal and hence agriculture had persistently been on subsistence level.

5.1.1 Agriculture :

Agriculture being the main occupation of the people of Manipur, it has an important place in the economy of the state. Agriculture sector contributes a major share to the total state domestic product and provides employment to about 52.19 percent of the total workers in Manipur. In fact, the state domestic product fluctuates depending on the performance of agricultural sector. Despite the crucial importance of this primary sector in the state's economy, the irregular and erratic behaviour of monsoon accompanied by inadequate irrigation facilities have resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production. Agriculture becomes a living proposition rather than a commercial proposition. Thus, from the view point of employment and income, agriculture plays a very crucial role in the state's economy.

5.1.2 Rainfall :

The irrigation system in Manipur is not fully developed and therefore the main source of water for agricultural purpose is rain water. The prospects of agriculture in the state depend largely on timely occurrence of rains. It is particularly so in the case of Kharif season where production and productivity of crops are dependent not only in the quantum of rains, but also its equitable distribution over the days/months of the seasons. The distribution of rainfall over months in 2004 to 2006 in absolute terms for some selected centres are shown in Table No. 5.1 and Table No. 5(a) of part II of this publication presents the annual rainfall recorded during the years from 1991 to 2006.

Table No. 5.1 Monthly Rainfalls at important centres of Manipur in 2004 to 2006.

(in mm.)

Months	2004			2005	2006
	Raj Bhavan Imphal	IFCD Lamphel	Tulihal Airport	Tulihal Airport	Tulihal Airport
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	0.25	0.10	4.80	Trace	Nil
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.80	37.20
March	17.75	19.50	24.90	115.90	0.20
April	232.30	245.40	459.60	77.10	84.00
May	117.50	128.10	153.80	109.30	215.60
June	97.50	106.95	232.10	112.20	184.80
July	136.35	145.20	190.90	236.80	189.30
August	55.10	81.70	154.80	213.50	70.90
September	113.50	125.60	159.20	252.00	0.90
October	130.50	134.20	153.70	194.70	3.90
November	5.00	5.40	6.80	16.20	31.80
December	2.25	2.90	2.80	31.80	3.70
Annual :	908.00	995.05	1543.40	1396.30	822.30

Note : For 2005 and 2006, Monthly rain recorded at Tulihal Airport only is available..

Source : 1. IFCD Division No. II, Govt. of Manipur
2. Tulihal Airport.

5.1.3 Size of Holding :

The agricultural holding/land holding is the amount of land held by a farmer. In Manipur, arable land is limited and majority of the farming community have small and marginal land holdings which make them difficult to practice any subsistence farming. The area of operational holding is about 172 thousand hectares operated by 149 thousand farmers as per the agricultural census 2000-01. It can be seen from the Table No. 5.2 that the average size of operational holdings for Manipur has slightly decreased from 1.22 hectares in 1995-96 to 1.15 hectares in 2000-01. The area operated in small and marginal holdings accounted for 59.88 percent in 2000-01.

Table No. 5.2 Distribution of operational holdings in respect of Manipur State.

Size of holding	Category of farmer	No. of operational holding ('000)			Area operated ('000 Hect.)			Average size of operational holding (Hect.)		
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 1.0	Marginal	69.00	69.00	75.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	0.55	0.57	0.53
1.0-2.0	Small	49.00	49.00	49.00	67.00	67.00	63.00	1.37	1.37	1.29
2.0-4.0	Semi-medium	21.00	21.00	22.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	2.57	2.57	2.47
4.0-10.0	Medium	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	4.67	4.86
10.0 & above	Large	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1.00	Neg.	Neg.	12.16	-	11.38
All holdings		142.00	142.00	149.00	175.00	174.00	172.00	1.23	1.22	1.15

Neg. : Negligible

Source : Agricultural Statistics At-A-Glance, 2006. Agricultural Census Divn., Ministry of Agri. Government of India.

5.1.3 Pattern of Land Utilisation :

Land Utilisation statistics for the entire State of Manipur are not available because hill areas are not cadastrally surveyed. The plains of Manipur occupies about 2,238 sq. kms. which accounts for about 10 percent of the total geographical area. A firm information regarding the land utilization of the entire State cannot be built up since land records are available only for the cadastrally surveyed area of the Manipur Valley and a very small pocket of the hills while no complete and regular land utilization survey have been undertaken by the authorities, such as Agriculture/Horticulture/Settlement and Land Records/Revenue Departments. As per the land utilization statistics of 2000-2001, out of the total geographical area, the reporting area is about 1,90,446 hectares. 26,900 hectares of land are not available for cultivation. Fallow land covers 200 hectares and other uncultivated land excluding the fallow land covers 8,055 hectares which account for about 4.23 percent of the total reporting area. The land use classification of valley areas of Manipur for the years 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 is presented in Table No. 5.3 and Table no. 5(b) of Part II shows a comparative picture of land utilization pattern of Manipur with those of all India level for 1999-2000.

**Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification of Valley areas of Manipur,
1999-00 & 2000-01**

(area in hectares)

Classification of land	District			
	Imphal		Bishnupur	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	1,22,000	1,22,000	49,600	49,600
2. Reporting area for land utilization Statistics	1,05,426	1,05,416	46,091	46,080
3. Classification of reporting area :				
(a) Forest	-	-	-	-
(b) Not available for cultivation				
(i) Area under non-agricultural uses	19,320	19,315	4,540	4,535
(ii) Barren unculturable land	220	220	225	225
Total :	19,540	19,535	4,765	4,760
(c) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:				
(i) Permanent pastures & other grazing	305	300	780	760
(ii) Land under misc. uses crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	1,945	1,945	1,360	1,360
(iii) Culturable waste land	240	235	330	325
Total :	2,490	2,480	2,470	2,445
(d) Fallow land :				
(i) Fallow lands other than current fallows	-	-	70	60
(ii) Current Fallows	-	-	150	140
Total :	-	-	220	200
4. Net Area sown	83,396	83,401	38,636	38,671
5. Total Cropped area	86,176	86,191	42,326	42,366
6. Area sown more than once	2,780	2,790	3,690	3,695
7. Cropping Intensity	103.33	103.35	109.56	109.55

(Contd.)

**Table No. 5.3 Land use Classification of Valley areas of Manipur,
1999-00 & 2000-01**

(area in hectares)

Classification of land	District			
	Thoubal		Total	
	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
1	6	7	8	9
1. Geographical Area	51,400	51,400	2,23,000	2,23,000
2. Reporting area for land utilization Statistics	38,950	38,950	1,90,467	1,90,446
3. Classification of reporting area :				
(a) Forest	-	-	-	-
(b) Not available for cultivation				
(i) Area under non-agricultural uses	2,110	2,110	25,970	25,960
(ii) Barren unculturable land	495	495	940	940
Total :	2,605	2,605	26,910	26,900
(c) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:				
(i) Permanent pastures & other grazing	320	310	1,405	1,370
(ii) Land under misc. uses crops & graves (not included in net area sown)	2,640	2,640	5,945	5,945
(iii) Culturable waste land	185	180	755	740
Total :	3,145	3,130	8,105	8,055
(d) Fallow land :				
(i) Fallow lands other than current fallows	-	-	70	60
(ii) Current Fallows	-	-	150	140
Total :	-	-	220	200
4. Net Area sown	33,200	33,215	1,55,232	1,55,287
5. Total Cropped area	37,285	37,305	1,65,787	1,65,862
6. Area sown more than once	4,085	4,090	10,555	10,575
7. Cropping Intensity	112.30	112.31	106.80	106.81

(Concl.)

Source : Agricultural Officer (M.I.)
Deptt. of Agriculture, Manipur

5.1.4 Agricultural Production :

Permanent cultivation is generally practised in the valley districts, while terrace cultivation is practised in some pockets of the hills where jhuming or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in most of the hill districts. Rice is the staple food of Manipur and is grown in both the hill and plain areas. Cultivation is almost entirely mono-crop with rice accounting about 98 percent of food-grains production and about 72 percent of the total cropped area is grown with paddy. The food-grains production and estimated requirement of the State is given in the following table no. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4 Estimated requirement of household consumption of food-grains in Manipur

(‘000 tonnes)

Year	Production			Requirement		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	345.10	2.48	347.58	391.83	12.47	404.30
1996-97	390.69	2.62	393.31	401.00	12.76	413.76
1997-98	364.76	3.26	368.02	410.27	13.06	423.33
1998-99	392.28	2.78	395.06	419.65	13.36	433.01
1999-00	375.69	3.23	378.92	429.13	13.67	442.80
2000-01	392.59	3.16	395.75	434.51	13.83	448.34
2001-02	397.35	3.04	400.39	443.89	14.12	458.01
2002-03	343.94	3.13	347.07	452.94	14.41	467.35
2003-04	388.77	3.24	392.01	462.31	14.71	477.02
2004-05	444.83	4.49	449.32	471.73	15.01	486.74
2005-06	394.01	4.38	398.39	481.22	15.32	496.54
2006-07	398.51	-	-	490.76	15.62	506.38

Year	Short-fall		
	Cereals	Pulses	Food grains
1	8	9	10
1995-96	46.73	9.99	56.72
1996-97	10.31	10.14	20.45
1997-98	45.51	9.80	55.31
1998-99	27.37	10.58	37.95
1999-00	53.44	10.44	63.88
2000-01	41.92	10.67	52.59
2001-02	46.54	11.08	57.62
2002-03	109.00	11.28	120.28
2003-04	73.54	11.47	85.01
2004-05	26.90	10.52	37.42
2005-06	87.21	10.94	98.15
2006-07	92.25	-	-

Note : Per-capita consumption rate of food-grains per annum
Cereals - 191.02 kgs., Pulses - 6.08 kgs.

– Not Available

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

During 2005-2006, the food-grain production was 398.39 thousand tonnes thereby showing a decrease of 11.33 percent from the previous year of 449.32 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The requirement of food grains for human consumption excluding livestock/poultry/seed/wastage etc. in the state would be of the order of 496.54 thousand tonnes in 2005-2006 and 506.38 thousand tonnes in 2006-2007. The shortfall of foodgrains in the year 2005-2006 was about 98.15 thousand tonnes.

The agricultural production in 2006-2007 is higher than the previous year's record output especially of cereal crops. The production of rice for Manipur for the year 2006-2007 was estimated at 3.89 lakh tonnes as against 3.86 lakh tonnes in 2005-2006. In case of maize, the estimated area, the average yield and production for the agricultural year 2006-2007 was recorded as 3.34 thousand hectares, 2476.05 kgs. per hectare and 8.27 thousand tonnes respectively. The area and production under cereal crops for the last seventeen years are depicted in the following Table No. 5.5.

Table No. 5.5 Estimated area and production of cereal crops

Area : '000 hectares

Yield rate : kg./hectare

Production : '000 tonnes

Year	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	157.41	1,741.76	274.17	4.61	2,472.89	11.40
1991-92	160.30	2,123.83	340.45	3.99	2,416.04	9.64
1992-93	151.19	1,806.47	273.12	2.80	2,788.93	8.06
1993-94	161.87	2,154.94	348.82	2.72	2,867.65	7.80
1994-95	163.93	2,186.97	358.51	4.47	2,331.10	10.42
1995-96	134.93	2,505.37	338.05	2.55	2,764.71	7.05
1996-97	166.10	2,211.20	367.28	6.38	3,669.28	23.41
1997-98	157.90	2,227.17	351.67	3.57	3,666.67	13.09
1998-99	166.89	2,290.07	382.19	2.96	3,408.78	10.09
1999-00	157.05	2,323.97	364.98	4.34	2,467.74	10.71
2000-01	156.99	2,431.56	381.73	4.67	2,325.48	10.86
2001-02	162.57	2,382.11	387.26	5.06	1,994.07	10.09
2002-03	153.11	2,192.35	335.67	3.54	2,336.16	8.27
2003-04	157.83	2,415.51	381.24	2.34	3,217.95	7.53
2004-05	176.31	2,472.52	435.93	3.22	2,763.98	8.90
2005-06	166.26	2322.09	386.07	2.85	2785.96	7.94
2006-07	165.37	2353.33	389.17	3.34	2476.05	8.27

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

Among the districts, Imphal East District had the highest production of rice with 70.81 thousand tonnes (18.20 percent) which was followed by Thoubal District with 63.11 thousand tonnes (16.22 percent). The lowest was recorded in Tamenglong District having only 12.56 thousand tonnes (3.23 percent) during the year 2006-2007.

The following Table No. 5.6 presents the district-wise area, production and average yield of cereal crops in Manipur during 2006-2007.

Table No. 5.6 Districtwise Area, Production and Average Yield of Cereal Crops in Manipur, 2006-2007

Area : '000 hectares
Yield rate : kg./hectare
Production : '000 tonnes

District	Rice			Maize		
	Area	Yield rate	Production	Area	Yield rate	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati	25.20	2130.56	53.69	1.21	2652.89	3.21
2. Tamenglong	9.52	1319.33	12.56	-	-	-
3. Churachandpur	23.19	1886.16	43.74	0.34	2705.88	0.92
4. Chandel	8.52	1886.16	15.88	0.48	2208.33	1.06
5. Ukhrul	13.40	2315.67	31.03	1.31	2354.04	3.08
6. Imphal East	24.29	2915.19	70.81			
7. Imphal West	18.89	3045.53	57.53			
8. Bishnupur	15.21	2683.76	40.82			
9. Thoubal	27.15	2324.49	63.11			
Manipur	165.37	2353.33	389.17	3.34	2476.05	8.27

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Manipur.

5.1.5 Index Number of Agricultural production :

The index number of agricultural production (Base : Triennium ending 1999-2000=100) was 118.61 in 2004-2005. It decreased to 105.48 in 2005-2006. And the index number of foodgrains production was 118.98 in 2004-2005 as against the 105.37 in 2005-2006 showing a decrease of 12.92 percent over that of the previous year. The index number of non-foodgrains production was substantially increased to 110.95 in 2005-2006 from a much lower index number of 100.48 in 2004-2005.

The index number of cereals production with the triennium ending 1999-2000 as the base year showed a mixed trend. The index of production under cereals (including Paddy and maize) during 2005-2006 were 105.37 as against the 118.98 in 2004-2005 showing a decrease of 11.44 percent over that of the previous year. The index of production under pulses (including gram and other pulses) was 147.27 in 2005-2006. The index of production of oilseeds in the state during the period was 54.47, condiments spices was 110.02, fruits and vegetables was 127.66 and miscellaneous crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was 11.58. The following Table No. 5.7 presents the index number of agricultural production for the sub-group of crops. The index numbers of agricultural production of principal crops in the state are given in Table No. 5(c) of Part II.

Table no. 5.7 Index Numbers of agricultural production of Manipur by sub-group of crops.

(Triennium ending 1999-2000=100)

Sub-group of crops	Weight	Year						
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	99.38	99.64	104.21	105.71	91.62	104.05	118.98	105.37
Pulses	0.62	54.09	143.64	138.18	180.45	142.73	204.09	147.27
Foodgrains	81.24	99.64	104.21	105.71	91.63	104.05	118.98	105.37
Oilseeds	1.80	113.21	116.98	79.25	90.57	47.17	92.45	54.72
Fibres	0.08	100.00	50.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
Condiments & spices	6.53	89.22	95.99	106.02	133.58	174.44	163.41	110.02
Fruits & vegetables	68.96	97.08	95.14	122.03	111.89	120.84	108.43	127.66
Misc. crops	22.63	107.38	122.26	107.38	52.86	54.53	49.47	11.58
Non-foodgrains	18.76	98.47	99.01	119.80	103.66	111.87	100.48	110.95
All crops	100.00	99.61	104.10	106.00	91.87	105.52	118.61	105.48

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.7 High yielding Varieties (HYV) Programme :

The High Yielding Varieties Programmes which are introduced in India since the mid-sixties play a significant role in boosting agricultural production. However, the adoption of HYVs in the State has been found to be very slow particularly in the hill areas and also with regard to other crops except for paddy.

According to the results of Crop Estimation survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the estimated area under HYVs and Improved varieties of paddy in 2005-2006 is less than the previous year. The total area under HYVs and IVs (Improved Varieties) of paddy constitutes about 43.37 percent of the total area under paddy in 2005-2006 as against 57.47 percent in 2004-2005.

The adoption of HYVs of paddy in the hill districts perhaps due to surface configuration of the hill areas continued to be negligible while that of IVs is quite encouraging. The proportion in the hill areas for the HYVs and IVs was 11.75 percent in 2005-2006 as against 16.82 percent in 2004-2005. The percentage of areas under local varieties, HYVs and IVs of paddy to total area under paddy for the last 11 (eleven) years are shown in Table No. 5.8.

Table No. 5.8 Percentage of area under HYVs, IVs and local varieties of paddy to total area under paddy, 1995-96 to 2006-2007

Region	Varieties of Seed	Years					
		1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hill	HYV+IV	12.07	18.65	21.66	17.26	11.50	9.37
	Others	87.93	81.35	78.34	82.74	88.50	90.63
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	59.02	84.86	64.22	80.72	71.96	79.66
	Others	40.98	15.14	35.78	19.28	28.04	20.34
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. State	HYV+IV	39.04	54.11	45.49	54.50	45.86	49.24
	Others	60.96	45.89	54.61	45.50	54.14	50.76
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Region	Varieties of Seed	Years					
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Hill	HYV+IV	16.92	11.98	17.99	16.82	11.75	15.73
	Others	83.08	88.02	82.01	83.18	88.25	84.27
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Valley	HYV+IV	81.41	48.08	57.46	87.89	74.64	63.25
	Others	18.59	51.92	42.54	12.11	25.36	36.75
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. State	HYV+IV	53.00	30.93	38.19	57.47	43.37	40.31
	Others	47.00	69.07	61.81	42.53	56.63	59.69
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

During 2006-2007, it was found that HYVs of paddy were mainly used in the valley areas of the state. Of these total area under paddy, the area under HYVs paddy was found to be 12.58 thousand hectares which was 88.10 percent of the total area under HYVs paddy in the valley and the remaining 11.90 percent was found in the hill areas. With the irrigation potentials created under major, medium and minor irrigation projects, double cropping has been adopted more successfully in a number of pockets of the valley districts of Manipur.

5.1.8 Application of Fertilizer :

Chemical fertilizers play an important role in increasing the agricultural production particularly when used with the high yielding varieties which are responsive to recommended doses of fertilizers. The increase in agricultural production was possible as a result of adoption of quality seeds, appropriate doses of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, coupled with assured irrigation. The improved and certified seeds have been the catalyst for making inputs cost effective. The fertilizer consumption has increased to 59.05 thousand tonnes in 2003-2004 from 56.70 thousand tonnes in 2002-2003 and it is again decreased to 44.14 thousand tonnes in 2004-05 and 30.59 thousand tonnes in 2005-06. There has been significant trend in the consumption of fertilizers as can be seen in Table No. 5.9. Districtwise distribution of fertilizers during 2004-05 and 2005-2006 is shown in Table No. 5(d) and 5(e) of part II of this publication.

Table No. 5.9 Consumption of fertilizers in Manipur during 1987-1988 to 2005-2006

(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M. Phos	S.S.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	9.64	4.06	0.31	-	0.62	14.63
2000-01	38.32	4.35	2.22	-	1.86	46.75
2001-02	38.71	4.55	1.88	-	1.34	46.48
2002-03	45.68	5.00	2.86	-	3.16	56.70
2003-04	47.25	5.37	2.32	3.42	0.69	59.05
2004-05	34.53	4.19	1.59	-	2.93	44.14
2005-06	25.35	2.43	1.21	-	1.60	30.59
2006-07*	33.91	6.81	2.40	-	3.91	47.03

* Anticipated Consumption.

Source : 1. Agriculture Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.9 Commercial Crops :

The development of commercial crops like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane is very essential for enhancing the growth of agro-based industries in the State of Manipur. The estimated area under some important commercial crops are given below in Table no. 5.10.

Table no. 5.10 Estimated area under important commercial crops.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Year	Cotton	Jute	Oilseeds	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	0.14	0.04	2.68	1.86
1991-92	0.16	0.04	2.67	1.51
1992-93	0.14	0.23	2.93	1.46
1993-94	0.16	0.22	3.22	1.14
1994-95	0.19	0.21	3.72	1.26
1995-96	0.11	0.21	3.08	1.18
1996-97	0.06	0.23	3.12	1.34
1997-98	0.06	0.01	2.01	0.47
1998-99	0.07	0.02	2.21	0.70
1999-00	0.05	0.02	2.62	0.65
2000-01	0.06	-	3.24	0.74
2001-02	0.09	-	1.66	0.65
2002-03	-	-	2.62	0.32
2003-04	-	-	1.15	0.33
2004-05	-	-	2.13	0.30
2005-06	-	-	1.57	0.07

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.1.10 Irrigation Facilities :

An important negative aspect of the current strategy for raising agricultural production is increasing reliance on non-perennial irrigation due to the absence of timely and adequate rainfall. Therefore, the various programmes undertaken for providing irrigation facilities produce salutary effects. Out of the estimated area of 165.37 thousand hectares, 32.92 thousand hectares were found to be irrigated which accounted for 19.91 percent to the total area under paddy during 2006-2007. The District-wise irrigated and un-irrigated area under cereal crops in 2006-2007 is given in Table No. 5.11.

Table No. 5.11 District-wise estimates of irrigated area under cereal crops during the agricultural year 2006-2007 in Manipur.

(Area in '000 hect.)

District/State	Unirrigated		Irrigated		Total		Grand Total
	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Paddy	Maize	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Senapati	19.75	1.21	5.45	-	25.20	1.21	26.41
Tamenglong	9.52	-	-	-	9.52	-	9.52
Chandel	8.52	0.48	-	-	8.52	0.48	9.00
Churachandpur	23.19	0.26	-	-	23.19	0.26	23.45
Ukhrul	13.40	1.31	-	-	13.40	1.31	14.71
Hill-Total	74.38	3.26	5.45	-	79.83	3.26	83.09
Imphal East	24.29	-	-	-	24.29	-	24.29
Imphal West	18.37	-	0.52	-	18.89	-	18.89
Bishnupur	0.78	-	14.43	-	15.21	-	15.21
Thoubal	14.63	-	12.52	-	27.15	-	27.15
Valley-Total	58.07	-	27.47	-	85.54	-	85.54
Manipur	132.45	3.26	32.92	-	165.37	3.26	168.63

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

5.2 Horticulture :

Manipur has plenty of scope and potential to grow various horticultural crops because of varied agro-climatic conditions. The major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, lemon, orange, banana, guava, peaches etc.

5.2.1 Area under Fruits & Vegetables:

Growing of fruits and vegetables on small plots of land provides additional income to the farmers undertaking crop husbandry enterprises. Another advantage of growing fruits is that these can be grown on uneven and undulating lands. In this way, it gives additional benefits as forests cover for such lands which are liable to run off and erosion.

At present, the reliable estimates of the total acreage of the various fruits and vegetables are not available for the state. The following Table No. 5.12 shows a rough estimate on data collected in the Crop Estimation Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Table No. 5.12 : Area under some fruits and vegetables in Manipur during 1990-91, 2000-01 to 2005-06.

(Area in '000 hectares)

Name of the crop	Year						
	1990-91	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pineapple	1.47	0.55	0.45	1.03	0.73	1.45	0.04
Orange	0.54	1.67	2.11	1.13	1.71	1.74	1.69
Lemon	0.12	0.86	0.92	0.07	0.36	0.31	0.34
Papaya	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.00
Arum	3.29	6.23	6.28	7.22	9.18	9.33	9.94
Banana	3.11	3.53	4.42	3.88	4.14	3.87	4.42
Passion fruit	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.39	1.77
Bean	0.50	1.72	1.66	2.29	2.75	3.29	3.62
Cabbage	3.05	2.39	2.71	3.22	6.63	2.42	3.20
Cauliflower	0.68	0.38	0.40	0.59	0.76	0.60	1.46
Pea	3.28	2.34	2.44	1.82	1.23	2.14	1.87
Potato	3.59	2.59	3.04	4.22	4.98	2.96	4.87

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Manipur.

The cultivation of horticulture crops is by and large practised as non-commercial enterprise by farmers in their homestead and orchard, it hardly helps in development of proper market of horticultural crops. But in recent years, cultivation of horticultural crops like pineapple, potato and vegetables are being developed on commercial scale in many places of the state. As per the estimates built up by the Directorate of Horticulture, average annual production of fruits, vegetables and spices during the year 2003-2004 were 2,21,756 MT, 57,018 MT and 52,790 MT respectively as against 1,34,362 MT, 47,207 MT and 47,836 MT in 2002-2003. The horticultural production of Manipur for the period from 1992-93 to 2003-2004 is given in Table No. 5.13.

Table No. 5.13 Horticulture Production of Manipur for the last few years

(in lakh MT)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices
1	2	3	4
1992-93	0.03	0.06	0.01
1993-94	1.10	0.33	0.01
1994-95	1.10	0.35	0.01
1995-96	1.12	0.36	0.01
1996-97	1.17	0.45	0.01
1997-98	1.17	0.46	0.01
1998-99	1.17	0.34	0.43
1999-00	1.18	0.48	0.43
2000-01	1.18	0.48	-
2001-02	1.03	0.45	0.43
2002-03	1.34	0.47	0.48
2003-04	2.22	0.57	0.53

Source : Directorate of Horticulture & Soil Conservation, Manipur.

To promote healthy growth of horticulture in Manipur, it is essential to develop horticulture marketing and improve transport system as the present low level of horticulture production is due to perishable nature coupled with improper marketing facilities.

5.2.2 Cropping Pattern :

Rice continues to dominate acreage of all the crops with 157.83 thousand hectares or 68.66 percent of cropped area in the State in 2003-2004 as against 153.11 thousand hectares or 70.15 percent in 2002-2003. Area under cereals was 160.17 thousand hectares or 69.68 percent in 2003-2004 as against 156.65 or 72.79 percent in 2002-2003. The area under pulses was 5.06 thousand hectares or 2.20 percent of the cropped area of the State in 2003-2004 as against 7.80 thousand hectares or 3.62 percent in 2002-2003. The foodgrains alone accounted for 71.88 percent of the sown area during the year 2003-2004. 8.15 percent area was occupied by oilseeds which include 0.27 percent under rape and mustard oil only. The following Table No. 5.14 gives an idea of the cropping pattern of Manipur.

Table No. 5.14 Cropping Pattern of Manipur

(Area in'000 hect.)

Year	Name of Crops						Total
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugar cane	Other Misc. crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	162.02 (80.08)	9.26 (4.58)	2.68 (1.32)	0.14 (0.07)	1.86 (0.92)	26.37 (13.03)	202.33 (100.00)
1991-92	164.29 (82.02)	5.29 (2.64)	2.67 (1.33)	0.16 (0.08)	1.51 (0.76)	26.38 (13.17)	200.31 (100.00)
1992-93	153.99 (79.10)	5.37 (2.76)	2.93 (1.50)	0.14 (0.07)	1.46 (0.75)	30.80 (15.82)	194.69 (100.00)
1993-94	164.59 (79.77)	4.96 (2.40)	3.22 (1.56)	0.16 (0.08)	1.14 (0.55)	32.26 (15.64)	206.33 (100.00)
1994-95	168.40 (79.58)	5.77 (2.73)	3.72 (1.76)	0.19 (0.09)	1.26 (0.59)	32.28 (15.25)	211.62 (100.00)
1995-96	137.48 (76.10)	5.26 (2.91)	3.08 (1.71)	0.11 (0.06)	1.18 (0.65)	33.54 (18.57)	180.65 (100.00)
1996-97	172.48 (79.14)	5.12 (2.35)	3.12 (1.43)	0.06 (0.03)	1.31 (0.60)	35.84 (16.45)	217.93 (100.00)
1997-98	161.47 (77.85)	6.88 (3.32)	2.01 (0.97)	0.06 (0.03)	0.47 (0.23)	36.50 (17.60)	207.39 (100.00)
1998-99	169.85 (78.58)	5.81 (2.69)	2.21 (1.02)	0.07 (0.03)	0.70 (0.33)	37.50 (17.35)	216.14 (100.00)
1999-00	161.39 (77.73)	6.33 (3.05)	3.09 (1.49)	0.05 (0.02)	0.65 (0.31)	36.13 (17.40)	207.64 (100.00)
2000-01	161.66 (77.46)	6.19 (2.97)	3.24 (1.55)	0.06 (0.03)	0.74 (0.35)	36.81 (17.64)	208.70 (100.00)
2001-02	167.63 (77.55)	5.96 (2.76)	1.66 (0.77)	0.09 (0.04)	0.65 (0.30)	40.17 (18.58)	216.16 (100.00)
2002-03	156.65 (72.79)	7.80 (3.62)	2.62 (1.22)	* *	0.32 (0.15)	47.81 (22.22)	215.20 (100.00)
2003-04	160.17 (69.68)	5.06 (2.20)	1.15 (0.50)	* *	0.33 (0.14)	63.16 (27.48)	229.87 (100.00)
2004-05	179.53	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Nil

– Not Available

Note : (1) For the years from 1999-2000 onwards, soyabean is excluded from pulses and included in oilseeds according to the CSO's classification of agricultural items.

(2) Figures in brackets are percentage shares to the respective total.

5.3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry :

Amongst the allied sectors of Agriculture, Livestock/Poultry is another important sector. Development of animal husbandry is an essential feature as livestock plays a pivotal role particularly in the state's rural economy. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections depend upon livestock for gainful employment.

The primary objective of animal husbandry development activities is to augment animal based products like milk, meat, egg, wool, hide and skins etc. In order to ensure a steady growth of these livestock and poultry products and also by-products, the department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services has taken up development programmes such as (i) animal health and disease control, (ii) cattle development, (iii) pig breeding, (iv) poultry development, (v) feed and fodder development and (vi) dairy development and milk supply schemes.

5.3.1 Livestock Wealth :

The main categories of livestock reared in Manipur are cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, dog, pig, etc. Cattles and buffaloes provide motive power in wet cultivation. Rearing of pigs and poultry are found to be very important sources of income generating activities. The total livestock population according to livestock census, 2003 was recorded to be 11.03 lakhs as against 11.99 lakhs in the livestock census, 1997. Thus, in the five year period, there was a decrease of 8.01 percent in the livestock population of the State. Cattle population constitutes 37.62 percent of the total livestock population. In 2003, the total cattle population was 4 lakhs as compared to 5 lakhs in 1997 census. The total number of buffaloes was 77.4 thousand in 2003, as compared to 95 thousands in 1997. The total number of sheep and goats in 2003 census were 39 thousands as compared to 41 thousands in 1997 census. In case of poultry, the total population in 2003 census was 29.41 lakhs as compared to 30.57 lakhs in 1997. Livestock and poultry population of Manipur State according to livestock censuses is given in Table No. 5.15 and district-wise livestock and poultry population according to 2003 livestock census is presented in Table No. 5(f) of part II.

Table No. 5.15 Livestock & Poultry Population of Manipur

Category	Census Year							
	1992		1997		2003		P.C. Variation	
	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	No. (in '000)	P.C. to total Livestock	1997 over 1992	2003 over 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	717	50.39	508	42.37	418	37.90	(-)29.15	(-)17.72
Buffalo	115	8.08	95	7.92	77	6.98	(-)17.39	(-)18.95
Sheep	14	0.98	8	0.67	6	0.55	(-)42.86	(-)25.00
Goat	39	2.74	33	2.75	33	2.99	(-)15.38	0.00
Horse/Pony	1	0.07	2	0.17	2	0.18	(+)100.00	0.00
Pig	383	26.92	388	32.36	415	37.62	(+)1.31	(+)6.96
Other Livestock	154	10.82	165	13.76	152	13.78	(+)7.14	(-)7.88
Total Livestock	1,423	100.00	1,199	100.00	1,103	100.00	(-)15.74	(-)8.01
Total Poultry	3,259	-	3,057	-	2,941	-	(-)6.20	(-)3.75

Source : Livestock Census reports, Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services.

5.3.2 Animal Health and Disease Control :

To keep livestock and poultry healthy and also to protect them from a number of deathly epidemic diseases, the Department has formed a network of veterinary services such as Hospitals, Dispensaries and Veterinary aid Centres throughout the State for treatment and control of diseases. By the end of March 2000, there were in all 55 veterinary hospitals, 201 (101 veterinary dispensaries and 100 Aid centres) dispensaries functioning in the State. The extent of work done by these institutions during 1999-2000 to 2005-2006 is given in Table No. 5(g) of part II.

5.3.3 Livestock Products :

The main livestock products are milk, egg and meat. The estimated production of milk in the State in 2005-2006 was 76.76 thousand tonnes which was 2.66 percent more than the production of 74.77 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The estimated production of milk and the number of milk chilling centres and their capacities were shown in Table No. 5(h) of part II. The production of egg (in number) in 2005-2006 was estimated at 834.66 lakhs showing an increase of 1.50 percent over the production of 822.32 lakhs in 2004-2005. The estimated meat production in 2005-2006 was 17.57 thousand tonnes. This was about 7.53 percent more than the estimated production of 16.34 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The estimated livestock products of Manipur during the period from 1994-95 to 2005-2006 are given in Table No. 5.16.

Table No. 5.16 Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Manipur

Item	Unit	Year					
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	'000 tonnes	63.70	60.01	61.24	62.00	64.74	66.71
Egg	Lakh Nos.	605.32	594.12	607.73	616.22	644.86	710.09
Meat	'000 tonnes	15.77	15.94	16.00	18.05	14.59	15.85

Item	Unit	Year					
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Milk	'000 tonnes	68.13	70.82	71.61	72.92	74.77	76.76
Egg	Lakh Nos.	723.29	743.29	762.34	792.75	822.32	834.66
Meat	'000 tonnes	16.24	16.36	16.82	17.30	16.34	17.57

Source : Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4 Forestry :

For a hilly State like Manipur, forest products are the most important natural resources for environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance. According to FSI-1997, forest covers an area of 17,418 sq. kms, which is about 78 percent of total geographical area of the State. Forest plays threefold roles i.e., protective, productive and aesthetic, each being equally important. Based on the legal status, the forest can be categorised as reserved, protected and unclassified forests. Reserved Forest is one which is permanently dedicated either to the production of timber or to other forest produces and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed. In protected forests, these rights are allowed subject to a few mild restrictions. Unclassed Forest consists largely of inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. The area of Reserved Forest and Protected Forests stood at 1,467 sq. kms. and 4,171 sq. kms. respectively at the end of March, 2001. The remaining 11,780 sq.kms.is treated as “Unclassed Forest”. During 2005-2006 the percentage distribution of reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests are 8.42, 23.95 and 67.63 respectively. Area under forests by legal status during the period from 1990-91 to 2005-2006 is presented in Table No. 5.17.

Table No. 5.17 Area under Forests by legal status since 1990-91 to 2005-2006

(Area in sq. km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests	Other Forests	Forest not Under the Control of Forest Deptt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	1,463	4,171	9,520	-	-	15,154
1991-92	1,647	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1992-93	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1993-94	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1994-95	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1995-96	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1996-97	1,467	4,171	11,983	-	-	17,621
1997-98	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
1998-99	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
1999-00	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2000-01	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2001-02	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2002-03	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2003-04	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2004-05	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418
2005-06	1,467	4,171	11,780	-	-	17,418

Source : Forest Department, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4.1 Classification of Forests :

Area under forest includes all lands classed as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests whether state owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forests and grazing lands or area open for grazing within the forests are generally included under the forests area.

5.4.2 Division of Forests :

In spite of its smallness in size, the state's vegetation is rich and varied in character. This is because of the different climatic conditions found in the state and its peculiar physiography. The forest area of the state falls into four distinct zones viz. (i) Burma Border Forests (ii) Ukhrul Pine Forests (iii) Forest overlooking the valley and (iv) Barak Drainage Forests. The Burma Border Forests lie along the Indo-Burma Border. The Kabaw Valley marks the eastern boundary of these forests. The Ukhrul pine forests are scattered almost all over the hills surrounding the valley area. The Barak Drainage forests area situated in the hills of the west of valley area along the cost of the Barak river and its tributaries viz. Jiri, Tuivai, Leimatak and Makru.

The main timber species available in Manipur are Teak, Uningthou, Khasi-pine, Dipterecarpes species (Yangou and Khangra), Michelia Champa (Leihao), Terminalia species (Tolhao), Cedrela Toona (Tairen), Schima Walliechii (Usoi) etc. The quality of timber available in Manipur is very suitable for furniture and construction purposes.

5.4.3 Forest Products :

With a view to maintaining ecological balance, the Government has restricted the felling of trees in the forest areas. As a result, the felling of trees is done on limited scale. The estimated production of timber in 2005-2006 (about 8.8 thousand cubic metres which valued at Rs. 60.76 lakhs) is more than the production of 3.2 thousand cubic metres in 2004-2005 valued at Rs. 8.43 lakhs. The estimated production of firewood in 2005-2006 is 23.96 thousand tonnes (valued at 13.65 lakhs) as compared with 16.62 thousand tonnes produced in 2004-2005 (valued at Rs.12.99 lakhs). The value of forest products in 2005-2006 is estimated at Rs145.28 lakhs as compared with Rs.62.33 lakhs in 2004-2005. Bamboo is accounted for Rs. 4.31 lakhs in the value of minor forest products in 2005-2006. The production and value of forest products is given in the Table No.5(i) of part II of this publication.

5.4.4 Economic and Commercial Plantation :

One of the most important activities of forestry sector is raising of suitable plantation and their subsequent maintenance. In addition to the plantation by the Forest Department, the plantation schemes that are being implemented in the State are artificial plantation, afforestation creation of plantation crop, social forestry and recreation forests. Besides, plants that are naturally regenerated are also added over large areas every year to facilitate sustained growth. In spite of its vast forest resources, its share in the state income is very negligible and the expenditure is much greater than its revenue. The revenue and expenditure under forest for the last few years are given in Table No. 5.18.

Table No. 5.18 Revenue Receipts and Expenditure on Forests

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Revenue/Deficit
1	2	3	4
1990-91	101.00	1,005.63	(-)904.63
1991-92	235.44	1,063.22	(-)827.78
1992-93	334.40	761.32	(-)426.92
1993-94	299.98	901.57	(-)601.59
1994-95	192.34	978.48	(-)786.14
1995-96	230.04	1,562.26	(-)1,332.22
1996-97	281.56	1,458.80	(-)1,177.24
1997-98	297.97	1,069.42	(-)771.45
1998-99	70.46	1,567.70	(-)1,497.24
1999-00	79.42	2,046.09	(-)1,966.67
2000-01	97.22	1,443.03	(-)1,345.81
2001-02	75.28	1,506.56	(-)1,431.28
2002-03	81.16	1,279.63	(-)1,198.47
2003-04	100.92	1,516.44	(-)1,415.52
2004-05	74.32	1814.72	(-)1,740.40
2005-06	149.37	2,617.15	(-)2,467.78
2006-07 (RE)	210.00	3,555.65	(-)3,345.65
2007-08 (BE)	220.00	2,614.63	(-)2,394.63

RE=Revised Estimates

BE=Budget Estimates

Source :

1. Annual Financial Statement, Govt. of Manipur
2. Finance Accounts, Govt. of Manipur.

5.4.4.1 Social Forestry :

Social Forestry scheme is constituted by three major components viz., (i) Farm Forestry Extension (Distribution of Seedlings), (ii) Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation and (iii) Roadside Plantation.

Under the Farm Forestry Extension scheme the people are encouraged to take up plantation activities in their own fields not only to meet their daily requirements of firewood but also to supplement their income by selling the firewood and fodder from these plantations. During 2006-07, 6.03 lakhs seedlings were distributed as against 5.49 lakh in 1999-2000

Inorder to maintain ecological balance, the Fuelwood and Fodder Plantation scheme was taken up. Under the scheme the Forest Department taken up plantation on community and Panchayat land to develop woods and maintain it upto the third year of plantation. Thereafter, the plantation are hand over to the villagers. During 2006-07, plantations of over 350 ha. and advance work including creation of nursery over 205 ha. were carried out.

Roadside plantation refers to the plantation of ornamental species in single or double rows along the National/State highways with the objectives of improving the aesthetic beauty of the surroundings and also provide protection to the roadside.

5.4.5 Soil and Water Conservaton :

Soil and water are the most important natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to take up measures for its management and conservation utilising the best technologies available, otherwise these resources might get rapidly depleted threatening the very survival of man and animal. The programme of soil and water conservation is, therefore, implemented in Manipur for ensuring proper management, maintenance and conservation of the vital resources of soil and water by two Departments namely Horticulture and Forest.

Soil erosion is a constant menace, in the hilly terrain of Manipur, which is mainly caused due to the practice of shifting cultivation commonly termed as jhum cultivation. It is highly land extensive and labour intensive with small capital returns and is considered to be a destructive process because large areas under forests are burnt every year for preparation of jhum fields and thereby resulting in soil erosion and ecological disturbance.

5.4.6 Wild Life Management :

The wild life (protection) Act, 1972 provided for setting up National Parks and Sanctuaries for wild life. The basic ideas of these National Parks and Sanctuaries are to provide natural habitats for the wild life. The aim is not only to protect and preserve what remains of wild fauna and flora but also to augment the costly national heritage. In Manipur, at present there are 5 (five) Wild life Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks, covering an area of 788 .10 sq. kms. Table No. 5.19 presents the areas and location of the Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Table No. 5.19 Area and Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in Manipur.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Location (District)	Area in sq. km.
1	2	3	4
i)	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Bishnupur	40.00
ii)	Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary	Chandel	184.80
iii)	Bunning Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	115.80
iv)	Zeliad Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	21.00
v)	Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary*	Churachandpur	187.50
vi)	Jiri-Makru Wildlife Sanctuary*	Tamenglong	198.00
vii)	Shiroi Hill National Park*	Ukhrul	41.00

(* iii to vii declared under section 18 WLPA 1972, process for final constitution is under progress)

Source: Statistical Bulletin of Manipur Forest: 1999-2000,
Forest Department, Government of Manipur

5.5 Fisheries :

Fish is the main food item of the majority of the people in the State, particularly the Meiteis who are mainly concentrated in the valley.

5.5.1 Fishery Resources :

The State has no marine fisheries. It has vast potential of fisheries resources comprising ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, rivers, reservoirs, submerged cropped land, low lying paddy fields etc. The largest source of fish is the Loktak Lake.

The total water area in Manipur State have shrunk from around 1,00,000 ha. in 1990 to around 56,461.05 ha. in 1993. The details fishery resources in the State are given in Table No. 5.20.

Table No. 5.20 Fishery Resources in Manipur

Sl.No.	Particulars	Water area (in hect.)
1	2	3
1.	Lakes, reservoirs, tanks, canals etc.	13,221.45
2.	Water-logged marshy and swampy lands, beels	11,536.23
3.	Biomass	8,596.50
4.	Submerged crop land	3,480.50
5.	Rivers and streams	13,888.27
6.	Water-logged areas converted into agricultural lands	1,738.10
7.	Low-lying paddy field	4,000.00
Total		56,461.05

Source : Fisheries Department.

The swamps and marshy areas are lying barren without any effective utilisation. The lakes, reservoirs, beels, tanks, canals, etc. cover an area of about 13,221.45 ha. whereas rivers, streams etc. account for 13,888.27 ha.

These swamps can be profitably utilized for culture of various indigeneous natural fishes such as Ukabi (*Anabas tesdudineus*), Ngamu (Lata fish), Ngaton (*Labeo bata*), Ngakrijou (*Lepidocephalichthys SPP*), Sareng Khoibi (*Botia SPP*), Nganap (*Pengia SPP*), Ngatin (*Labeo Pangusia*), Ngakra (*Barbus tor*), Ngasang (*Esomus denricus*), Phabounga (*Puntius SPP*), Ngamhai (*Chanda SPP*), Pengba (*Osteobrama belangeri*) etc.

5.5.2 Fish Products :

The production of fish in Manipur for the year 2005-2006 was estimated to be 18.22 thousand tonnes as against 17.80 thousand tonnes in 2004-2005. The per capita production of fish for 2000-2001 was 6.99kgs as compared to the estimated per capita requirements of 11.44 kgs., registering a shortfall of 4.45 kgs. per head per annum. The growth of fish production is shown in the Table No. 5.21 below and Table No. 5(j) of Part II presents the revenue and expenditure under fisheries.

Table No. 5.21 Production of fish in respect of Manipur

Year	Production of fish (in '000 tonnes)	Fingerlings distributed (in million)	No. of fish seed Farm	No. of Experimental fish farm	Estimated requirement of fish (in '000 tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	8.50	NA	14	NA	18.00
1991-92	9.95	63	14	2	18.30
1992-93	11.20	66	14	2	18.61
1993-94	11.51	71.	14	2	18.94
1994-95	12.01	NA	14	NA	19.30
1995-96	12.50	NA	14	NA	20.51
1996-97	12.71	NA	14	NA	20.99
1997-98	13.70	NA	14	NA	21.47
1998-99	15.31	NA	19	NA	21.86
1999-00	15.51	NA	19	NA	22.24
2000-01	16.05	NA	19	NA	26.27
2001-02	16.45	NA	19	NA	25.67
2002-03	16.60	NA	19	NA	27.36
2003-04	17.60	NA	19	NA	23.83
2004-05	17.80	NA	18	NA	23.00
2005-06	18.22	NA	18	NA	NA

NA- Not available

Source : Fisheries Department , Government of Manipur

It will be seen from the above table that the total requirement of fish far exceeds its indigenous production. Large quantities of fishes are being imported from outside the State every year to fill this gap. The estimated requirement of fish for the year 2004-2005 was 23.00 thousand tonnes whereas the actual fish production was 17.80 thousand tonnes. This huge gap is to be met by harnessing the vast fishery resources of State by adopting advanced scientific techniques of fish culture and consolidating the available infrastructures already laid and by introducing new schemes and projects. This could enable to meet not only the requirement of fish in the State but also could export to neighbouring States like Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and even to the neighbouring country, Myanmar.

CHAPTER VI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE

Manipur lives in villages. Out of the total population, 22,93,896 of the State in 2001, 74.89 percent were living in the villages while only 5.76 lakhs people, which constitutes 25.11 percent of total population, live in urban areas. Thus 74.89 percent of the population inhabiting in 99.38 percent of the geographical areas which makes rural state, cannot be taken lightly in any strategy.

6.1 Rural Development:

Improvement in the quality of life of the economically weaker sections of the society is also one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Manipur is the nodal agency to ensure implementation of various programmes for accelerating the pace of development in rural areas of the State through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A number of programmes viz. NREGS, SGSY, JGSY, EAS, IAY, PMGY, PMGSY etc. have been under implementation in the State to ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through self employment ventures. In this context, it would be appropriate to evaluate various developmental schemes and programmes launched in the State to uplift the standard of living of the rural population of Manipur.

6.1.1 National Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme (NREGS)

The NREGS is a new and unique job scheme introduced by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wages employment to enhance livelihood security in rural areas in a financial year. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10. The employment scheme is provided to adult members of every households who are willing to do unskilled manual work. The NREGS was launched initially on 13th April, 2006 at District Headquarters, Tamenglong by distributing Job Cards to registered applicants. The total number of households for which job cards have been issued was 18,568 in 2006-07.

During 2007-08, Chandel and Churachandpur districts have also been covered under the scheme.

As required under the NREGA, the Government of Manipur has formulated a scheme called the Manipur Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS).

6.1.2 Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

The scheme was launched on 1st April, 1999 with which erstwhile schemes viz. IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, MWS, SITRA, GKY etc. were all disbanded.

It aims at improving the family incomes of the rural poor. It establishes a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas whose beneficiaries could be both individuals

and groups (self help group). The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years. Efforts are to be made to cover 30 (thirty) percent of the poor in every block in the next five years with the emphasis on encouraging self-help group. This scheme covers all aspects of self-employment like organization of rural poor into Self-Help Group (SHG) and their capacity building, training, planning of activity clusters infrastructure development financial assistance and subsidy and marketing supports etc.

The scheme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the centre and state. During the last three years since the introduction of this scheme, Govt. of India has released a sum of Rs.1,190.00 lakhs as the 1st installment central share for the year 1999-2000. During 2002-2003, no fund was released by the Govt. of India under normal SGSY, however, in 2003-2004 an amount of Rs.56.75 lakhs and Rs.33.247 lakhs were released by the Central Govt. and State Govt. respectively.

Under Special Project of SGSY, the Govt. of India aims to bring the BPL families above the poverty line through self employment programmes as a time bound programme. During 2003-04, a sum of Rs.218.72 lakhs was released by the Central Govt. and Rs.18.60 lakhs by the State for the Special Projects. The amount of fund released for the on-going projects for the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 are shown in Table No.6.1.

Table No. 6.1 Special Projects under SGSY

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Name of Projects	2004-05		
			Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamenglong	Increasing livelihood opportunity and Socio-Economic Development (Bamboo and Cane)	75.00	25.00	100.00
2.	Thoubal	Self Employment of Rural people through Mushroom cultivation.	120.00	20.00	140.00
3.	Imphal West	Diversified Handloom Products for Economic Empowerment of women.	135.00	45.00	180.00
4.	Imphal East	Generation of Massive Employment opportunities through fish farming for BPL families.	47.44	7.91	55.35

Sl. No.	District	Name of Projects	2005-06		
			Central	State	Total
1	2	3	7	8	9
1.	Tamenglong	Increasing livelihood opportunity and Socio-Economic Development (Bamboo and Cane)	75.00	25.00	100.00
2.	Thoubal	Self Employment of Rural people through Mushroom cultivation.	-	10.00	10.00
3.	Imphal West	Diversified Handloom Products for Economic Empowerment of women.	135.00	45.00	180.00
4.	Imphal East	Generation of Massive Employment opportunities through fish farming for BPL families.	11.70	7.91	19.61

Under the SGSY, 259 SHG were formed in 2004-05, 408 in 2005-06 and 576 in 2006-07. Table no. 6.2 shows the fund released under the scheme.

Table No. 6.2 Financial Performance under the SGSY

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senapati	39.96	49.95	47.07
2.	Tamenglong	107.57	4.94	7.39
3.	Churachandpur	0.00	32.88	31.62
4.	Chandel	69.27	45.12	98.16
5.	Ukhrul	0.00	10.79	23.46
6.	Imphal East	59.27	21.14	15.87
7.	Imphal West	184.40	15.89	12.48
8.	Bishnupur	13.70	30.46	31.51
9.	Thoubal	142.82	17.26	39.79
Total		616.99	228.43	307.35

Source : Annual Administrative Report,
Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

6.1.2 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):

SGRY was launched in 2001-2002 by merging the erstwhile scheme of Jawahar Gram Samidhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total amount

of fund and foodgrains released under the scheme under SGRY-I and SGRY-II during the year 2002-03 to 2006-07 is shown in Table No. 6.3.

Table No. 6.3 Performance Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) during 2002-03 to 2006-07.

Year/District	Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Foodgrain Released (MT)
1	2	3
2002-03	1443.87	7409
2003-04	1662.95	16670
2004-05	2588.60	19545
2005-06	2750.45	18620
2006-07	2360.48	11206
Senapati	375.36	1858
Tamenglong	-	-
Churachandpur	269.33	1499
Chandel	302.96	1062
Ukhrul	230.40	1283
Imphal East	349.20	1418
Imphal West	290.57	1246
Bishnupur	237.45	1322
Thoubal	305.21	1518

6.1.3 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):

The Govt. of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) with the objective of providing dwelling units (houses) free of cost to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and free-bonded labourers living below poverty line in rural areas. An additional component for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses to semi-pucca houses has also been added. From 1999-2000, the criteria for allocation of funds to states has been changed from poverty ratio to equally reflect the poverty ratio and the housing shortage in the state. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 as central and state sharing basis. Of the total fund, 80% is for the new construction while 20% is for upgradation.

During the year 2001-2002, 2410 number of houses were constructed under this scheme. 1822 new houses were constructed while 749 houses were upgraded during 2002-2003. In 2003-2004, a sum of Rs.456.05 lakhs and Rs.180.85 lakhs was released by the Central Government and the State Government respectively. The districtwise fund released under IAY scheme during 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given below :

Table No. 6.4 Districtwise release of fund under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during 2004-05 to 2006-07.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District/State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
				Amount released	No. of Houses constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	245.89	80.69	98.07	967
2.	Tamenglong	221.10	88.82	149.97	295
3.	Churachandpur	283.47	82.98	145.90	1159
4.	Chandel	118.82	32.43	69.17	412
5.	Ukhrul	85.81	38.20	51.08	690
6.	Imphal East	58.55	54.81	106.72	387
7.	Imphal West	20.05	14.43	61.95	173
8.	Bishnupur	0.00	67.91	25.79	142
9.	Thoubal	64.81	47.12	87.54	689
Manipur		1098.00	507.39	796.19	4914

6.1.4 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):

The scheme was introduced in 2000-01 with the objective of focussing on village level development in five critical areas i.e. health, primary education, drinking water, housing and rural roads, with the overall objective of improving the quality of life of people in the rural areas. It is cent per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme, 1703 houses were constructed during the year 2001-2002. However in 2002-03, the Government of India did not release any fund under PMGY.

6.1.4.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

The scheme has been introduced in the state during the year 2000-01 by way of substituting the erstwhile Rural Roads Scheme under BMS (Basic Minimum Services). It aims at providing road connectivity through good all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons by the year 2003 and those with a population of more than 500 persons by the year 2007. The Central Govt. will bear cent percent of the fund allocated under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released by the state government during 2004-05 to meet the administrative cost in connection with the implementation of works under PMGSY. Out of a total amount of Rs. 1500 lakhs, Rs. 682 lakhs and Rs. 818 lakhs were released under the scheme during 2004-05 for Phase I and Phase II respectively. For Phase III, IV and V, the detailed project reports for construction of 58 roads covering 557 kms. to connect 71 villages at the projected cost of Rs. 155 crores was prepared and submitted to the State Technical Agency, Silchar, during the year 2005-06. However the PMGSY Phase III,IV and V have been clubbed as Phase V at an approved cost of Rs.152.32 crores in 2006-07.

During 2006-07, 47 nos. of new roads and 11nos. of existing roads having a total road length of 556.20 km. (New Road Length=455.84 km. and Existing Road Length=100.36 km.)

were covered for providing connectivity to 93 nos. of habitations by the new roads and benefiting 45 nos. of habitations through upgradation of exiting 11 nos. of road under Bharat Nirman Scheme. The districtwise roads to be covered under PMGSY (Phase V) and the estimated cost of the works during 2006-07 are shown in Table No. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5 Districtwise Number of Roads covered under PMGSY (Phase V) and estimated cost of the works, 2006-07

District/State	Number of Roads		Total Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh.)
	To be constructed	To be Upgraded	
1	2	3	4
Senapati	10	-	2228.79
Tamenglong	4	-	1516.89
Churachandpur	9	-	3240.84
Chandel	4	1	1370.01
Ukhrul	5	-	1669.28
Imphal East	9	-	1215.41
Imphal West	3	2	652.22
Bishnupur	-	4	1027.11
Thoubal	3	4	2312.45
Total	47	11	15233.00

Under the Manipur Societies Registration Act,1989, the Manipur State Rural Road Development Agency (MSRRDA) was established on 10th March 2005 for construction of rural roads in Manipur under PMGSY through Bharat Nirman. Now, 6 (six) working divisions of PWD, Manipur, have been placed at the disposal of the MSRRDA for implementations of PMGSY schemes.

6.1.5 MLA Local Area Development Programme (MLALADP)

Under the MLA Local Area Development Programme, the State Government provide funds for taking up various developmental works according to the needs of the 60 (Sixty) Assembly Constituencies. Each Assembly Constituency was provided Rs. 10 lakhs in 2001-02, Rs. 15 lakhs in 2002-03, Rs. 10 lakhs in 2003-04. During 2004-05 to 2006-07, Rs. 1800 lakhs was released annually . The districtwise fund released during 2006-07 is shown in Table no. 6(a) of Part II.

6.1.6 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

IWDP was launched w.e.f. 1989 and brought into effect from 1st April 1995 by the Government of India. Under the programme, the total wasteland area planned to be covered/treated was 6389 hectares, 49,000 hectares and 63,500 hectares during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The districtwise central and state shares released under the scheme and the area to be covered during 2006-07 are given below :

Table No. 6.6 Districtwise Fund released under IWDP and Area to be covered during 2006-07

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Central	State	Total	Area to be covered (in hect..)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	115.50	10.50	126.00	6,000
2.	Tamenglong	247.37	13.50	260.87	9,600
3.	Churachandpur	148.50	13.50	162.00	9,600
4.	Chandel	156.75	14.25	171.00	11,700
5.	Ukhrul	99.00	9.00	108.00	6,000
6.	Imphal East	408.45	20.85	429.30	14,000
7.	Imphal West	49.50	1.81	51.31	900
8.	Bishnupur	105.50	9.59	115.09	5,700
9.	Thoubal	-	-	-	-
Total		1330.57	93.00	1423.57	63,500

6.2 Panchayat:

In a democratic set-up, panchayats play a vital role in inculcating community feelings among the rural folks. In the state, panchayats are carrying out manifold developmental and judicial functions for the upliftment of the villages. The village panchayat is a forum for local self-government which is composed of elected representatives of the village people. The Panchayat Samiti looks after all the development works at the block level.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions were first set-up in Manipur in 1960, by adopting the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947. The first General Election to Panchayat was held in the year 1964. The Manipur Legislative Assembly passed the Manipur Panchayat Act 1975 and this Act came into force on 10th Jan., 1978. Under the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1975, the first election to Panchayats was held in May, 1978. The 73rd constitution Amendment Act 1992 on Panchayati Raj was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President of India and enforced in all the states w.e.f. 24.4.94.

The first General Election to Panchayat under this new Act 1994 was held on 31.1.97 and the second General Election was held on 30.8.02. There are 2 (two) tier system of Panchayati Raj such as Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Parishad at district level. Though, the population of Manipur has by now crossed the 20 lakhs limit, the formation of the Panchayat Samiti is yet to be done.

There are at present, 165 Gram Panchayats and 4 Zilla Parishads. The total number of elected representatives of Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads are 1707 (including 165 Pradhans) and 61 (including 4 Adhyakshas and 4 Up-Adhyakshas). The number of seats reserved for and held by women are 622 at the Gram Panchayat level and 22 at the Zilla Parishad level. Again out of the 4 Zilla Parishad Adhyakshas, 2 are reserved for women. At the Gram Panchayat level, the number of SC/ST male is 53 whereas SC/ST women are 27.22 seats for women and 4 seats for SC/ST are reserved at the Zilla Parishad level. Out of the 165 seats of Pradhans, 54 are reserved for women. Table No. 6.7 shows the number of Panchayats and the elected members in Manipur.

Table No. 6.7 Number of Panchayats/Elected members in respect of Manipur State, 2004-05.

Level	No. of Panchayat	No. of elected representatives			No. of Reserved seats for			
		Male	Female	Total	SC/ST	Women		
						SC/ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gram Panchayat	165	1084	623	1707	80	27	595	622
Zilla Parishad	4	39	22	61	4	-	22	22

Source: Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

According to Article No. 243 D (3) of the Panchayati Raj Act 1994 not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat, where according to Article No. 243 D (4) not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level is to be reserved for women. A comparative picture of the number of elected members of panchayats in the north eastern region of India are presented in Table No. 6.8.

Table No. 6.8 Number of Elected Member of Panchayats of the North Eastern States of India, 2002

State	No. of elected representative					
	Gram Panchayat		Panchayat Samiti		Zilla Parishad	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	23471	7851	2148	746	390	117
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	1722	611	-	-	61	22
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	5686	1895	299	106	82	28
Sikkim	873	322	-	-	92	29

Source: Women & Men in India, 2004.

6.2.1 State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

SIRD is an autonomous State Institute of Rural Development which has been converted during 2005-06 from the State Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, an apex Training Institute of RD funded by the Ministry of RD as well as the State Govt on 50:50 share basis . It came into existence in 2000 by converting the erstwhile Manipur Panchayati Raj Training Institute (MPRTI) into SIPARD to have the uniform pattern of the SIRDs as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

6.1 Co-operation:

Co-operation is the basis of all organised human life. Mutual help and complete interdependence are to be met within the societies at all levels. Therefore, the co-operative movement in Manipur has played a significant role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in the rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit. Later, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc.

The growth of co-operative movement is regarded as one of the important instruments of economic, social and cultural development as well as human advancement in the State. Today, co-operative movement experienced a phenomenon change in its dimensions where it touched every corner of human life and where we can find food co-operatives, production co-operatives, farm and rural co-operatives, handloom co-operatives, marketing co-operatives etc. The district-wise number of industrial and non-industrial co-operative societies as on 31st March are given in the following Table No. 6.9.

Table No. 6.9 Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Co-operative Societies in Manipur by districts (as on 31st March)

District	Industrial						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Senapati	123	126	42	119	117	143	91
Tamenglong	60	64	16	74	77	99	94
Churachandpur	142	145	63	139	141	95	112
Chandel	57	53	36	67	51	45	47
Ukhrul	154	112	50	122	134	103	247
Imphal East	453	454	126	465	459	249	532
Imphal West	552	545	178	540	540	606	540
Bishnupur	342	314	84	304	286	281	346
Thoubal	272	246	95	227	226	245	366
Manipur	2,155	2,059	690	2,057	2,031	1,866	2,375

Contd.

**Table No. 6.9 Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Co-operative Societies
in Manipur by districts (as on 31st March)**

District	Non-Industrial						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Senapati	310	308	387	302	295	329	190
Tamenglong	150	144	196	147	144	146	150
Churachandpur	421	412	474	389	388	457	401
Chandel	121	94	125	93	109	118	122
Ukhrul	325	347	387	330	312	523	445
Imphal East	275	253	604	271	272	491	337
Imphal West	405	367	734	368	372	401	453
Bishnupur	401	403	613	353	400	487	650
Thoubal	446	448	594	407	345	83	435
Manipur	2,854	2,776	4,114	2,660	2,637	3,035	3,183

District	Total						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Senapati	433	434	429	421	412	472	281
Tamenglong	210	208	212	221	221	245	244
Churachandpur	563	557	537	528	529	552	513
Chandel	178	147	161	160	160	163	169
Ukhrul	479	459	437	452	446	626	692
Imphal East	728	707	730	736	731	740	869
Imphal West	957	912	912	908	912	1007	993
Bishnupur	743	717	697	657	626	768	996
Thoubal	718	694	689	634	631	328	801
Manipur	5,009	4,835	4,804	4,717	4,668	4,901	5,558

Concl'd.

Note : Number of State level societies and Primary Banks under the direct control of the RCS are excluded.

Source: Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur.

As on 31st March 2007 there were 5588 co-operative societies with 5.4 lakhs number of members. Of which 2379 (including four State Level Co-operative Societies) were industrial Co-operative Societies and remaining 3209 (including seventeen State Level Cooperative Societies and nine Primary Banks in Imphal under the direct control of RCS) were non-industrial Co-operative Societies. Industrial Co-operative societies constitute 42.57 percent and non-industrial Co-operative societies constitute 57.43 percent. Some important characteristics of the Co-operative movement in the state since 2000-01 to 2006-07 are presented in Table No. 6.10 below:

Table No. 6.10 Important characteristics of Co-operative movements in the State

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies *	No. of Member (in lakhs)	Paid-up Share (Rs.in crores)	Working Capital (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	5,029	4.87	21.03	161.00
2001-02	4,868	4.67	32.27	182.00
2002-03	4,832	4.19	34.47	131.35
2003-04	4,732	4.49	34.45	219.00
2004-05	4,697	4.94	43.87	257.95
2005-06	5,380	5.33	44.92	285.96
2006-07	5,588	5.44	57.30	311.57

* Includes State level societies and Primary Banks under the direct control of the RCS

Source: Co-operative Department, Govt. of Manipur.

From experiences gained in the recent past, it is felt that farmers/growers of agricultural/horticultural crops particularly farmers of fruits and vegetables are facing marketing problems. Farmers could not dispose off their produces at the remunerative prices as cold storage and export facilities are yet to be made available. Procurement as well as marketing of agricultural produces may be developed and modernized by strengthening the Manipur Co-operative Marketing Societies at the state level as well as all supply and marketing societies in the five hill districts.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are basically multipurpose. The main functions of the societies are to extend financial supports such as short-term crop loans, medium term and long term loans on agricultural purposes, storage and distribution of consumer items, chemical fertilizers and marketing of agricultural produces. The PACS are known as Gram Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPLMPCS) in the valley while in the Hill, they are called Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS).As on 31st March, 2004, there are 135 GPLMPCS and 69 LAMPS.

In general , the Cooperatives in Manipur are not functioning satisfactorily due to problems like inadequate funds, inefficient management, lack of coordination etc. Out of the total of 5588, the number of dormant and defunct Societies during 2006-07are 1414 and 393 respectively. A picture of the Cooperative Societies in Manipur during 2006-07 is shown in Table No. 6.10

**Table No. 6.10 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies In
Manipur for the year 2006-07.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	CREDIT SOCIETIES				
A	State Level Banks (Agricultural Credit)				
i)	Manipur State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	10424	3883.86	15436.71
ii)	Manipur State Land Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	1384	30.01	30.20
iii)	Manipur SC /ST Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	404	13.19	20.00
B	Primary Banks : (Agricultural Credit) :				
i)	United Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	742	3.31	10.11
ii)	Manipur Farmers Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	555	1.24	1.60
iii)	Manipur Agricultural Development Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Non-Agricultural Credit)	1	591	2.56	2.56
iv)	Imphal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	17636	272.16	10699.81
v)	Manipur Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	3753	14.59	232.19
vi)	Manipur Women's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	5244	83.68	249.28
vii)	Bishnupur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1024	3.50	5.00
viii)	Thoubal Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd	1	102	2.43	2.43
ix)	Chandel Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	100	1.00	1.00
x)	Manipur Hill & Backward Development Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	3591	167.46	597.58
xi)	Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	53	0.25	49.20
xii)	Lamka Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	1089	15.14	17.69
xiii)	Moirang Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	2706	18.70	73.21
xiv)	Manipur State Housing Dev. Coop. Bank Ltd.	1	515	4.85	4.85
C	Thrift & Credit Cooperative Societies	93	7927	28.22	101.67
D	Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies :				
i)	G.P. Level	135	82906	153.16	296.55
ii)	LAMPS	69	47161	60.00	120.96
iii)	Service	97	890	5.15	3.65

Table No. 6.10 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies In Manipur for the year 2006-07.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
A State Level :					
i)	Manipur Milk Producers Union	1	71	4.07	4.07
ii)	Manipur State apex Housing C. S. Ltd.	1	160	1.62	745.53
iii)	Manipur State Fisheries Cooperative Fedn.	1	104	5.00	5.55
iv)	Manipur Apex Coop. Marketing Society Ltd.	1	336	96.71	51.93
v)	Manipur State Coop. Consumers Fedn.	1	598	36.91	65.35
vi)	Manipur State SC/ST Dev. Coop. Fedn.	1	49	21.99	21.99
vii)	Manipur State Piggery Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	53	40.98	30.98
viii)	Manipur State Poultry Farmers Coop. Fedn.	1	77	1.38	1.38
ix)	All Manipur Apex Transport C.S. Ltd.	1	25	1.48	1.53
x)	All Manipur Tours & Travels Dev. C.S. Ltd.	1	63	0.32	0.32
xi)	Manipur State Cooperative Union	1	2115	0.00	0.00
xii)	Manipur State Social Forestry and Environment Protection Cooperative Fedn.	1	85	0.85	0.85
xiii)	Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd.	1	77	0.00	0.00
xiv)	Manipur State Minorities Dev.C.S.	1	216	42.19	43.39
B District Level					
i)	District Supply and Marketing Cooperatives	9	948	6.77	135.86
C Primaries :					
i)	Marketing	16	1841	14.81	22.26
ii)	Consumers	150	11306	14.74	39.11
iii)	Housing	217	7888	23.99	217.01
iv)	Transport	78	2518	16.41	41.05
v)	Dairy, Cattle Breeding & Rearing	255	12696	24.18	104.66
vi)	Pisciculture	346	23865	67.79	109.97
vii)	Labour Contract	586	11431	17.40	57.25
viii)	Forest labour	30	1925	5.75	9.29

(Contd.)

Table No. 6.10 Basic Statistical information of the Cooperative Societies In Manipur for the year 2006-07.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Paid up Share	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
ix)	Piggery	153	6237	16.44	25.98
x)	Poultry	252	10809	83.11	188.77
xi)	Collective Farming	120	8462	11.59	25.59
xii)	Joint Farming	103	2782	6.93	14.15
xiii)	Miscellaneous	164	8024	9.20	53.16
III INDUSTRIAL :					
A State Level :					
i)	Manipur State Sericulture Cooperative Federation	1	42	12.29	2.00
ii)	Manipur State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.	1	837	65.07	97.54
iii)	Manipur Fruit Processing & Cold Storage Cooperative Ltd.	1	2697	36.60	95.85
iv)	Manipur Rural Electronics Coop. Fedn.	1	7	8.79	14.00
B Primaries :					
i)	Handloom Weavers	1507	193577	213.46	775.68
ii)	Handicrafts	493	16318	18.05	61.08
iii)	Sericulture	169	8092	20.70	47.81
iv)	Electronics	4	109	0.30	0.30
v)	Miscellaneous	202	4781	6.76	42.05
Total		5588	543728	5730.17	31156.73

(Concl.)

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Manipur is rich in natural resources but due to difficult terrain, inadequate infrastructural facilities and varying climatic conditions, the state could not develop much in the industrial sector of its economy. In the initial stage, Govt. policy in the state was one of revival and revitalization of the traditional handlooms and handicrafts of the local habitats. At present, there is no industries worth mentioning except traditional oriented ones such as khadi and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts. Manipur continue to remain an industrially backward state. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to the total gross state domestic product at current prices is found to be 5.11 percent in 2006-07.

Keeping in mind the trend of industrial development and the present local conditions of the state and in consonance with industrial policy of the Government of India, the Govt. of Manipur in its policy announcement of 1990, has decided to focus attention to the small scale and agro-based industries without discouraging the medium and large-scale industries. It is expected to serve the objective of employment generation and dispersal of industries in rural and urban areas.

The New Industrial policy, 1996 of the state has laid emphasis on creating a strong industrial base and employment opportunities in the state through provision of various growth inducing factors based on locally available resources. It is based on locally available raw materials and minerals. In order to promote rapid industrialization, the State Government has over the years been offering attractive package of incentives and concessions to invigorative industries.

7.1.1 Rapid Industrialization:

Industrialization implies the creation and growth of factories, mills, power plants and so on. It refers to the development of manufacturing and other related activities. Without rapid industrialization, economic development is almost impossible. The state Government has made persistent efforts for rapid industrialization of the state thereby generating more employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Apart from providing package of incentives and concessions as laid out in its industrial policies and programmes in consonance with those of the public sector undertakings like (1) Manipur Cycles Corporation Ltd. (MCCL), (2) Manipur Cement Ltd. (MCL), (3) Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd.(MSMCL), (4) Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd.(MPAPL), (5) Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (MFIC), (6) Manipur Drugs And Pharmaceutical Ltd.(MSDPL), (7) Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd.(MVAIL), (8) Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.(MHHDCL), (9) Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. (MANITRON) & (10) Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MANIDCO), almost all of which were facing financial problems and there was paucity of fund for maintenance.

As a result the Govt. has decided to wind up the companies under no. 1 to 5 above i.e. MCCL, MCL, MSMCL, MPAPL, MFIC, as they are all loss making industries. Proposals for privatization was also failed as there were no buyer of the units. Regarding MSDPL, the Govt. has been consulting the central Govt. for its viability. As for Manipur Vanaspati & Allied Industries Ltd., the Company was about to wind up but for the stay order issued by the Guwahati High Court. Only the companies under no. 8 to 10 i.e., MHHDC, MANITRON, MANIDCO will be revitalized so as enable them to stand by themselves with one time assistance. Proposals for revival of these three corporations were submitted to the State Government for inclusion in the memorandum to the Twelfth Finance Commission. The staff of the Public Sector undertakings which are under process of winding up were already retrenched. Regarding the MFIC, the process has been reviewed and it shall continue as Implementing Agency of the Food Park Project.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided in 2006-07(B.E.) to be released as grants-in-aid to those corporation which are under the process of winding up for payment of salaries/wages of the retained staff.

7.1.2. Small-Scale Industries:

Small Scale Industries (SSI) is an important segment of the economy, contributing substantially in the form of production, employment and exports. It has continued to play a vital role in the fulfillment of socio-economic objectives. The principal factor for defining small scale Industries has always been based on the size of investment. Small-Scale Industries are those industries whose investment in fixed assets such as plants and machineries does not exceed Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs.1 crore). This has been brought down from earlier limit of Rs.300.00 lakhs (Rs.3 crores) w.e.f. 24.12.99 in order to give a fillip to small units with low investments. The investment limit for tiny units continues to be Rs.25.00 lakhs. Investment in plant and machinery in respect of industry related Small-Scale Service and Business Enterprises (SSSBE) was increased to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 lakhs. According to these new definitions, all the industrial units except those of cottage and village industries in Manipur belong to the category of small-scale industries.

For speedy growth of small-scale industries, the Government has already brought about simplifications in the SSI registration procedures. By the end of March, 2006 the number of registered permanent Small Scale Industries both SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation) and NON-SIDO stood at 10,264 with an investment of Rs.43.27 crores in plants and machineries and providing employment to 53,719 persons where annual production was estimated to be Rs.183.72 crores. The growth of Small Scale Industries over the years is shown in the following Table No. 7.1.

Table No. 7.1 Growth of Registered Permanent (PMT) Industrial units Employment, investment and production (as on 31st March)

Year	No. of Units	No. of Employment	Average no. of Employment per unit	Investment (Rs.in crore)	Average investment per unit (Rs. in thousands)	Production (Rs. in crore)	Average per unit production (Rs.in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	8341	42613	5.1	26.41	31.66	123.16	1.48
1995-96	8612	43842	5.1	28.23	32.78	127.05	1.48
1996-97	8910	45460	5.1	29.51	33.12	133.90	1.50
1997-98	9088	46464	5.1	30.72	33.80	139.39	1.53
1998-99	9240	47388	5.1	31.53	34.12	143.33	1.55
1999-00	9415	48514	5.2	33.19	35.25	150.69	1.60
2000-01	9635	49792	5.2	35.05	36.38	157.66	1.64
2001-02	9744	50364	5.2	36.07	37.02	162.30	1.67
2002-03	9867	51123	5.2	37.70	38.21	168.80	1.71
2003-04	9993	51842	5.2	39.37	39.39	173.08	1.73
2004-05	10151	52857	5.2	41.38	40.76	177.79	1.75
2005-06	10264	53719	5.2	43.27	42.16	183.72	1.79

Source : Commerce & Industries Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

It is evident from the above table that average employment per unit of manufacturing enterprises in Manipur is around 5(five) only during the period from 1994-95 to 2005-06. There is positive correlations between the average per unit employment and investment in plants and machineries with $r = 0.97$. The average employment per unit is worked out to be 5.15 persons where average investment in plants and machineries is worked out to be Rs.34.37 crores. The average production per unit is found to be Rs.1.48 lakhs in 1994-95 which slowly increased from year to year. It stood at Rs.1.79 lakhs in 2005-06. Average return for every 1 (one) rupee is worked out to be only Rs.4.39 during the period from 1987-88 to 2003-04.

A total of 113 manufacturing units are found registered in Manipur during 2005-06 as against 158 (132 SIDO and 26 NON-SIDO) in 2004-05. Among the districts, Imphal East district has the highest number of registered industrial (SIDO & NON-SIDO) units with 34 (30.09 percent) followed by Imphal West with 24 (21.24 percent) units. The lowest was recorded in Chandel district having only 2 (0.77 percent). The district-wise SIDO & NON-SIDO break-up of industrial units, employment and production during 2005-06 are presented in Table No.7.2.

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2005-06

District	No. of Units			No. of Employment		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	6	3	9	24	6	30
Tamenglong	4	0	4	22	0	22
Churachandpur	8	1	9	29	39	68
Chandel	2	0	2	12	0	12
Ukhrul	3	0	3	12	0	12
Imphal West	24	0	24	124	0	124
Imphal East	29	5	34	236	31	267
Bishnupur	5	2	7	48	16	64
Thoubal	20	1	21	250	13	263
Manipur	101	12	113	757	105	862

Contd.

Table No.7.2 Growth of Registered Industrial Units, employment, investment and production in Manipur during 2005-06

District	Investment (Rs.in lakhs)			Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)		
	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL	SIDO	NON-SIDO	TOTAL
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	6.48	15.00	21.48	14.97	2.44	17.41
Tamenglong	6.57	-	6.57	3.63	-	3.63
Churachandpur	3.68	1.00	4.68	7.40	4.97	12.37
Chandel	0.59	-	0.59	4.40	-	4.40
Ukhrul	0.87	-	0.87	1.80	-	1.80
Imphal West	79.75	1.71	81.46	89.69	11.54	101.23
Imphal East	40.15	-	40.15	291.63	-	291.63
Bishnupur	4.26	1.25	5.51	19.00	11.00	30.00
Thoubal	27.31	0.18	27.49	130.18	0.61	130.79
Manipur	169.66	19.14	188.80	562.70	30.56	593.26

Concl'd.

Source: Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur.

7.1.3 Handloom :

Handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the state. It is a traditional cottage industry providing avenues of employment opportunities to the people of Manipur. Basically, it is a labour-intensive family occupation in which all the members of a family can participate. Majority of the handloom weavers in the state are self-employed artisans who are carrying on their profession in their own homes with the assistance of their family members in pre-loom and post loom process. Manipur ranks the fourth position in terms of the number of looms in the country. It has more than 2.7 lakhs looms comprising of fly shuttle, throw shuttle and loin-looms with a weaver population of more than 2.8 lakhs of which about 1 lakh are full time weavers, according to National Handloom Census, 1987.

In artistic weaving also there are many accountable designs which are still famous such as Ningthou Phee, Lamthang Khulak, Khamen-Chatpa, Shamilanmi, Moirangphee, Lashing Phee, Leiroom, Hijamayek, Tindongbi, Leirong, Akoibi designs etc. Each design has its own history as to how and by whom they were invented. In the art of design and printing, Manipur can be proud of possessing good knowledge of dyeing of fast colour on various kinds of hard printing of cloths since time immemorial by using indigenous plant leaves etc.

A High Power Committee (HPC) was set up to look into the problems and to suggest measures for the growth of handlooms during the Ninth Five Year Plan Period. Most of the recommendations of this committee have been accepted by the Government and the

schemes/programmes in the Ninth Plan are being formulated on the basis of these recommendations. For the provision of welfare measures and better working conditions to handloom weavers, a package of group insurance scheme, health package scheme, workshed cum-housing scheme, project package scheme, integrated handloom village development project etc. are being implemented in the handloom sector.

7.1.3.1 Project Package Scheme:

The project package scheme, being implemented since 1992-93, is one of the major schemes to provide the requisite support to weavers in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. The scheme envisages formulation and implementation of specific need base projects for development by a particular handloom product or development of a particular area of weavers. Altogether 2194 weavers were assisted under this scheme involving a sum of Rs.92.95 lakhs as central share during the year 2001-2002.

During 2002-03, a sum of Rs.26.25 lakhs were released under the scheme as 2nd installment to the beneficiaries as state share in respect of the 12 projects sanctioned in 1994-95. The final installment of Rs.46.65 lakhs is yet to be released. The Govt. of India also released Rs.62.84 lakhs and Rs.81.48 lakh as grant and loan respectively to the beneficiaries in respect of the 30 projects sanctioned in 2000-2001. 173 weavers were assisted during 2003-2004 involving an amount of Rs.22.80 lakhs and Rs.65.29 lakhs as central share and state share respectively under the scheme.

7.1.3.2 Integrated Handloom Village Development project:

Integrated Handloom Village Development project (IHVDP) aims at providing a comprehensive support in all areas covering all types of facilities in terms of skilled upgradation, productivity infrastructure and to give fillip to the motivation level. Construction of common facility centre, workshed, supply of looms, imparting training programme and providing of infrastructure are the main components of the scheme. During the year 2001-2002, altogether a total of 2,647 weavers were assisted with margin money to the tune of Rs.68.22 lakhs as central share and a sum of Rs.2.26 lakhs were paid as stipend to 60 weavers for undergoing training.

7.1.3.3 Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana :

Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan (DDHP) Yojana was a newly introduced scheme for women belonging to the SC/ST/OBC as a promotional scheme of handloom sector. It is a centrally sponsored scheme which has come into force with effect from 01.04.2000. Product development, production support, institutional support, imparting training programme, providing of infrastructure, marketing support etc. both at macro & micro level in an integrated and co-ordinated manner for an overall development of the handloom sector are the main components of the scheme. The pattern of assistance between the central and the state is 90:10 unless specified for the component. Under this scheme, a central share of Rs.120.28 lakhs was sanctioned for the assistance of 2647 weavers during the year 2001-2002. The central Govt. sanctioned 174 Projects out of the proposed 212 Projects for 2002-2003. The amount sanctioned by the central and state Government for the assistance of Cooperative Societies during 2003-04 to 2005-06 is shown at Table No. 7.3

Table No. 7.3 Physical and Financial Performance under DDHP Yojana

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)			No. of Beneficiaries	
	State	Central	Total	Co-op. Societies	Weavers
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	463.52	176.74	640.26	174	4588
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	200.50	-	200.50	-	5110
2006-07	270.50	-	270.50	495	1590

- Not Available

Source : Commerce & Industries Department, Manipur

7.1.4 Handicrafts:

Handicrafts is another important industry in the state. It has its own unique identity amongst the various crafts of the country. Handicrafts industry of Manipur may be mentioned with special accounts for contributing to the economic structure and development of the state. The handicrafts of Manipur are treated in high class in themselves, drawing the main theme and subject matter from episode of Khamba Thoibi and latter Radha Krishna background of their religions belief and designs depiction of Pakhangba with simple processes of indigenous nature craftsman here produce handicrafts of excellence, the importance of them being cloths embroidery, cane and bamboo, ivory, stone and wood carving, metal crafts, deer horn decoratives and supari working sticks, dolls and toys etc. Various kouna products, artistic weaving, wood carving etc. have a distinct place of its own.

The state Government has made full efforts for overall development of handloom and handicrafts industries in the state. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation and Manipur Development Society are the two agencies of the state government taking utmost efforts for production and marketing of handloom and handicrafts products. Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is apex co-operative society taking pivotal role in the co-operative sector for development of handloom & handicrafts in the state. There is also departmental raw-materials bank to meet the requirement of various types and quality of yarn of weavers at reasonable price. The Mechanised Dye House now run under the Deptt. is also making full efforts to make available quality dyed yarn for the weavers of the State. Although there are various for the growth and development of handloom and handicrafts in the state, only few could be implemented due to want of fund. Among the North Eastern States, Manipur has got the highest number of handicrafts artisans

as can be seen in Table No. 7.4. In order to provide financial assistance and also give due recognition to eminent craftspersons, the following schemes have been implemented during 2006-07.

- (a) State Award to Master Craftsman,
- (b) Modernisation of handicrafts and
- (c) Development of Kouna product

**Table No. 7.4 Number of handicrafts artisans in the
North Eastern States of India, 2004-05**

Sl.No.	States	Number of handicrafts artisan (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.57
2.	Assam	2.05
3.	Manipur	4.01
4.	Meghalaya	1.68
5.	Mizoram	0.69
6.	Nagaland	1.83
7.	Tripura	2.91

7.1.5 District Industries Centre :

District industries Centre (DIC) came into limelight in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India adopted in 1977. Its emphasis is laid on dispersal of industries in the district headquarters, small towns and rural areas. The intention of the policy makers is to make the DICs to work as catalysts for promotion of cottage and small industries. It provides all the resources with its facilities required by the entrepreneurs including identification of suitable schemes, preparation of feasibility reports, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipments, provision of raw-materials and facilities for marketing and extension services. Various schemes like Seed/Margin Money, Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youths and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana were instrumental in the growth of industries in the state.

7.1.5.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana :

A special scheme 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)' has been drawn up to be operated through the District Industries Centre for providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths. The Scheme covered all educated unemployed youths who passed or failed matric or ITI passed or having undergone Government sponsored technical course for a minimum duration of six months and within the age group of 18 to 35 years (relaxed upto 40 years for the North Eastern States and 45 years for SC/ST, Ex-Serviceman, physically handicapped persons & women). Beneficiaries of the PMRY scheme were selected from the relatively less affluent sections of the society, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.24,000 (relaxed upto Rs.40,000 per annum for North Eastern States.) PMRY scheme was providing loans, financial assistance to educated unemployed persons who are willing to employ in any one of the trades viz., industry, service and business. The scheme was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993. The performance under the scheme during the period from 1999-00 to 2006-07 is presented in Table No.7.5.

Table No. 7.5 Performance under PMRY scheme

Year	Target	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
		No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000	1350	1035	891.60	281	197.35
2000-2001	1000	113	70.60	100	58.36
2001-2002	1100	642	485.77	642	400.18
2002-2003	1300	717	539.73	33	21.57
2003-2004	1200	606	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	1500	99	84.05	6.33	-
2006-2007	1500	31	-	-	-

The above table shows the overall performance of the scheme during the year from 1999-00 to 2006-07. The performance from 2000-01 onwards was not satisfactory as compared with the performance of 1999-00.

7.1.6 Khadi and Village Industries:

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1957. The Khadi and Village Industries is not only providing employment to people in rural and semi-urban areas at low investment per job, but also utilises local skill resources and provides part-time as well as full time work to rural artisans, women and minorities. It was only in the year 1966 that the State Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries was constituted by the Government of Manipur. The traditional sector of industries fall within the purview of organisations such as Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The KVIC include artisans in tiny industrial units and defines it as any industry located in a village or town inhabited by population not exceeding 10,000 which produces goods and renders services with or without the use of power in which the fixed capital per head does not exceed Rs.15,000. In the State, the KVIC has given special attention for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women.

The production of KVI sector was to the tune of Rs.60.29 crores in the year 2003-04 as against Rs.60.01 crores in 2002-03 showing an increase of 0.47 percent over the previous year. The total amount earned in the year 2002-03 was Rs.26.33 crores whereas the earning was Rs.26.90 crores in the year 2003-04. And the total number of employees in KVI sectors was 62 thousands in 2003-04. The following Table No. 7.6 shows the performance of KVI

sector of Manipur during 2002-03 and 2003-04 and a comparative picture of North Eastern Region is also given in Table No. 7(a) of Part II.

Table No. 7.6 Performance of KVI of Manipur

Item	Unit	Year		Percentage Variation 2002-03 to 2003-04
		2002-03	2003-04	
1	2	3	4	5
Production	Rs. in lakhs	6000.85	6029.24	0.47
Sales	Rs. in lakhs	5661.92	6069.88	7.21
Earning	Rs. in lakhs	2632.68	2690.18	2.18
Employment	No. in lakhs	0.61	0.62	1.64

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, NEC Shillong.

During the year 2003-04 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.56.00 lakhs under non-plan were provided as grants-in-aid to meet the establishment charges of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

7.1.7 Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Promotion :

The opening of the Border Trade Between India and Myanmar was an important achievement during the Eighth plan period. The Indo-Myanmar Border Trade was inaugurated in 12th April 1995 by the then Union Minister of State for Commerce as a follow-up measure of the Trade Agreement signed between India and Myanmar on the 21st Jan., 1994 at New Delhi. Subsequently exchange of 22 items have been allowed by the residents across the border. The development has to boost up the export potential of India/Manipur by creating adequate infrastructure for promotion of export oriented industrial units. To facilitate the trade, trade centers are being constructed at Moreh and another at Imphal. The importance of setting up of trade centers for providing facilities to the trades and entrepreneurs of Manipur with the new avenue of opening up of regulated border trade between Myanmar and India was considered by Planning Commission, Government of India.

Accordingly, the Centre is to provide infrastructural facilities such as telecommunication, export-import information cell, show room-cum-sales counters, conference hall, boarding and lodging facilities, guest-room and restaurants, bank and other relevant Govt. extension counters to facilitate the trades/businessmen/ entrepreneurs in creating a business like congenial atmosphere. However, the Director General of Foreign Trade has permitted the bilateral/border trade along with the Indo-Myanmar border as per the prevailing customary practices for the commodities namely, mustard/rape seed, pulses and

beans, fresh vegetables, fruits, garlies, onion, chillies, spices (excluding nutmeg, mace, cloves, cassia & cinnamon), bamboo, minor forest products (excluding teak), betel nuts and leaves, food items for local consumption, tobacco, tomato, reed broom, sesame, resin, coriander seeds, soybeans, roasted sunflower seeds, katha, ginger etc. During the period 2001-02, the volume of export and import was Rs.1.25 crores and Rs.8.30 crores respectively as per the report of the Land Customs Station, Moreh. During the year 2002-03, the value of export and import was Rs.3.66 crores and Rs.1.17 crores respectively. The main items of exports were wheat flour, bleaching powder, fenugreek seeds, Ani seeds, Cumin seeds, Soyabari, dry chillies, agarbati, suman rose powder, Pea, Garlic, Dry Buffalo Offal etc. while the import items were Betel nuts, Turmeric, Red Kidney bean (Rajma), Kuth roots, gram. Resin, reed-brooms, dry ginger etc.

Table No. 7.7 shows the quantity and value of export and import commodities during the year 2004-05. During the period, the value of export and import was Rs.6.15 crores and Rs.5.27 crores respectively.

Table No.7.7 Quantity and Value of Exports and Imports of merchandise in the Indo Myanmar Border Trade during the year 2004-2005

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
EXPORT				
1.	Wheat flour	MT	1887.71	183.74
2.	Soyabari	"	359.41	149.15
3.	Cumin seed	"	68.30	68.30
4.	Soray Milk Powder	"	13.00	8.97
5.	E/Buffalo Offal	No.	346.38	115.84
6.	D/Buffalo Offal			
7.	Detonating fuse	Kg.	54,952	88.14
8.	Bullet Proof Jacket, Single Rifle with telescope sight and ammunition	Nos.	6 5 888	0.47
Total Export:				614.61
IMPORT				
1.	Dry ginger	MT	524.43	48.68
2.	Betel Nut	"	2076.00	446.14
3.	Turmeric Powder	"	33.50	3.31
4.	Kuth Roots	"	56.00	4.68
5.	Surpentina Roots	"	2151.00	3.16
6.	Round hog	CFT	10751.30	20.71
Total Import				526.68

Source: Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Manipur

With the objectives of promoting people to people contact for promotion of the bi-lateral trade, a team of Myanmar Delegation comprising 3 (three) officials and 28 other trade related bodies visited Manipur on 28th Feb., 2007 and also a One-Day interaction programme was held on 1st March, 2007 at the State Government House, Imphal by the traders and officials of both sides.

7.1.8 Industrial Growth Centres:

Growth Centres are large villages or small towns which have the potential to become the nuclei for the socio-economic development of the surrounding area. The Growth Centres can be identified by the different orders with respect to the quality and quantity of services and facilities, service area and population. A growth centre of lowest order should have services such as agricultural input centre, primary and middle school, maternity and child care centres and daily market. At highest level, it must have manufacturing industries, hospitals, colleges etc.

The pace of development of backward areas is a cause for concern. With the doing away of the system of licensing of industries and coming into play of market forces, the industries tend to gravitate towards already developed areas which provide better infrastructure, easier availability of skilled work force and forward and backward linkages in terms of availability of raw-materials and markets for products. Thus, the regional imbalances in industrial development may tend to increase. So it is imperative to take special measures to promote development of industries in backward areas.

For tackling the problem of regional imbalances in industrial development, to some extent at least, the Growth Centres Schemes was initiated in the Eighth Plan.

Under the Growth Centres Schemes, the central Govt. has approved the Industrial Growth Centre Project at Lamlai-Napet at a project cost of Rs.30.00 crores of which Rs.15.00 crores will be the Govt. of India contribution, Rs.5.00 crores as State Govt. contribution, Rs.4.00 crores as loan and equity contribution from the financial institutions and Rs.6.00 crores as loans and equity from other sources. A sum of Rs.1.50 crores was sanctioned and released by the Government of India. A proposal for shifting the site of the Centre is under examination.

7.1.8.1 Food Processing Industries (FPI)

During the year 2006-07, Rs. 65.00 lakh was provided for Food Processing Industries. A (fifteen)15 day training on Food Processing Training Centre, Porompat were also organized for SC/ST entrepreneur including women/SHGs and rural women entrepreneurs. The training involved Rs. 2.00 lakh covering 94 trainees.

For the further development of FPI, the following promotional Schemes have been taken up for which 50% grant-in-aid have been sought from the Central Government.

- i) Food Fair cum workshop, 2007
- ii) Two days workshop on Food safety, standard quality assurance in FPI in Manipur
- iii) Three day workshop on total quality management (TQM) for FPI in Manipur.

7.1.8.2 Bamboo Processing Industries :

The State Government have taken up scheme for setting up bamboo processing units in the State by utilizing the fund of Rs. 50 lakh received from the North Eastern Council (NEC) during 2005-06. The schemes are :

- i) Construction of Brick Kilns for Bamboo Charcoal production at Barak Bridge Point (Tamenglong-Haflong Road), Toilnom Village (Churachandpur), Khongkhang Village (Chandel), Wangoo Sabal (Bishnupur), Lukhamji Village (Tamenglong) and Churachandpur (Jiribam) ;
- ii) Training of 45 weavers in handloom weaving of bamboo strips and
- iii) Setting up of 3 (three) Common Facility Centres at Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Imphal.

Preparation have been made to set up a Bamboo Technology Park. The main object of the park is to set up entrepreneurial cluster based bamboo processing units on Public Private Partnership under Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model in association with the National Mission on Bamboo Application (NMBA), Government of India.

7.18.3 Food Park :

The Foundation Stone for a Food Park was laid down on 10.11.2006 at Nilakuthi in an area of about 31 acres of land with a project cost of Rs. 1361.45 lakhs. During 2006-07, the State and Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 272 lakhs and Rs. 160 lakhs respectively. NABARD has agreed to extend a term loan of Rs. 620 lakhs for the project.

The implementing agency of the Food Park Project is the Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. The State Government is planning to upgrade the proposed Food Park into Mega Food Park. There will be 40-50 Food Processing Units for which common facilities like Cold storage, warehousing, Quality Control Lab., Weight Bridge, Post Office, Bank, Water & Power supply will be made available in the Food Park. For the convenience of the food processing units, a bridge connecting NH-39 and Nilakuthi is also going to be constructed.

7.1.9 Industrial Disputes :

An industrial dispute is taken as a cessation/stoppage of work in a unit due to breakdown of understanding between workers and the employers on some issue. Strikes and lockouts are the two manifestations of the industrial dispute, the periodic returns of which are received from different industrial units of the state for the purpose of statistics relating to industrial unrest. The strikes represent in temporary stoppage of work by a group or all employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to enforce a demand whereas the lockout signifies temporary with holding of work from all or a group of employees by the

employers for matters relating to employment or non-employment or the terms and conditions of employment. The number of work stoppages on account of the strikes and lockouts decreased from 12 (twelve) in 2001-2002 to 4 (four) in 2002-03 and 3 (three) in 2003-04. The number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts in 2003-04 was 1577. The number of mandays lost due to the work stoppages falls down by 84.17 percent and stood at 7.85 thousands in 2002-2003 as against 49.55 thousands in 2001-2002. The following Table No. 7.8 presents the industrial disputes of Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-2004.

Table No. 7(b) of Part II shows the industrywise number of strikes and Lockouts in Manipur during 2000-01 to 2003-04.

Table no. 7.8 Industrial disputes in Manipur during 1980-81 to 2003-04

Year	No. of work stoppage		No. of workers involved	No. of Mandays lost
	Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	2	-	780	1,394
1985-86	2	-	499	2,978
1990-91	8	-	3,234	53,572
1991-92	7	-	1,434	17,737
1992-93	7	-	2,021	31,840
1993-94	10	-	303	16,624
1994-95	3	-	459	7,911
1995-96	8	-	1,990	42,301
1996-97	12	-	1,385	85,658
1997-98	7	-	2,738	41,711
1998-99	2	-	656	10,070
1999-2000	1	-	351	10,881
2000-2001	6	-	1,073	16,713
2001-2002	12	-	2,819	49,551
2002-2003	4	-	766	7,846
2003-2004	3	-	1,577	12,289

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur.

Among the North-Eastern States, the maximum number of strikes (15) were recorded in Assam which was followed by Manipur (1) in 2000. The number of mandays lost due to strikes in Assam was 49.57 thousands and followed by Manipur with 8.48 thousands. But in case of the states of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, no strikes was recorded during the said period. Table No. 7.9 shows the number of disputes by strikes and lockouts during 2001 (P).

Table No. 7.9 Number of Industrial disputes by Strikes and Lockouts during 2001(P)
(in nos.)

State	Strikes			Lock-outs			Total		
	Strikes	Workers involved	Man-days lost	Lock-outs	Workers involved	Man-days lost	Strikes/Lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	4	6,088	8,349	1	912	4,560	5	7,000	12,909
Manipur	6	1,519	79,529	-	-	-	6	1,519	79,529
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	2	202	7,222	-	-	-	2	202	7,222
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	1	450	5,400	1	450	5,400
Total	12	7,809	95,100	2	1,362	9,960	14	9,171	1,05,060

P - Provisional

Source: Indian Labour Year Book, 2002-03 Labour Bureau, Simla.

7.1.10 Results of the Annual Survey of Industries

The summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) reveal some idea about different characteristics of registered factory sector in the State. The available results shows that Manipur had a total number of 1,127 employees engaged in 61 registered factories in 2001-02. The total value of output, value of input and net value added were of the order of Rs.18.97 crores, Rs.15.57 crores and Rs.2.57 crores respectively. The important characteristics of Annual survey of industries pertaining to the state during 2000-01 and 2001-02 are presented in Table No.7.10 and the salient features of ASI during the year 1999-00 to 2002-03 are shown in Table No. 7(c) of Part II.

Table No. 7.10 Important Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries of Manipur for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02

Characteristics	Unit	2001-2002					
		151	153	201	269	=40	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Factories	No.	6	4	29	19	3	61
Fixed Capital	Rs.in lakhs	128	55	78	332	10	603
Working Capital	"	15	116	95	87	13	326
Invested Capital	"	145	133	161	424	27	890
Gross value of Plant & Machineries	"	0	105	43	107	0	255
Total Employees	No.	31	23	124	938	11	1,127
Total Workers	No.	17	17	104	847	7	992
Total Output	Rs.in lakhs	20	1,165	145	557	10	1,897
Total Input	"	15	1,126	92	318	6	1,557
Gross Value Added	"	6	39	53	239	3	340
Depreciation	"	3	8	5	66	1	83
Net-Value Added	"	3	31	48	173	2	257

Characteristics	Unit	2002-2003					
		151	153	201	269	=40	All
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Factories	No.	4	6	15	16	3	44
Fixed Capital	Rs.in lakhs	110	67	56	263	24	520
Working Capital	"	4	117	67	94	27	253
Invested Capital	"	115	148	111	360	50	784
Gross value of Plant & Machineries	"	0	107	43	118	0	267
Total Employees	No.	23	45	126	931	100	1,225
Total Workers	No.	11	37	106	839	55	1,048
Total Output	Rs.in lakhs	9	1,234	75	630	86	2,042
Total Input	"	5	1,044	56	358	76	1,539
Gross Value Added	"	3	198	20	272	11	504
Depreciation	"	2	12	4	56	3	77
Net-Value Added	"	1	186	16	216	8	427

Note:-

151 – Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, oil and fats

153 - Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products and prepared animal feeds.

201 - Saw milling and planning of wood.

269 - Manufacture of non, metallic mineral products (n.e.c.).

=40 - Other Industry.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Volume I, CSO, 2001-02,

7.2 Minerals:

Minerals provide a base for the rapid industrialization. It is imperative, therefore, that proper attention is paid to their development. The State Government has formulated a New Mineral Policy (NMP). It is to develop mineral-based industries by identifying lack of infrastructure, lack of investment and flow of credit from banks and exploration of local resources and manpower to achieve the industrial growth. With the objective of the strengthening organisational set up, streamlining of mineral administrative machineries, augmentation and intensification of mineral exploration, commencement of mining activities and participation in general water exploration and geo-physical investigations, it is proposed to provide sufficient fund during the Ninth Five Year Plan. To achieve the objectives phasing programme for exploration and investigation of minerals, collaborative efforts for strengthening of the Geology and Mining Division is initiated by creating Mining section. So far 58 percent of the total area of Manipur has been covered by systematic geological mapping and 42 percent still remains to be covered.

7.2.1 Mineral Resources:

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken systematic survey in the three districts of Manipur viz. Ukhrul, Churachandpur and Chandel and discovered considerable quantities of valuable mineral deposits like limestone, copper, lignite, nickel, chromite, asbestos, salt etc. Some of the important mineral resources are given below.

7.2.1.1 Limestone:

Limestone is an important material for manufacturing of cement. It is mainly available in different parts of Ukhrul District viz. Hundung, Mata, Khangoi, Sokpao, Lambui and Kasom. It is also available between 32/4 and 32/6 milestone on Imphal Moreh Road in Chandel District. Only in Ukhrul District, the total inferred deposit of limestone has been estimated to 6.35 million tonnes and 5.76 million tonnes at Phungyar and Meiring respectively.

7.2.1.2 Asbestos:

The veins and veinlets of antigorite and chrysotile asbestos have been found in the massive serpentine bearing rocks near Moreh, Nepali Basti and Kwatha but none of these occurrences seem to be of economic importance. A small quantity of asbestos is also available in the eastern part of Ukhrul District.

7.2.1.3 Chromite:

Deposits of chromite containing metallurgical grade have been located near the Shiroy hill of the Ukhrul District and hinted the possibility of large deposits in future. Besides, quantity of chromite is also available near the Nepali Basti of Chandel District covering an area of about 90 sq. km. and having maximum thickness of 0.3 metre.

7.2.1.4 Copper:

The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found copper in the Chandel District and Nickel containing copper sulphate, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and metals at Nungau and kongal Thana. A small quantity of copper is also available at Ningthi & Kwatha of the Chandel District and Humie of the Ukhrul District.

7.2.1.5 Nickel:

Nickel associated with the serpentinite rock has been located at Nampesh and Kwatha areas of the Chandel District. The GSI in their geochemical and other methods has found metallic nickel dispersed in the soil in fairly high concentration of nickel varying upto 0.9 percent. Soil samples in the Moreh area containing weathered serpentinite rock also show the availability of nickel varying from 0.24 to 0.9 percent.

7.2.1.6 Lignite:

The GSI has found deposits of lignite in Kangvai village of Turenloo valley of Churachandpur District. The total quantity of lignite has been estimated at 12,262 tonnes which can be used in manufacturing cement in the cement plant in Ukhrul district.

7.2.1.7 Salt:

Salt is mainly available in Waikhong, Sikhong, Chandrakhong and Keithel Manbi. Most of the salt springs are being tapped by driving one metre diameter lined wells for manufacture of salt in a small-scale.

7.2.2 Mineral Production:

The total mineral production of Manipur in 1990-91 and 1991-92 were 130 tonnes and 64 tonnes with a value of Rs.114 thousands and Rs.42 thousands respectively. However the mineral production in 1993-94 and 1994-95 were 642 tonnes and 784 tonnes respectively.

The production had decreased from 470 tonnes in 1995-96 to 62 tonnes in 1996-97. The production had a slight increase to 68 tonnes in 1997-98 over the previous year. There is no production of minerals since 1998-99 as no mining work was taken up. The performance of minerals production is shown in the following Table No. 7.11.

Table No. 7.11 Production of Minerals in respect of Manipur State

Year	District	Number of Mines	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in `000)
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	Chandel	1	130	114
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1991-92	Chandel	1	64	42
	Ukhrul	0	0	0
1992-93	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	158	95
1993-94	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	642	499
1994-95	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	784	612
1995-96	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	470	519
1996-97	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	62	69
1997-98	Chandel	0	0	0
	Ukhrul	1	68	46

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Nagpur.

Among the entire North East states, Manipur is the only state which produced chromite. During the period 1995-96 to 1997-98, 600 thousand tonnes of chromite was produced in Manipur. And the value of production of chromite was Rs.6.34 crores during the same period. Again the value of production of minor minerals was Rs.14.89 crores during the year 1995-1996 and the value of production remains stagnant during the succeeding years (1995-1996 to 1997-1998). A comparative picture of the mineral production of NESs are presented in Table No. 7.12.

Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States during the year 1997-98

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1995-1996		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	28	88732
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	1	0	24
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	5	822	609102
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1510	1661000
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5043	15981267
	Lime Stone	'000 tonnes	3	411	33637
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	470	519
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	3248	2406768
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	277	22040
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	130	143000
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1996-1997		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	36	114084
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	752	557232
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1698	1867800
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	4811	15246059
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	449	41384
	Minor minerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	62	69
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	279	31137
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	154	169400
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Contd.

Table No. 7.12 Mineral Production of North Eastern States during the year 1997-98

(value Rs.in '000)

State	Mineral	Unit	1997-1998 (P)		
			No. of Mines	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	10	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	39	123591
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Minor minerals		0	0	1523
Assam	Coal	'000 tonnes	6	662	490542
	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	1254	1379400
	Petroleum	'000 tonnes	0	5117	16215773
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	3	436	44990
	Minorminerals		0	0	1876
Manipur	Chromite	Tonne	1	68	46
	Minor minerals		0	0	1489
Meghalaya	Coal	'000 tonnes	0	0	0
	Limestone	'000 tonnes	2	203	26396
	Minor minerals		0	0	7302
Tripura	Natural gas	m.e.m.	0	189	207900
	Minor minerals		0	0	462

Concl'd.

P – Provisional

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000, Shillong

7.2 Sericulture:

Sericulture plays a vital role in the improvement of economic conditions of the artisans of the Manipur state. It is an important labour-intensive and agro-based industry generating employment opportunities for the rural people with lowest investment cost. Sericulture has a long tradition and has been practised by the farmers from time immemorial but on a limited scale. But the sericulture industry was confined only in a few villages. Mulberry silk worm rearing and reeling was confined to four villages viz Khurkhul, Leimaram, Pheiyeng and Thongjao etc. whereas Eri silk rearing was conducted for domestic consumption by the womenfolk. Silk weaving industry was confined to another four villages viz. Chingmeirong Kabo Leikai, Thangmeiband, Awang Kongpal and Maibam Leikai only. And the sericulture industry has been extended to other villages and also to the hill districts of the state during the plan period.

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the Department has implemented 13 plan schemes for the development of four varieties of silk worm i.e. Eri (feeds on castor leaves), Muga (feeds on Som & Soalu leaves), Oak Tasar (feeds on oak leaves) and Mulberry Silk (feeds on mulberry leaves), culture as a subsidiary occupation in the lower belt hill areas of the state. So far, under this scheme 25,486 hectares of land had been brought under plantation of silkworm Food Plants and 21,968 families had been engaged in sericulture industry. During the year 2004-2005, the estimated production of oak tasar cocoons was 12.70 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 6.35 lakhs as against the 8.10 lakhs cocoon for a value of Rs 4.05 lakhs in 2003-2004. Details of sericultural production is shown in Table No.7.13 and district-wise sericultural production during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are presented in Table No. 7(d) of Part II.

Table No. 7.13 Sericultural production and value in respect of Manipur State

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cocoon Production						
	(i) Tasar	Lakh Nos.	2.52	20.11	8.40	8.10	12.70
	(ii) Eri	Lakh Kg.	4.83	4.87	2.56	2.12	2.84
	(iii) Mulberry	- do -	5.65	5.26	2.21	2.15	4.46
	(iv) Muga	Lakh Nos.	-	-	1.20	1.55	2.18
2.	Value of Cocoon produced						
	(i) Tasar	Rs. in lakhs	1.76	14.08	4.20	4.05	6.35
	(ii) Eri	„	386.40	390.34	204.80	169.60	227.20
	(iii) Mulberry	„	565.00	526.47	191.54	186.34	386.55
	(iv) Muga	„	-	-	1.20	1.55	2.18

Source: Department of Sericulture, Govt. of Manipur

During the year 2003-04 among the North Eastern States, Assam has the highest area covered under mulberry cultivation with an area of 4477.42 hectares followed by Mizoram with an area of 2209.60 hectares, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest area of 237.40 hectares under mulberry cultivation. The sericultural activities in North Eastern States during 2003-04 are presented in Table No. 7.14.

Table No. 7.14 Sericultural activities in North Eastern States during 2003-04

State	Area covered under Mulberry cultivation (hectares)	Cocoon Production			
		Mulberry (MT)	Oak tasar (Lakh Nos.)	Eri (MT)	Muga (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	237.40	0.70	0.60	4.00	7.50
Assam	4477.42	80.00	0.38	652.61	4549.55
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	917.72	21.43	NA	422.53	289.91
Mizoram	2209.60	45.00	2.70	3.80	4.00
Nagaland	305.20	2.99	2.55	119.70	2.65
Tripura	-	39.50	-	-	-

Source: Basic Statistics of North East Region – 2006

7.3.1 Manipur Sericulture Project:

During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Govt. had taken up a project entitled “Manipur Sericulture Project” with assistance from OECF (Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund) now renamed as JBIC, Japan in order to increase the annual production of silk yarn to the tune of 328 MT. Under this project, the advance technology and sophisticated machineries used in Japan could be transferred to India with a view to increase the production of raw silk in terms of both quality and quantity so as to meet the demand of international market. The project also envisage development of sericulture facilities covering (a) Construction of infrastructural facilities such as Seed Farm, Grainages, Research Station, District Storage and Cocoon marketing Centres, (b) Development of Plantation of Mulberry and Eri, (c) Construction of reeling and spinning facilities, twisting, etc. (d) Development of technical training centres for rendering technical assistance & training etc. The overall development plan on this project has been formulated including a total 2,720 hectares of Mulberry, 1,500 hectares of Eri and functioning all the necessary supporting facilities. The project has been implemented with an outlay of Rs.490.59 crores since 20th July, 1998, in two phases.

The Phase – 1, Manipur Sericulture Project was started with the employment of Project Consultant since June, 1998. The total outlay of this phase is Rs.134.52 crores, of which, OECF project loan fund covers Rs.116.19 crores (86.37 percent) and the remaining Rs.18.33 crores (13.63 percent) is the state share. In this phase – 1 stage of implementation 1020 hectares in the mulberry sector and 200 hectares in the eri sector will be covered. The phase was expected to be completed by March, 2005.

The implementation of the phase – II was to commence from the 2002/2003 fiscal year subject to the successful implementation of phase – I stage development to cover 1700 hectares of mulberry and 1300 hectares in case of the eri sector.

7.3.2 Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) :

With the help of the Central Silk Board, the State Government has implemented the CDP since 2003-04. The Central silk Board has approved 23 micro-schemes for implementation in Manipur with an output of Rs. 228.04 lakhs during the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07). The number of beneficiaries and amount released under the schemes is shown at Table No. 7.15

Table No. 7.15 Physical and Financial Performance of the CDP in Manipur

Year	No. of Beneficiaries					Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	Total	Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003-04	74	100	149	55	378	23.72	2.50	26.22
2004-05	102	120	152	200	574	46.34	5.06	51.40
2005-06	65	150	152	400	767	74.51	8.19	82.70

During 2006-07, 619 beneficiaries will be benefitted while a sum of Rs. 66.38 lakhs is expected for utilisation.

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. It is an umbrella term for many activities referred to as 'social overhead capital' which results in facilities and services and are usually provided free (as in the case of roads) or at reduced charges (as in the case of electricity). The economic infrastructure supports primarily the economic activities and its components being utilities such as power, irrigation, transport and communication etc.

8.1 Power:

Power or electricity is the most convenient and versatile form of energy. It plays a key role in the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors of the economy and is also the most crucial source of supplying domestic energy requirements. The demand has, therefore, been growing at a rate faster than other forms of energy.

The power supply position in Manipur showed a marked improvement with the commissioning of the Loktak Hydro Electric Project in August, 1984. The demand of power was met mainly from Grid Power and a little from diesel and hydro generation. More emphasis was given to utilize Loktak Hydro Power to the maximum extent possible and to curtail the uneconomical generation of power from diesel generating sets. The installed capacity of power in the State as on 31st March, 2004 was 12.10 MW of which 76.86 percent was diesel and the remaining 23.14 percent was hydro power. A comparative picture of installed capacity of power in the North Eastern States of India is shown in Table No. 8.1

**Table No. 8.1 Installed Capacity of Power in North Eastern Region of India
(as on 31. 3. 2004)**

(MW)					
State	Hydro	Thermal	G.T.	Diesel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Arunachal Pradesh	32.28	0.00	0.00	27.70	59.98
2. Assam	2.00	24.50	574.50	20.70	621.70
3. Manipur	2.80	0.00	-	9.30	12.10
4. Meghalaya	185.20	0.00	-	-	185.20
5. Mizoram	5.40	0.00	-	19.10	24.50
6. Nagaland	19.30	0.00	-	3.26	22.56
7. Tripura	16.00	0.00	106.50	6.10	128.60
Central Sector					
1. Doyang	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
2. Loktak	105.00	0.00	-	-	105.00
3. Ranganadi	405.00	0.00	-	-	405.00
4. Khangdong	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
5. Kopili	200.00	0.00	-	-	200.00
6. Kathalguri	0.00	0.00	294.66	-	294.66
7. AGTPP	0.00	0.00	84.00	-	84.00
Total	1122.98	24.50	1059.66	86.16	2293.30

Sources: Basic Statistics of NER, 2006

8.1.1 Power Generation:

The installed capacity of power in the state has remained the same as 12,371 KW during 1995-96 and 1996-97. However, during 1997-98 the installed capacity marginally increased to 12,622 KW from the previous year, registering a positive growth rate of 2.03 percent over 1996-97. During the year 1998-99 to 2001-02 the installed capacity reduced to 11,845 KW . Then there was a significant increased from the years 2002-03 to the tune of 47,252 KW as shown in Table No. 8.2

Hydro Power generation depends on supply of water. The total quantity generated in 1991-92 was 28.30 lakh kwh. which increased to 38.38 lakh kwh during 1992-93. The generation came down from 32.68 lakh kwh in 1993-94 to 29.67 lakh kwh in 1994-95. The total power generated during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were 14.335 lakh kwh, 3.14 lakh kwh and 31.05 lakh kwh respectively. The per capita consumption of electricity in the state during 2003-04 has decreased to 68.34 kwh from 69.86 kwh during 2002-03 registering a decrease of 2.18 percent. The installed capacity and generation of power in the state over the period from 1991-92 to 2006-07 are presented in Table No. 8.2. District-wise installed capacity and generation of Power during the year 2006-07 is also given in Table No. 8(a) of part II.

Table No. 8.2 Installed capacity and generation of electricity in Manipur.

Year	Installed Capacity (KW)	Electricity generated (in lakh kwh)
1	2	3
1991-92	12,023	28.30
1992-93	12,222	38.38
1993-94	12,422	32.68
1994-95	12,622	29.67
1995-96	12,371	21.66
1996-97	12,371	10.71
1997-98	12,622	6.80
1998-99	11,845	7.57
1999-00	11,845	8.29
2000-01	11,845	4.29
2001-02	11,845	6.67
2002-03	47,252	35.77
2003-04	47,052	42.80
2004-05	47,252	14.325
2005-06	47,252	3.140
2006-07	47,252	31.053

Source: Electricity Department, Manipur.

8.1.2 Requirement of Power:

The requirement of power for all categories of consumers viz domestic, commercial industrial, water works and public lighting has been gradually increasing year after another. This has been due to the fact that all the development activities like education, health care, telecommunication, electronic media and computerisation etc. have been depending by and large on electricity. Table No. 8.3 shows the year-wise requirement of power for the State.

Table No. 8.3 Demand and supply of power of Manipur.

Year	Power (MW)		
	Demand	Part of the Demand Met	Shortfall
1	2	3	4
1997-98	126	86	40
1998-99	117	94	23
1999-00	129	97	32
2000-01	142	87	55
2001-02	156	93	63
2002-03	172	109	64
2003-04	189	106	83
2004-05	116	108	8
2005-06	140	115	25
2006-07	155	110	45

Source: 1. Annual administrative Report, Power Department.

2. Draft Annual Plan (2008-09) Proposals, Planning Dept. Manipur.

It can be seen from the table that the demand of power has always surpassed the supply. As per the 16th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, the peak demand of power of the state was 156 MW during the year 2001-2002. The demand has increased to 172 MW and 189 MW in the succeeding years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004. The demand met during the same period were 93 MW, 109 MW and 106 MW respectively. The shortfall of the demand has been increasing from 63 MW (40 percent) in 2001-2002 to 64 MW (37 percent) in 2002-03 and 83 MW (44 percent) in 2003-04. It is expected to have an increasing trend in the demand of power due to increase in population, enterprises and modernisation/mechanisation of various economic activities but the annual demand assessed by the power department showed an irregular fluctuation which could be examined further.

8.1.3 Availability of Power:

The power supply in Manipur depends entirely on the share of power allocated from the Central sector plants namely, Loktak Hydro Electric Plant, Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Plant, Assam Gas Based Power Plant at Kathalguri and Agartala Gas Turbine power plant at Ramchandranagar, Eastern Regional Electricity Board, Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Ranganadi Hydro Electric Plant and Doyang Hydro Electric Plant in the North Eastern region. The availability, however, decreases in the lean season when the generation is reduced following the recession of water levels in the rain fed reservoirs of the Central sector Hydel plants. Sometimes, the availability of the power from these plants was so poor that even the demand of vital installations like hospital, radio station, doordarshan kendra and other telecommunication stations could not be met. When the water levels in the Hydel plants went down below minimum draw down level, the generation is likely to be stopped anytime if rain does not come.

Therefore, the shortage of power is the major cause for the slow development in the state. The state continues to be deficit in electric energy. Purchases of power from outside the state have been rising at a higher rate. The total purchased quantity for 1994-95 was 2383.21 lakh kwh of the total availability. This has risen to 4310.74 lakh kwh i.e. 87 percent of the availability during 2003-04. As per 16th EPS of Central Electricity Authority, the estimated requirement of power has increased from 324.1 MU (Million Units) during 1994-95 to 780 MU during 2003-04 showing an increase of 140.67 percent over the period. The per capita availability of power has been rising and stood at 262.02 units in 2004-05. Table No. 8.4 provides the power availability in the state since 1994-95 to 2006-07.

Table No. 8.4 Power availability in respect of Manipur State

Year	Power (Lakh KWH)						
	Require- ment	Generated	Purchased	Free Energy from Loktak Hydro Electric Project	Total Available (Col. 3 to Col. 5)	Short-fall	Per Capita availability (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994-95	3,241	29.67	2,383.21	329.55	2,742.43	498.57	136.86
1995-96	3,620	21.66	2,550.26	579.20	3,151.12	468.88	153.62
1996-97	4,044	10.71	3,037.99	590.76	3,639.46	404.54	173.37
1997-98	4,516	6.80	3,463.14	635.15	4,105.09	410.91	191.13
1998-99	4,810	7.57	3,756.68	632.41	4,396.66	413.34	200.13
1999-00	5,290	8.29	3,926.73	602.94	4,337.56	752.04	202.00
2000-01	5,840	4.29	3,556.24	655.38	4,215.91	1,624.09	183.57
2001-02	6,430	6.67	3,798.26	677.55	4,482.48	1,947.52	184.81
2002-03	7,080	35.77	4,271.84	656.47	4,964.08	2,115.92	209.38
2003-04	7,800	42.80	4,310.74	594.35	4,947.89	2,852.11	117.85
2004-05	8,570	14.33	5,715.36	741.10	6,470.79	2,099.21	262.02
2005-06	6530*	3.14	5209.86	689.62	5902.62	627.38	234.30
2006-07	6770*	31.05	4412.16	553.29	4996.50	1773.5	194.48

* The power requirement is as per 16th Electric Power Survey of India.

Source: i) Electricity Department of Manipur.

ii) Annual Administrative Report, Power Department.

The generation of all the central sector Power Project of North Eastern Region are shared among the states of the region as per the allocation made by the Govt. of India leaving 20% as unallocated share. During the year 2006-07 the allocated share of power for Manipur from the Central Sector Generating Stations of the North-Eastern Region is as given in Table No. 8.5.

**Table No. 8.5 Share of Power for Manipur from Central Sector, 2006-07
(as on 31-12-2006)**

	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity MW	Share of Manipur	
			Percent	MW
	1	2	3	4
1.	Loktak Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	105	32.01	33.61
2.	Kopili-Khangdong Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO)	275	21.28	19.96
3.	Assam Gas Based Power Plant (AGBPP) kathalguri (NEEPCO)	291	8.16	23.75
4.	Agartala Gas Turbine Power Plant Ramchandranagar (NEEPCO)	84	8.18	6.87
5.	Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project	405	8.40	34.02
6.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project	75	7.93	5.95
	Total	1210	62.68	124.16

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2006-2007, Power Department.

In order to meet the domestic demand, the state, thus continued to purchase power from neighbouring states through Central sector projects. During the year 1998-99, the state received 174076 MWH power from Loktak Hydro Electric Project, 1,03,874 MWH from KHEP (Kopili Hydro Electric Project), 31,326 MWH power from AGTPP (Agartala Gas Turbine Power Project), 108785 MWH from AGBPP (Assam Gas Based Power Project) and 28,534 MWH power from MESEB (Meghalaya State Electricity Board). The Electricity received by the state from NHPC and NEEPCO was 1,74,076 MWH and 2,43,985 MWH respectively. State-wise energy exchange between the constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99 is presented in Table No. 8.6

Table No. 8.6 Energy Exchange Between the Constituents of the North Eastern Region during the year 1998-99

(in MWH)

From/to	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loktak	29,228	1,44,983	1,74,076	23,033	35,357	42,281	75,588	5,24,546
KHEP	38,010	5,54,983	1,03,874	66,567	55,481	70,322	7,914	8,97,151
AGTPP	4,043	1,08,504	31,326	1,099	8,211	30,724	35,458	2,19,365
AGBPP	10,642	5,11,050	1,08,785	3,887	19,179	47,128	29,468	7,30,139
E- Region	-	36,706	-	-	-	-	-	36,706
MESEB	-	1,39,627	28,534	-	-	-	-	1,68,161
Tripura	-	-	-	-	52,850	-	-	52,850
Total	81,923	14,95,853	4,46,595	94,586	1,71,078	1,90,455	1,48,428	26,28,918

Source : Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2000.

8.1.4 Purchase of Power :

An expenditure of Rs. 4905.09 lakhs was incurred for the purchase of power from Central Sector Agency during the year 2003-04. Yet there is an outstanding due to the tune of Rs.88.9951 crores payable to the Central Sector Agencies as on 31st March, 2004 for the purchase of power. Out of the total due amount of Rs.88.9951 crores, Rs.12.0483 crores, Rs.16.7528 crores, Rs.57.0139 crores and Rs.3.1801 crores are payable to the power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (NHPC), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) respectively.

The total revenue collection during the year 2006-07 was Rs.19.27 crores. Details of the financial allocation and expenditure incurred for purchase of power during the last ten years are as indicated in Table No. 8.7.

Table No. 8.7 Expenditure Incurred for purchase of power

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Paid	Due Amount as on 31 st March	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1997-98	58.22	61.54	-	26.92
1998-99	50.26	27.08	-	22.69
1999-00	47.07	16.98	-	14.85
2000-01	52.92	36.00	-	20.84
2001-02	58.37	58.37	171.79	20.58
2002-03	49.28	49.28	69.64	35.09
2003-04	49.05	49.05	88.99	28.45
2004-05	-	-	124.79	26.15
2005-06	-	-	-	-
2006-07	-	-	25.92	19.27

Source : Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur.

8.1.5 Transmission and distribution:

To distribute the power available from Loktak Hydro Electric Project to different load centres all over the state according to need, the state department has embarked upon laying adequate transmission and distribution network under different schemes and rural electrification schemes.

8.1.5.1 Transmission System :

During the year 2001-02 installation of 11 (eleven) nos. of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with a total capacity of 1029 KVA, upgradation of 4 (four) numbers of 11/0.4 KV distribution sub-stations with an additional capacity of 668 KVA, erection of 6 Kms of 11 KV line and erection of 10.54 Kms of LT lines were completed. 49 nos. of 33 KV electronic energy meters and 53 nos. of 11 KV electronic energy meters were installed at 33 KV and 11 KV feeders respectively. During the year 2007-08, installation of 132/33 KV Sub-Stations at Jiribam (2 x 20 MVA capacity) along with associated 132 KV lines (2Kms) is scheduled to be completed and commissioned. Under transmission and distribution scheme, a sum of Rs.7,722.00 lakhs is agreed for annual plan 2007-08.

8.1.5.2 Rural Electrification:

Manipur is a small state with an area of 22,327 sq. Kms. and population about 23 lakhs people. Over 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas comprising 2,376 inhabited villages, 1942 villages were electrified ending 2006-2007. Accordingly, the state has made a good progress in rural electrification achieving 82 percent of the total villages up to the end of 31st March 2007. The district-wise number of villages electrified in Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.8 and the number of villages electrified during the year 1995-96 to 2006-2007 are indicated in Table No. 8(b) of part II of this publication.

Table No. 8.8 District-wise rural electrification in Manipur as on 31st March 2007.

District/State	Number of village	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of villages electrified	Number of Non-Electrified villages	Percentage of Non-Electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
Senapati	642	487	75.86	155	24.14
Tamenglong	171	140	81.87	31	18.13
Churachandpur	518	399	77.03	119	22.97
Chandel	363	297	81.82	66	18.18
Ukhrul	198	181	91.14	17	8.59
Imphal East	204	195	95.59	9	4.41
Imphal West	134	113	84.33	21	15.67
Bishnupur	49	43	87.76	6	12.24
Thoubal	97	87	89.69	10	10.31
Manipur	2376	1942	81.73	434	18.27

Source : Electricity Department, Government of Manipur

8.1.5.3 Pattern of Power Consumption:

The overall consumption of electricity decreased from 1880.02 lakh kwh in 2005-2006 to 1874.08 lakh kwh in 2006-2007. The pattern of consumption of power in the state shows that the domestic consumption was higher during 2006-2007 followed by those in public water work and bulk supply work sector. In 2003-2004, domestic consumption accounted for 61.33 percent of the total followed by 24.86 percent and 6.74 percent consumption by public water work and bulk water supply work and commercial & small power sector respectively. An idea about the pattern of power consumption in the state from 1990-91 to 2006-2007 may be had from the Table No. 8.9 furnished below:

Table No. 8.9 Category-wise Consumption of Power in Manipur

Year	Electricity Consumption (in lakh kwh)			
	Domestic	Commercial and Small Power	Industrial	Street Lighting
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	794.51	119.42	337.73	75.56
1991-92	852.29	138.74	416.24	79.28
1992-93	883.00	119.00	416.70	59.50
1993-94	975.00	135.30	427.40	73.80
1994-95	1117.85	140.07	178.40	47.02
1995-96	1137.65	160.75	482.26	86.56
1996-97	1317.33	186.15	558.44	100.23
1997-98	1578.70	209.40	515.50	112.80
1998-99	904.83	108.49	193.20	27.44
1999-00	1016.85	141.33	109.08	31.24
2000-01	982.22	123.12	114.83	47.66
2001-02	882.63	134.02	114.91	32.71
2002-03	969.33	113.97	95.39	70.95
2003-04	1036.83	117.36	80.01	30.49
2004-05	1134.16	122.98	80.43	31.72
2005-06	1204.67	126.62	81.53	33.94
2006-07	1149.31	126.33	85.47	42.88

Year	Electricity Consumption (in lakh kwh)				Per capita consumption of electricity (in Kwh)
	Irrigation and Agriculture	Public water work and bulk supply work	Temporary	Total (col. 2 to 8)	
1	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	28.03	403.07	-	1758.32	96.70
1991-92	39.64	455.87	-	1982.06	106.45
1992-93	39.70	466.30	-	1984.20	103.85
1993-94	52.70	500.90	-	2165.10	110.64
1994-95	126.11	527.93	-	2137.38	106.67
1995-96	61.83	544.10	-	2473.15	120.57
1996-97	71.59	630.03	-	2863.77	136.42
1997-98	80.50	724.90	-	3221.80	150.00
1998-99	107.23	457.70	-	1798.89	81.88
1999-00	30.33	398.73	3.10	1730.66	77.04
2000-01	3.99	496.87	0.67	1769.36	77.04
2001-02	7.23	504.12	-	1675.62	69.08
2002-03	4.48	401.13	1.20	1656.45	69.86
2003-04	6.14	381.57	1.43	1653.83	68.34
2004-05	2.07	394.71	1.68	1767.75	71.58
2005-06	4.92	425.59	2.76	1880.02	141.00
2006-07	0.99	465.83	3.27	1874.08	106.00

* Up to Dec. 2006.

Source : 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

2. Annual Administrative Report, Power Department, Manipur, 2006-07.

8.1.5.4 Energy Consumption :

The household sector is the largest consumer of energy in Manipur , accounting 40 to 50 percent of total energy consumption.. The bulk of energy consumed by households consists of traditional fuels such as firewood, animal dung and agricultural residues.

In urban areas, a growing demand for modern household fuels such as LPG, electricity and Kerosene is creating additional concern. The percentage distribution of households using different fuels for cooking are presented in Table No. 8.10 below:

Table No. 8.10 Percentage of households using different fuels for cooking in Manipur and All India, 2002.

Item	Manipur	All India
1	2	3
Cowdung	0.00	7.82
Electricity	0.00	0.10
Coal/Coke/Lignite	0.00	1.60
Charcoal	0.10	0.00
L.P.G.	28.26	20.14
Fire wood and chips	69.84	60.52
Gobar Gas	0.00	0.20
Kerosene	1.70	4.91

Source : Compendium of Environment Statistics, 2006 CSO, New Delhi

8.1.6 Power Development :

Manipur has no generation of its own but it needs more power to meet the growing demand. Electricity has become an essential commodity and therefore it requires attention of all sections of the society viz. non-government organizations, social workers and general public besides the Government. The power scenario of Manipur is shown in Table No. 8(c) Part II of this publication.

8.1.6.1 Hydro Power Development :

Hydro- electric power plays a major role in the field of power development in the state. But the performance of the hydro-power stations has been seasonably variable. The mini/micro hydel projects are suitable for remote areas where the sub-transmission system is hard to reach. The state government started taking up various Micro Hydel, Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects and Mini/Micro Hydro Electric projects. The 3 (three) Micro Hydel projects viz. Gelnel Stage II MHP (2x100kw), Tuipokpi MHP (2x250 kw) and Maklang MHP (3x500 kw) were proposed for implementation under capital subsidy programme during the year 2001-2002. The Maklang Micro Hydel Project is scheduled to be completed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Under Medium/Small Hydro Electric Projects, Irang (4x15 MW), Barak (3x30MW) and Maklang Tuyungbi (3x15 MW) were proposed for survey and investigation during the Tenth Five Year Plan. A comparative picture of the mini/micro hydel projects upto 3 MW capacity ending 1997-98 is indicated in Table No. 8.11 below:

Table No. 8.11 List of Installed on-going micro/mini hydel projects upto 3 MW Capacity in the North Eastern States of India

State	Project installed		Project under Consideration	
	Number	Capacity(MW)	Number	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arunachal Pradesh	30	20.15	17	20.63
2. Assam	2	2.20	-	-
3. Manipur	6	4.10	4	3.50
4. Meghalaya	1	1.51	7	0.28
5. Mizoram	9	5.36	9	8.80
6. Nagaland	5	3.17	4	5.50
7. Sikkim	8	9.25	2	3.20
8. Tripura	2	1.01	1	0.10
All India	210	144.28	214	241.87

Source : Compendium of Environment Statistics, 1998 CSO, New Delhi

8.1.6.2 Water-Power Development:

Water-power is derived from the running rivers and lakes in the form of electricity. Dams and anicuts are constructed and the river water is made to run huge water turbines. Electricity so produced from water-power is known as hydro electric power. About 64 percent of electricity generated in the state is from hydel sources. The other important use of water is in irrigation.

8.2 Irrigation:

The state, although small in geographical area is comparatively rich in water resources specially in surface water. There are number of lakes in the valley such as Loktak, Ikopat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat and Pumlapat. In addition to this, the state has two major river basins viz the Barak river basin and the Manipur river basin. The average annual yield of the two major basins of the state has been broadly estimated to be 1.8487 million hectare metre (14.98 million acre feet.)

8.2.1 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

The state did not have any major and medium irrigation project up to 1972-73 and agriculture was solely dependent on capricious rainfall. Hence, assured water supply for irrigation is of utmost importance.

In fact, major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects has been introduced very late in the state. Major and medium irrigation was started only from the 4th plan period onwards. The state has so far taken up 8 projects under the major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects. Of these 8 projects, 3 projects namely Thoubal Project, Singda dam Project and Khuga dam Project are multipurpose. Loktak Lift Irrigation (LLI) is the major project and the rest 4 are medium projects namely, Imphal Barage, Khoupum Dam, Sekmai Barrage and Dolaithabi projects. The Loktak Lift Irrigation Project is one of the biggest lift irrigation project in the North Eastern Region. These 8 projects on completion will give an ultimate annual irrigation potential of 1,09,785 Ha with water supply and power components of 19 MGD and 10 MW respectively.

Khoupum Dam Project, LLI Project, Imphal Barrage and Sekmai Barrage Projects have already been completed and given irrigation benefits. The Singda Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in the year 1974 and its construction was started from 1975. The irrigation and water supply components of the project was completed in 1995-96. Since then, irrigation potential of 4000 ha. has been created and 4 MGD of raw water is supplied to state PHE Deptt. Out of this 8 Major and Medium Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects Khoupum Dam, Imphal Barrage, Sekmai Barrage, Loktak Lift irrigation, Singda Multipurpose Project and the Barrage component at Keithelmanbi and a part of left Canal of Thoubal Multipurpose Project have been completed. The ongoing projects are (i) Khuga Multipurpose Project (ii) Head Work and remaining Part of Canal System of Thoubal Multipurpose Project and (iii) Dolaithabi Barrage project.

From the completed and partially completed projects Irrigation potential of 28,500 ha has been created up to 2003-2004 with utilization of 21,850 ha. In addition 1,200 ha and 900 ha of low lying areas of Loushipat and Poiroupat respectively have been reclaimed by Thoubal Multipurpose Project.

Appreciable Progress of the ongoing Major and Medium irrigation and Multipurpose projects could not be achieved during 2003-2004 owing to financial constraint coupled with the prevailing law and order in the state.

The Khuga multipurpose project was sanctioned for Rs. 15.00 crores in 1980 by the Planning Commission . The Project will create 1500 ha of annual irrigation Supply of 5 MGD of raw water for water supply and generate 1.75 Mw of power. The Project works were taken up in 1982-83. Owing to rescission of the 1st contract and fixation of 2nd contract in 1986, law & order situations, financial constraints, ethnic clashes etc., completion of the Project has been delayed and rescheduled in 2005-06.

The dam has been completed to the extent of 77%, spillway to the extent of 80%, main and branch canal to the extent of 84%, distributaries to the extent of 68%, hydro power to the extent of 60% and water supply.

The Thoubal Multipurpose Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1980 for Rs.47.25 crores. The project when completed will create irrigation potential of 33,400 ha., 10 MGD of drinking water and generate 7.50 MW of hydro-power. The barrage component has been completed in 1991. The dam has been completed to the extent of 16%,

Spillway to the extent of 29%, main and branch canal to the extent of 80%, distributaries to the extent of 50%, rehabilitation and resettlement to the extent of 30% and hydro power component is in initial stage. The completion of the project is targeted in 2006-07.

The Dolaithabi Project was sanctioned for Rs.18.86 crores by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the state Government in 1992. The Project was originally planned for completion by 1996-97. But the work is now targeted for completion in 2006-07. The project will create an irrigation potential of 7,545 ha.

Land acquisition for barrage has been completed and that for canals is to be taken up. Foundation excavation for main barrage has been completed to the extent of 58%, earth work for diversion channel to the extent of 80%.

Additional irrigation potential of 61,950 ha, 15.00 MGD of water supply and 10.75 MW of power will be accrued to the state on completion of the ongoing projects. Out of these 0.75 MW of power will accrue soon to the state on commissioning of power component of Singda Multipurpose Project. Table No. 8.12 shows the overall benefits to be accrued to state on completion of the said projects in the Tenth Plan.

Table No. 8.12 Irrigation potential/benefit accrued to the state during the Tenth Plan

Name of projects	Benefit to be accrued		
	Irrigation potential (HA)	Water Supply (MGD)	Power (MW)
1	2	3	4
1. Multipurpose Project			
(i) Singda	4000	4.00	0.75
(ii) Khuga	15000	5.00	1.75
(iii) Thoubal	33400	10.00	7.50
2. Medium Project			
(i) Dolaithabi	7545	-	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2003-2004 Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt.

The cumulative irrigation potential to be created under major, medium and multipurpose irrigation projects up to the end of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eight plan were 800 ha., 40,000 ha., 59,000 ha., and 63,100 ha., respectively. By the end of IXth Plan the irrigation potential from completed/partly completed projects was 28,500 ha. with utilisation of 21850 ha.

It is proposed to complete all the ongoing projects within the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Three new projects viz. Dam on Iril river at Yangoi, Dam on Chakpi river at Chakpikarong and Dam on Sekmai river at Kangoi Hiranpham are proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan (2002-07).

Irrigation Programme which was initially started with meagre plan investment of Rs.1.41 crores during the Fourth Plan has been increased to the order of Rs.20 crores, Rs.40 crores, Rs.74 crores and Rs.125 crores during the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th plan respectively. During the Ninth Plan the outlay for Major and Medium irrigation was Rs.222.00 crores. The proposed outlay during the Tenth plan is Rs.414.57 crores and that the annual plan for 2002-2003 is proposed to be Rs.85.00 crores.

8.2.2. Minor Irrigation:

The scope of minor irrigation is very high due to the existence of numerous small valleys in the far flung hill districts and gentle slopes all over the state where permanent terraced fields are to be constructed for cultivation. Even though minor irrigation scheme is very small, their overall impact is quite substantial. The schemes are inexpensive, easy to build, maintain and operate within the short gestation period. Even for plain areas in the valley districts supplemented irrigation is to be provided during the dry spell of monsoon and drought by minor irrigation schemes, whereas in the permanent terraced field in the hill districts, irrigation is to be provided by Contour Canals throughout the monsoon as water from the elevated terraced plots reaches towards the lower plots (basin). Therefore, emphasis is to be laid on the Minor Irrigation Scheme.

By the end of Ninth Plan, the irrigation potential created was 45294 ha against which 5280 ha. was utilized. Since the minor irrigation scheme plays a vital role in the state, maximum priorities are given to accelerate the minor irrigation activities. The scheme-wise programmes to be taken up during the Tenth Plan are (i) River Lift Irrigation (RLI) (ii) Surface Flow Scheme and (iii) Construction of Tube Wells.

8.2.2.1 River Lift Irrigation:

River Lift Irrigation is very significant during the rabi and first crops of paddy. Under this scheme, 6 (six) numbers of pumping sets are targeted to be provided in the command area of 450 hectare in the hills whereas 20 (twenty) numbers of pumping sets will be provided in the command area of 4000 hectare in the valley. During the Tenth Plan, the proposed outlay is Rs.3000 lakhs with the target to create irrigation potential of 4450 hectare.

8.2.2.2 Surface Flow Scheme :

Surface Flow Scheme provides irrigation during kharif. The scheme is essential to grow H.Y.V. of rice to safeguard against reduction in yield and in proper water management and to respond to higher input of fertilizers to get proper yield. The scheme is supplemented with drainage and waste water disposal to eliminate water logging and salinity. During the Tenth Plan, a new scheme known as Tank Irrigation will be taken up as a pilot demonstration. Under this scheme, it is to construct water harvesting structure at the foot hill as a big tank and also at the gorges of hill stream as low head dams specially in the hill areas. It is targeted to create irrigation potential of 10,000 hectare.

8.2.2.3 Construction of Tube wells:

Under this scheme-wise Programme, tapping of ground water through tube wells is taken up to provide irrigation water even during lean season and also to enhance double cropping and provide maximum irrigation potential. During the Tenth Plan, Rs. 960.00 lakhs is proposed with the target of drilling 95 deep tube wells to give benefit of 500 hectare.

8.2.3 Flood Control :

The state has two main river basins viz. (i) the Barak basin and (ii) the Manipur river basin. The Barak river which is the main river in the Barak basin, originates from the hill in the northern part of Manipur and ultimately flows into the Cachar district of Assam without traversing through the valley areas of the State. It, therefore, does not affect the valley much so far as flood is concerned.

The Manipur River which is the main drainage channel of Manipur valley then flows towards Burma through the southern hills. The major river in this basin are (i)

Imphal/Manipur, (ii) Iril, (iii) Thoubal, (iv) Nambul, (v) Nambol, (vi) Wangjing, (vii) Sekmai, (viii) Khuga (ix) Merakhong and (x) Kongba etc. The main river viz the Imphal river originates from the hills near Kangpokpi about 45 kms. from Imphal and is joined by the Iril river at Lilong, 10 kms. south of Imphal and by Thoubal river at the Irong Ichin near Mayang Imphal, the Sekmai river at Sekmajin. After this, the Imphal river is known as Manipur river. The Khuga river joins the Manipur river near Ithai, upstream of Ithai Barrage. The Manipur river is connected with the Loktak lake through a natural cut called Khordak. The Loktak Lake is the biggest water expanse in the State. The lake occupies prominent place in the hydrological system of the State. The average area of the lake is 216 sq. kms. All the rivers originating from western hill viz. the Nambul, the Merakhong, the Nambol, the Thongjaorok, the Ningthoukhong, the Potsangbam, the Khujairok and the Moirang rivers etc. drain into this lake along with a number of other smaller streams and streamlets. Other major lakes such as Ikokpat, Kharungpat, Lamjaopat, Pumlelpat which are on the left side of the Manipur river are also connected with this river through a number of natural drainages. All these major lakes act as flood reservoir of the rivers of the Manipur basin.

Ecological changes such as heavy deforestation and Jhum cultivation in upper catchments of the rivers, reclamation of low lying areas which earlier serves as flood reservoirs and inadequate carrying capacity of the rivers are some of the major factors contributing to the flood problems. The flood control works have been taken up in a systematic manner since the 3rd Five Year Plan after the devastating flood of 1966. Floods occurred in the state in 1966, 1967, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1997 and 2002 causes heavy damages to properties, crops, and loss of human lives and miseries in the state. A separate flood control division had been set up in 1980 and a master plan was prepared.

Flood control measures in the state mostly consists of construction of new embankment, strengthening of existing bunds, improvement of drainage, construction of sluices, special protection and erosion control etc. The state has also started formulation of basin-wise/sub-basin-wise flood control project. Flood control projects for the rivers which have been causing maximum flood damages are being taken up on priority. Projects of other rivers are also formulated for taking up in a gradual manner.

The main objectives of the Tenth Plan is completion of the ongoing flood control schemes viz. Merakhong flood control scheme, Wangjing River flood control scheme,

Nambal river flood control scheme (phase I & phase II) and Waishel River scheme, Imphal river scheme, Iril river scheme, Thoubal river scheme, Sekmai river scheme. Khuga river scheme, Arong river scheme and Irang river scheme etc. In addition to this, 7 (seven) new projects viz. Nambal River (phase III & IV) flood control project, Govindasena Drainage Flood Control Scheme, Improvement and strengthening of Iril river bunds from Moirangkampu Bridge to Top Khongnangmakhong, improvement of Kongba river, Thoubal river flood control scheme from 19.6 km to 23.5 km and improvement and strengthening of Iril River from Urup to Lilong bridge (24.5 km.to 30 km.) are proposed to be taken up during the Tenth Plan. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs. 50.00 crores of which Rs. 10.00 crores is for continuing scheme and Rs. 40.00 crores for new work and a sum of Rs.10.00 crores is proposed outlay during the annual plan 2002-2003.

8. 2.4 Command Area Development Programme:

Command Area Development (CAD) programme, 50 (fifty) percent centrally sponsored continuing scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India was implemented in Manipur with the creation of Command Area Development Authority (CADA) since the Year 1982-1983 in the selected Command Area of Loktak Lift Irrigation Project.

The scope and objective of the CAD Programme is to integrate all the activities crucial for increasing agricultural productivity and production in the command area of irrigation projects leading to better utilisation of irrigation potentials created by Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. The main works are construction of field element, field drains, land leveling etc. and conducting adaptive trials, training of farmers in irrigation, water management, enforcement of Warabandi for suitable distribution of irrigation water to the farmer's field etc. Initially, CAD programme was implemented in the Loktak Lift Irrigation Project having a Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 24.00 thousand ha in the year 1982-83. The next CAD programme was taken up in the Command Area of Sekmai Barrage Project in 1986-87. Similarly, the third programme for Imphal Barrage has also been started from 1993-94. The CAD programme for Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Barrage Component) are taken up under CADP in the commands of Minor Irrigation Scheme in the year 1995-96. Later, the Government of India has also included one medium Irrigation project

and 8(eight) clusters of Minor Irrigation projects in the year 2000-01 and implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme have already been stated since 2003-04. Details of the development projects, its CCA & ultimate irrigation potentials are presented in Table No.8.13.

Table No. 8.13 Command Area Development Projects

(in '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Culturable Command Area	Ultimate irrigation potential
1	2	3	4
1.	Loktak Lift Irrigation	24.000	40.000
2.	Sekmai Barrage Project	5.000	8.500
3.	Imphal Barrage Project	4.800	6.000
4.	Thoubal Multipurpose Project	17.350	30.000
5.	Singda Dam Project	2.400	4.100
6.	Khuga Dam project (KDP-I)	10.000	15.000
7.	Khoupum Dam project(KDP-2)	0.600	1.000
8.	Haipi and Lamlang MI project	0.945	1.607
9.	Aihang, Sitalok and Serou MI Project	1.464	2.599
10.	Ethei Maru MI Project	2.000	3.400
11.	Saikot, Masemlok and Wangoo MI Project	1.123	1.986
12.	MI project phase – II	22.685	38.566
	Total:-	92.367	152.758

Source : Draft Annual Plan, Planning Deptt., Manipur.

During the Annual Plan 2007-08, three cluster of new MI Scheme have been started covering Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 22705 hectares. Table No. 8.14 shows the details.

Table No. 8.14 Three Cluster of New MI Schemes started during in the year 2007-08

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Culturable Command Area (CCA)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Cluster of 28 M.I. Schemes in Imphal East and Imphal West District	6.685	11.3305
2.	Cluster of 37 M.I. schemes in Thoubal, Ukhrul, Chendel and Churachandpur District	6.420	10.9140
3.	Cluster of 21 M.I. Schemes in Bishnupur District	9.600	16.3200
	Total	22.705	38.5645

Source : Draft Annual Plan (2008-09), Proposals, Planning Department, Manipur.

8.3 Transport and Communication:

Transport and Communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activity and for bringing about prosperity and well being in the state. A well developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generated large employment opportunities. Manipur is served by two means of transport viz. roads and airways. For the present, it would be difficult to develop railways, water ways, road-ways etc. in the state. But the existing facilities of transport and communication are not adequate which continued to be a major constraint in the development process of the state.

8.3.1 Road:

Roads are the lifeline of the people of the state as there are practically no other means of transport and communication. The only means of transport for the state is the surfaced communication and road link in the accessible terrains. As such road has a special importance as vital infrastructure for economic development of the state. High priority is given in the plans and programme for construction of roads to develop rural economy.

8.3.1.1 National Highway:

National Highway is a highway which is declared as such under the National Highway Act, 1956. The National Highway system is the primary road grid of the state.

Highways and roads are regarded as arteries and veins of a state which are essential for its growth. The main artery of communication is the National Highway No.39 connecting Imphal with Dimapur in the neighboring state of Nagaland. It runs through Mao in the extreme north of Manipur to the International border town of Moreh in the south-east. Dimapur is the railhead for road traffic to the state and in fact, this road is for so long her life line. The road passes through the hilly area of Senapati District and part of Nagaland Hill touching Kohima in between. The transport cost on this road is very high in view of frequent landslides on the hill tracts, restriction of transport services during night time due to unexpected events and one way trade movement because of little exports from Manipur.

Another road of considerable economic importance is the 225 kms. long National Highway No. 53 viz. New Cachar Road, connecting Imphal with Jirihat in Manipur Assam border. It passes through dense forests and difficult terrains of Tamenglong District which remained, by far, the most inaccessible district in the state. The opening of this road brings the District closer to other parts, helps in exploring untapped resources of the district and give incentives for more production and general development besides being a second life-line for the state. For this, State of Manipur, the road needs development in order to be the main life-line of the state.

8.3.1.2 State Highways and Major District Roads:

The state Highways and major district roads form the secondary road system and take care of collection and distributary functions. The total length of State Highways was 1623 kms. at the end of March, 1998 and it has decreased to 675 kms. by the end of March, 1999 showing a decrease of 58.41 percent over the previous year. The total length of State Highways in the state has remained unchanged till the end of 31st March, 2002. The total length of the National Highways and State Highways as on 31st March 2005 was 967 kms and 668 kms respectively.

The road length maintained by the Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) was 8.648 thousand kms. as on 31st March 2005. The classification of this road length (8.648 kms.) according to category of road viz. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Inter Village Roads and OMNP are presented in Table No.8.15.

Table No. 8.15 Length of Road in Manipur

Classification of Road	As on 31 st March				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
National Highways	434.00	434.00	434	438	957
State Highways	1,158.00	1,271.00	1,271	1,623	675
Major District Roads	1,029.00	713.00	713	740	964
Other District Roads	797.00	683.00	767	882	1,013
Inter Village Roads	2,518.00	2,877.00	3,145	3,348	3,563
OMNP	132.00	138.00	142	-	-
All Roads	6,068.00	6,116.00	6,472	7,031	7,172
Surfaced	4,333.00	4,668.00	4,839	5,657	4,427
Un-surfaced	1,735.00	1,448.00	1,633	1,374	2,745

Contd.

Table No. 8.15 Length of Road in Manipur

(In kms.)

Classification of Road	As on 31 st March					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
National Highways	957	957	957	967	967	967
State Highways	675	675	675		668	668
Major District Roads	964	964	964	964	964	964
Other District Roads	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1013
Inter Village Roads	3,563	3,563	3,563	5,036	5,036	5036
OMNP	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Roads	7,172	7,172	7,172	8,638	8,648	8,648
Surfaced	4,427	4,427	4,427	4,573	4,573	4,573
Un-surfaced	2,745	2,745	2,745	4,075	4,075	4,075

- Not available

Concltd.

OMNP- Other Minimum Needs Programme

Source: P.W.D. Manipur

During the period from 1998-99 to 2001-2002 the length of National High-way, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Road and Inter Village Roads remained stagnant at 957 kms., 675 kms. 964 kms., 1013 kms and 3563 kms. respectively. The length of National Highways, state High-ways, Major District Roads, Others Districts Road and Inter village Roads as on 31st March 2005 were 967 kms., 668 kms., 964 kms., 1013 kms. and 5036 kms. respectively. Of the total road length the surfaced and unsurfaced road length were 52.88 percent and 47.12 percent respectively.

8.3.2 Road transport:

Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in the state. There is consumers preference for this mode of transport as it has advantages of timeliness in the movement of goods and passengers.

8.3.2.1 Manipur State Road Transport Corporation:

In view of the geographical feature of Manipur, Road Transport is the only cheap and quick means of transport for the state. Consequently, there is need for greater thrust towards providing safe, comfortable, cheap and adequate facilities for transportation of passengers and essential commodities. With this in view, the existence of a State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. and its improvement is essential in the public interest.

The Manipur State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) plays an important social role in covering areas/routes which are not considered attractive and profitable for the private sector road transport enterprises. The fleet position for the year 2001-2002 were 25 buses, 29 trucks, and 3 (three) light vehicles.

Greater mobility of people has a crucial role in the economic and social growth of the country. Public sector role in passenger transport has been increasing since enactment of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 which provided efficient, economic, adequate and coordinating public transport on business principles. MSRTC has played a very important role in bringing national integrity and communal harmony by operating its services in the remote areas.

8.3.3 Motor Vehicle:

Motor transport is primarily responsibility of the state Government. The number of motor vehicle registered in the state as on 31st March 2005 was 113.351 thousands showing an increase of 7.18 percent over that of the previous year. Of the total number of vehicles in operation as on 31st March 2004 in the state, 2.35 percent were three wheelers (Auto Rickshaw) 15.92 percent were light motor vehicles (Cars, Jeeps, Taxi) 9.05 percent were heavy motor vehicles (buses, trucks) and 1.45 percent were others. About 71.23 percent of the total registered vehicles are accounted for two wheelers. The details of motor vehicles in operation in the state are presented in Table No. 8.16.

Table No. 8.16. Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Manipur

Type of Vehicles	As on 31 st March						Percentage change from 2004 to 2005
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bus	1461	1562	1805	1746	1766	1822	(+) 3.17
Truck	5947	6203	6258	6829	7169	7804	(+) 8.86
Mini Bus	587	595	601	612	637	653	(+) 2.51
Auto Rickshaw	2226	2315	2352	2457	2484	2592	(+) 4.35
Trailers	-	507	532	-	-	-	-
Tractors	873	946	1047	1142	1263	1348	(+) 6.73
Car	4870	5848	6574	6986	8600	9632	(+) 12.00
Jeep	6184	2895	3822	7305	7872	8269	(+) 5.04
Two Wheelers	53695	58328	63189	68975	75333	80557	(+) 6.93
Taxi	316	323	328	357	363	369	(+) 1.65
Gypsy	-	2256	1436	-	-	-	-
Van	-	1595	1874	-	-	-	-
Others/Misc.	216	227	245	217	274	305	
Total	76375	83600	90063	96626	105761	113351	(+) 7.18

Source : Directorate of Transport, Govt. of Manipur.

8.3.4 Communication:

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services etc. There has been a steady growth in the postal and telecommunication facilities in the state. There were 694 post offices and 2 telegraph office in the state at the end of March 2003. The population served per post office was 3442 at the end of March 2003. The following Table No. 8.17 gives postal facilities in the state.

Table No. 8.17 Postal Facilities in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Post Office	Population served Per Post Office	Telegraph Office	Combined Post and Telegraph
1	2	3	4	5
1992-93	659	2925	2	36
1993-94	671	2942	2	36
1994-95	671	3012	2	48
1995-96	598	3458	2	48
1996-97	675	3135	2	48
1997-98	676	3202	2	48
1998-99	690	3207	2	47
1999-00	693	3265	2	47
2000-01	692	3342	2	47
2001-02	691	3457	2	47
2002-03	694	3442	2	47
2003-04	-	-	3	47
2004-05	-	-	3	47
2005-06	-	-	3	47

Source : 1. Directorate of Postal Services, Manipur

2. Office of the Telecom District Manager, Imphal.

There were 48245 telephone connection in the state as on 31st March 2006 showing an increase of 3.94 percent over the previous year, 2004-2005. The growth of telecommunication facilities in the state is shown in Table No. 8.18 and Districtwise telecommunication facilities in Manipur for the year 2005-2006 is shown in Table No. 8.19.

Table No. 8.18 Telecommunication facilities in Manipur

Sl.No.	Year	No. of public call offices *	No. of telephone connection
1	2	3	4
1.	1995-96	671	12990
2.	1996-97	779	16144
3.	1997-98	1134	18650
4.	1998-99	1355	21176
5.	1999-00	1460	25494
6.	2000-01	1895	29453
7.	2001-02	1892	33945
8.	2002-03	2495	41468
9.	2003-04	1733	44192
10.	2004-05	1705	46417
11.	2005-06	1803	48245

* Includes Local-STD, L.D.O. Cos. (Connections to VIPs, GPs or MARR)
Source : Office of the Telecom, District Manager, Imphal.

Table No. 8.19 Districtwise Telecommunication facilities in Manipur, 2005-06.

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	District/State	Telegraph Office	Telephone Exchange	Combined Offices	Telephone Working (DEL)	P.C.Os.		
						Local	STD	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	-	10	9	2494	3	51	54
2.	Tamenglong	-	2	1	634	0	7	7
3.	Churachandpur	1	4	3	3869	2	122	124
4.	Chandel	-	4	6	1386	3	35	38
5.	Ukhrul	-	1	3	655	2	33	35
6.	Imphal East	-	8	5	5787	55	57	112
7.	Imphal West	2	13	12	27447	730	596	1326
8.	Bishnupur	-	6	4	2590	7	27	34
9.	Thoubal	-	7	4	3383	7	66	73
10.	Manipur	3	55	47	48245	809	994	1803

8.4 Banking:

A bank is an institution which deals mainly in credit by way of accepting deposits of money for the purpose of lending or investment, from the public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise. The need for a well-developed banking system in the economic life of the state can hardly be exaggerated. Growth of industry and trade has necessitated the development of banks and other financial institutions.

8.4.1 Scheduled Commercial Banks :

Commercial Banks constitute the most important segment of the banking organizations. Their main functions are to accept deposits and to provide short term loans. They also discount bills of exchange and perform a number of subsidiary and general utility functions. In India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are categorized into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operation. These bank groups are (i) State Bank of India and its associates, (ii) Nationalised Banks, (iii) Regional Rural Banks, (iv) Foreign Banks and (v) Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks (in the private sector).

The total number of scheduled commercial banking offices in Manipur was 77 as on 31st March 2007 of which State Bank of India accounted for 18 offices. Manipur Rural Banks had the highest number of offices in the state with a total of 28 offices, followed by the State Bank of India and United bank of India with 18 and 15 respectively in the state. The number of various commercial banking offices operating in the state excluding Scheduled Cooperative Banks is shown in Table No. 8.20. A comparative statement showing the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the North Eastern States of India is presented at Table No. 8(d) of part II.

Table No. 8.20: Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their offices in Manipur (as on 31st March)

Name of Banks	Year						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. State Bank of India and its associates							
State Bank Of India	16	16	15	16	17	17	18
B. Nationalized Banks							
1. Allahabad Banks	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
2. Bank of Baroda	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Central Bank of India	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Punjab and Sind Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6. Punjab National Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. United Commercial Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8. United Bank Of India	17	16	16	15	15	15	15
9. Vijaya Bank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
C. Public Sector Banks (A+B)	50	49	48	47	48	48	49
D. Regional Rural Bank							
Manipur Rural Bank	30	30	20	30	30	30	28
E. All Scheduled Commercial Banks	80	79	75	77	78	78	77

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, (2006-07, RBI).

The Banking scenario of Manipur has undergone a sea-change over the years. There was only 37 (thirty seven) numbers of scheduled commercial bank offices during the year 1981. The number was more than double during the year 1991 and it was recorded as 87 (eighty seven). As on 31st March 2007 there was only 77 (seventy seven) scheduled commercial banking offices in the state. Out of the total number of 77 offices 44.16 percent were in the rural areas, 25.97 percent in the semi-urban areas and 29.87 percent in the urban areas. As on 31st March 2007, the average population per bank offices of the state was 36.8 thousands. The distribution of scheduled commercial bank offices of Manipur are presented in Table No. 8.21.

Table No. 8.21 Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices of Manipur (As on 31st March)

Year	Number of Offices				Average population per bank office (in Thousand)
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	-	-	-	37	38.59
1991	-	-	-	87	20.76
2001	42	14	24	80	28.708
2002	41	14	24	79	30.702
2003	41	14	22	77	30.702
2004	40	14	23	77	37.286
2005	40	15	23	78	36.808
2006	36	19	23	78	37.718
2007	34	20	23	77	38.127

Source : Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 2006-07, RBI.

8.4.2 Growth of Deposits and Credit:

The aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State during the year 2006 was Rs.121400 lakhs. The volume of the deposits to these banks in the year 2007 was Rs.144000 lakhs which shows an increase of 18.62 percent with that of previous year. The volume of total credit deployed by these banks was Rs.61500 lakhs as on 31st March 2006 which increased to Rs.76900 lakhs as on 31st March 2007. Thus an increase of 67.23 percent was observed in March, 2007 over that of March, 2006. The trends in deposit and credit of scheduled commercial banks of the state over the past few years may be seen in the Table No. 8.22 and a comparative picture of deposits and credits of North-Eastern Region are presented in Table No. 8.(e) of part II.

**Table No. 8.22 Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State bank of India		Nationalised Banks		Regional Rural Banks		All Scheduled Commercial Banks		Credit Deposit Ratio (percent)
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995	7621	2471	9626	7021	495	374	17742	9865	55.60
1996	9987	2787	12390	9154	717	465	23093	12406	53.72
1997	11568	3470	13899	11216	955	509	26421	15195	57.51
1998	11575	4329	15720	11745	1048	584	28343	16657	58.77
1999	18420	4389	20810	11933	1392	601	40622	16923	41.66
2000	20500	4700	23500	11400	2100	700	46100	16800	36.44
2001	16700	5000	23400	10600	2200	900	42300	16500	39.01
2002	33900	5100	25100	9300	2100	1100	61100	15500	25.37
2003	30300	5900	31100	10600	2500	1400	63900	18000	28.17
2004	39400	8500	39400	13600	3100	1600	81900	23800	29.06
2005	42800	19300	50700	18100	3700	2400	97200	39800	40.95
2006	56200	32800	60500	20200	4700	3500	121400	61500	50.66
2007	68700	42300	70200	30800	5100	3600	144000	76900	53.40

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, RBI

It will be seen from the above table that the credit deposit ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks in Manipur as on 31st March, 2007 has been worked out at 53.40 percent. as against the ratio of 50.66 percent showing an increase over the previous years.

The per Capita deposits of these banks in the state as on 31st March 2006 was Rs.4126 as against Rs.4781 as on 31st March 2007. The Per Capita Credit of these banks in the state was Rs.2556 on 31st March 2007 showing increase of 22.47 percent over the previous year. The banking scenario of Manipur are shown in Table No. 8.23.

Table No. 8.23 Banking Scenario of Manipur (as on 31st March)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of bank offices	Deposits	Credit	Deposits per bank	Credit per Bank	Per capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per capita credit (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1995	85	17742	9865	208.73	116.06	885.43	492.32
1996	85	23093	12406	271.68	145.95	1125.81	604.81
1997	85	26421	15195	310.84	178.76	1258.60	723.83
1998	85	28343	16657	333.45	195.96	1319.63	775.54
1999	86	40622	16923	472.35	196.78	1849.06	770.31
2000	87	46100	16800	529.89	193.10	2052.07	747.82
2001	80	42300	16500	528.75	206.25	1841.82	718.44
2002	79	61100	15500	773.42	196.20	2519.08	639.05
2003	79	63900	18000	831.00	232.00	2351.00	658.00
2004	77	81900	23800	1065.00	309.00	2856.00	829.00
2005	78	97200	39800	1246.00	510.00	3386.00	1386.00
2006	78	121400	61500	1556.00	787.00	4126.00	2087.00
2007	77	1440.00	76900	1823.00	975.00	4781.00	2556.00

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, RBI

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of social infrastructure is a crucial need for the welfare state. State Government of Manipur has been making several efforts continuously for all-round development prioritising the sectors like education, public health, water supply, social welfare, employment etc., for uplifting the quality of life of the people of the state.

9.1 Education:

Education is a life long process by which an individual acquires and accumulates knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights. It starts from the cradle and ends at the grave for an individual. And life experiences are given to child through the informal agencies like family, social groups (clubs, associations, political parties, literary circle, debating societies, library, mass media radio, television, cinema, museum, tour etc.) and also through the agencies of formal education such as schools, colleges, universities etc. However, education is one of the principal factors influencing the quality of the state's labour force. It has an important role in the socio-economic development of the State. Its contribution to economic growth and its impact on population controls life expectancy, infant mortality, improving nutritional status and strengthening civil institutions is well recognised. As per National Policy on Education, priority has been accorded to the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

9.1.1 Progress of Education:

There has been a great deal of accomplishment in the field of education since 1950-51. The number of educational institutions has increased from 538 in 1950-51 to over 4222 by the end of 2004-2005. Out of these 4222 institutions, 4089 were schools, 62 colleges and two universities. Table No. 9.1 shows the number of recognised educational institutions of various type and a comparative picture of the total number of recognised educational institutions in North-East States (2000) are presented in Table No. 9(a) of part II.

Table No. 9.1 Number of recognised educational institutions by types

Year	Number of Institutions							All Institutions
	University	College for			School for			
		General Education	Professional education	Total	General Education	Professional & Other education	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	-	1	-	1	537	-	537	538
1960-61	-	2	1	3	2029	314	2343	2346
1970-71	-	12	14	26	2979	389 *	3369	3394
1980-81	-	24	41	65	3576	511	4087	4152
1990-91	1	29	33	62	4307	2492	6799	6862
1995-96	2	50	38	88	3622	77 *	3699	3789
2000-01	2	59	12	71	3970	78 *	4048	4121
2001-02	2	62	12	74	4029	78 *	4107	4183
2002-03	2	62	69	131	4128	23	4151	4284
2003-04	2	62	69	131	4089	NA	4089	4222 **
2004-05	2	62	69	131	4089	NA	4089	4222 **

* Due to cancellation of non-formal education

** Excluding professional and other education schools and colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (S) & (U). Government of Manipur.

Since 1950-51, the number of institutions imparting occupational and technical education has shown a phenomenal increase. Among these, different types of institutions like those connected with agriculture, arts and commerce, engineering, medicine, physical education, teachers training etc. are emphatically included. The University level education is imparted in subjects such as arts, sciences, vocational courses and specialised subjects etc. Universities also offer good higher research facilities. It has been observed that significant progress had been made in the spheres of education in the state. The literacy rate in Manipur has gone up from 11 percent in 1951 to 70.5 percent in 2001. In the state, the rate of male literacy was as high as 80.3 percent while rate of the female literacy stood at 60.5 percent in 2001. Despite the rise in literacy rate, the absolute number of illiterates has increased due to fast growing population. Districtwise number of literates, illiterates and literacy rate according to 2001 census are presented in Table No. 9.2 below.

Table No. 9.2 Number of literates and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2001 census

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of literate			No. of illiterate		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Manipur	13,10,534	7,53,466	5,57,068	9,83,362	4,08,486	5,74,876
1.	Senapati	80,507	46,922	33,585	2,03,144	99,626	1,03,488
2.	Tamenglong	56,819	34,329	22,490	54,680	23,685	30,995
3.	Churachandpur	1,39,080	78,871	60,209	88,825	38,361	50,464
4.	Chandel	57,460	33,147	24,313	60,867	26,594	34,273
5.	Ukhrul	87,549	50,208	37,341	53,229	23,257	29,972
6.	Imphal East	2,55,956	1,45,377	1,10,579	1,38,920	52,994	85,926
7.	Imphal West	3,11,238	1,71,996	1,39,242	1,33,144	49,785	83,359
8.	Bishnupur	1,19,823	70,507	49,316	88,545	34,043	54,502
9.	Thoubal	2,02,102	1,22,109	79,993	1,62,038	60,141	1,01,897

Table No. 9.2 Number of literate and illiterate persons and literacy rates of Manipur according to 2001 census

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rate		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	9	10	11
	Manipur	70.5	80.3	60.5
1.	Senapati	59.8	67.9	51.2
2.	Tamenglong	59.2	68.7	49.0
3.	Churachandpur	70.6	77.7	63.1
4.	Chandel	56.2	64.3	48.0
5.	Ukhrul	73.1	80.1	65.4
6.	Imphal East	75.4	85.5	65.3
7.	Imphal West	80.2	89.2	71.3
8.	Bishnupur	67.6	79.6	55.7
9.	Thoubal	66.4	80.4	52.5

Concl.

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

9.1.2 School Education :

As per the National Policy on Education 1986, a target had been set for the universalisation of primary education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Under this policy, three aspects of elementary education viz. (i) universal access and enrolment (ii) universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education are to be achieved.

Several programmes like National Programme of Nutrition support to primary education (mid-day meal scheme) and promotion of girls' education were also undertaken in the state. Under mid-day meal scheme, the state is providing 3kgs. of rice per student per month to the students of class I to V reading in 2997 Govt. and aided schools having primary classes. Under the scheme (Expanded Operation Black Board) of the Govt. of India, minimum teaching learning materials, like teachers equipment, teaching learning materials, games materials, play materials, books for library, furniture etc. were procured for 398 upper primary schools of the state. The total enrolment at the primary stage (Class I to V) increased from 213.19 thousands in 2001-02 to 355.35 thousands in 2002-03. Of these, the relative share of girls' enrolment decreased from 48.78 percent in 2001-02 to 48.30 percent in 2002-03. Total enrolment at the middle/upper primary stage (Class VI to VIII) in 2002-03 is 124.59 thousands as against 151.45 thousands in 2001-02. The relative share of girls' enrolment was 48.55 percent in 2002-03 as against 47 percent in 2001-02. Table No. 9.3 presents the number of students enrolled by stages.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stage/classes

Year	Schools					
	Primary (Class I to V)			Middle/Upper Primary (Class VI to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	93,055	63,390	1,56,445	29,089	15,931	45,020
1975-76	1,16,532	87,313	2,03,845	33,940	16,308	50,248
1980-81	90,952	69,787	1,60,739	29,233	22,066	51,299
1985-86	96,920	76,682	1,73,602	39,569	27,574	67,143
1990-91	1,03,630	85,655	1,89,285	40,352	34,748	75,100
1995-96	85,837	79,841	1,65,678	62,115	50,120	1,12,336
2000-01	1,05,757	1,01,496	2,07,253	76,614	68,674	1,45,288
2001-02	1,09,206	1,03,986	2,13,192	80,271	71,181	1,51,452
2002-03	1,83,711	1,71,642	3,55,353	64,098	60,488	1,24,586

Contd.

Table No. 9.3 Sex-wise Students enrolment by stages/classes

Year	Schools		
	Elementary (Class I to VIII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10
1970-71	1,22,144	79,321	2,01,465
1975-76	1,50,472	1,03,621	2,54,093
1980-81	1,20,185	91,853	2,12,038
1985-86	1,36,489	1,04,256	2,40,745
1990-91	1,43,982	1,20,403	2,64,385
1995-96	1,47,952	1,29,961	2,77,913
2000-01	1,82,371	1,70,170	3,52,541
2001-02	1,89,477	1,75,167	3,64,644
2002-03	2,47,809	2,32,130	4,79,939

Concl'd.

The school level education is primarily looked after by the State Government. The high school stage of education comprising of classes from class IX to X are under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education, Manipur. And Higher Secondary Schools Education comprising of class XI to XII comes under the control of Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur. The total number of high and higher secondary schools in the state were 706 by the end of 2004-05. The enrolment of students for high and higher secondary classes has decreased by 4.11 percent during 2002-03 over the previous year 2001-2002. And the average number of students per teacher in 2002-03 was 19 for high/higher secondary schools. The position about the number of high/higher secondary schools enrolment of students and the strength of teachers are presented in the following Table No. 9.4.

Table No. 9.4 Number of high/higher secondary schools, students and teachers in Manipur

Year	High/Higher Secondary School	Student			Teacher	Students per Teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
		1	2	3		
1970-71	123	25,180	12,826	38,006	1,878	20
1975-76	212	37,202	21,643	58,845	2,703	22
1980-81	290	46,314	33,482	79,796	3,650	22
1985-86	358	58,911	46,935	1,05,846	5,371	20
1990-91	430	71,551	57,811	1,29,262	7,770	17
1995-96	539	1,06,830	90,332	1,97,162	9,690	20
2000-01	614	1,25,344	1,11,121	2,36,465	12,097	20
2001-02	659	1,33,375	1,16,309	2,49,884	12,060	21
2002-03	652	1,25,033	1,14,579	2,39,612	12,324	19
2003-04	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
2004-05	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	-

The Board of Secondary Education and the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur conducts the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examinations respectively. Table No. 9.5 shows the result of H.S.L.C./H.S.S.L.C. Examinations in the state from 1990-91 to 2004-2005.

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C./H.S.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination					
	Number of Student					
	Male			Female		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	25527	10206	39.98	22225	7932	35.69
1995-96	20155	6986	34.66	19750	5335	27.01
1999-00	17020	7205	42.33	17503	6251	35.71
2000-01	17386	7211	41.48	16679	5255	31.51
2001-02	15856	4412	27.83	15502	2798	18.05
2002-03	18334	5298	28.90	18381	3981	21.66
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 9.5 Results of H.S.L.C./H.S.S.L.C. Examinations of Manipur

Year	H.S.L.C. Examination			Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student	H.S.S.L.C. Examination		
	Number of Student				Number of Student		
	Total				Male		
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed		Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1990-91	47752	18138	37.98	0.89	-	-	-
1995-96	39905	12286	30.79	0.78	-	-	-
2000-01	34065	12466	36.59	0.76	10887	7362	67.62
2001-02	31358	7210	22.99	0.65	11801	7126	60.38
2002-03	36715	9279	25.27	0.75	12481	3907	31.30
2003-04	26960	9753	36.00	-	8432	3379	40.07
2004-05	26069	10159	39.00	-	6801	2301	33.83

Year	H.S.S.L.C. Examination						Percentage ratio of passed Female to Male student
	Number of Student						
	Female			Total			
	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	Appeared	Passed	P.c. of passed	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1990-91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995-96	-	-	-	21484	9628	44.81	-
2000-01	9460	6259	66.16	20347	13621	66.94	0.98
2001-02	11191	6170	55.13	22992	13296	57.33	0.91
2002-03	12234	3390	27.71	24715	7297	29.52	0.89
2003-04	7966	2638	33.12	16398	5017	30.60	0.83
2004-05	7551	2836	37.56	14352	5137	35.79	1.11

- Not Available

Concl'd.

9.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

On 22nd June, 2004, an outlay of Rs. 4,601.13 lakhs was approved for implementation of SSA in Manipur. The objective of the SSA Project is to ensure universal education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. During 2004-05, the grant released by the Central and State Government was Rs. 17.25 crores and 3.68 crores respectively. Under the scheme, text book were provided to 2,34,299 girls and ST/SC children in class I-VIII in 2005-06. During 2006-07, 3,21,951 girls, ST/SC children in class I-VIII were given text books worth Rs. 150 per child. Again during the academic year 2007, free text books worth Rs. 3.92 crores have been provided to 2,76,120 students of ST/SC and all girls in the State from class I-VIII.

9.1.3 Higher Education/Colleges:

Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters relating to higher education are looked after by Directorate of Higher Education (U). The total number of colleges for General Education in the state at the end of 2005 was 62 (all types including private colleges). All these colleges had teaching facilities for higher degree courses. Table No. 9.6 shows the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers.

Table No. 9.6 Number of Colleges, Students and Teachers for general education of Manipur

Year	College	Student			Teacher	Students per teacher
		Boy	Girl	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2	1,771	243	2,014	71	28
1970-71	12	7,767	2,385	10,152	368	28
1980-81	24	12,847	7,712	20,559	1,045	20
1990-91	29	22,427	16,597	39,024	1,025	38
1993-94	50	23,692	17,872	41,564	2,245	19
1994-95	50	25,020	19,290	45,310	2,259	20
1995-96	50	26,655	18,678	45,333	2,541	18
1996-97	50	23,560	20,017	43,577	2,695	16
1997-98	51	24,249	20,600	44,849	2,898	15
1998-99	50	24,411	21,407	45,818	2,898	16
1999-00	58	15,489	16,312	31,801	2,841	11
2000-01	25 *	10,053 *	8,611 *	18,664 *	1,267 *	15
2002-03	62	11,135	10,539	21,674	NA	NA
2003-04	62	8,727	8,003	16,730	NA	NA
2004-05	62	8,711	7,494	16,205	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

* Excluding Private Colleges

Source: Directorate of Education (U). Govt. of Manipur.

The above table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, students enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The average number of students per teacher in 2000-01 was 15 for colleges.

9.1.4 Technical Education :

Technical education is basically meant to produce trained manpower in adequate numbers for speedy economic development of the state. Training have been diversified and programmes modified to take care of the needs of the modern development in technology. At the end of the Sixth Plan, the state had only a polytechnic having diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering etc. But the existing arrangements for educating at degree level is by reserving specified number of seats in different Engineering Colleges of the country through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. One Engineering College (Govt. College of Technology) was started during the annual plan 1998-99 in 3 (three) courses viz., Civil, Computer Science, Electronic & Communication Engineering with per intake capacity of 30 (thirty) each further the produce of technically trained manpower for the upliftment of economic development of the state. Still, inspite of all these, progress of technical education is at a slow pace and the state is lagging behind and is quite below the level of the other states in the development of technical education.

9.1.5 Industrial Training Institute:

There are 7 (seven) Industrial Training Institutes in the state which are imparting various engineering and non-engineering training courses based on locally suitable self-employment activities under two schemes viz., Craftsman training and Apprenticeship training. Under the aegis of the Government of India (DGET), training are also imparted in the new diversified fields so as to meet the technological advancement. During the Tenth Plan, 5 (five) Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up at Imphal East, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Tamenglong and Chandel.

9.1.6 Non-Formal Education:

To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and fulfillment of the constitutional objectives, Non-Formal Education (NFE) for the elementary age group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), has been working for the upliftment of the quality of education in the elementary stage of education as well as the goal of the universalisation of elementary education by adopting proper strategies non-formal educational schemes for drop-out and non-starters in the age group of 0-14. The SCERT has also been entrusted with the implementation of the schemes of vocationalisation of education

at plus two stage for self-employment as one of the main objectives. This scheme is equally shared by Central and State Governments. It is basically aimed at providing the institutional infrastructure necessary both for coverage of non-enrolled and non-attending children and strengthening the academic inputs of the action programme of non-formal education. During the Ninth Plan period, 3122 non-formal education centres have been functioning through 55 NFE projects with the total enrolment of 90,000 learners all over the state. Under the vocationalisation of education 8 schools were covered and 3 booklets were published. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is Rs.900.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan (2002-03).

9.1.7 Adult Education:

The “National Literacy Mission” (NLM) was established in 1988 by the Government of India with the aim of successful implementation of strategies of eradicating illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Following prescribed detailed guidelines for the implementation of total literacy campaign, the state Government has taken a policy decision to implement total Literacy Campaign in a phase manner. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) it was targetted to eradicate 2.12 lakhs illiterate population in the age group of 15 to 35 years and retention of literacy skills for the new literates by the introduction of complete course of the programmes of Basic Literacy and post literacy followed by continuing Education Programme in phases through Jana Shikshan Nitayamas (JSN) centres. Out of this 2.12 lakhs population, 1.92 lakhs are to be covered under centre based projects and the remaining 0.20 lakhs population are to be taken care of by the Post-Literacy and continuing phasewise education programmes through JSN centres. It is proposed to eradicate 1,92,914 (87,257 males & 1,05,657 females) illiterate populations in the age group of 15 to 35 years during the Tenth plan (2002-2007). It also aim at the retention of literacy skills as well as improvement of skill of the neo-literates.

9.2 Science and Technology:

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern Industrial economy. Development in the fields of Science and Technology in Manipur is carried out under the auspices of the State Government. The Government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving national goals of self-reliance and Socio-economic development.

Set up in January, 1985, the Science and Technology Department has been a Nodal Agency in the State for planning, co-ordinating and promoting science and technology for achieving the socio-economic objectives through meaningful applications in numerous developmental programmes. In view of the growing significance of Information Technology, the Department of Science and Technology is renamed as Department of Science & Technology and Information Technology.

Not only being an implementing agency, the department of Science & Technology also encourages the use of non-conventional sources of energy to minimise the excessive use of forest products. The Department also provides a feasible alternative for supplying energy to locations which cannot be provided with conventional sources of energy. Altogether, 16 (sixteen) schemes were implemented by the department under 3 (three) major schemes viz. (i) Scientific Research, (ii) Development of non-conventional sources of energy and (iii) Integrate Rural Energy planning.

9.2.1 Scientific Research:

Under scientific research centre, the Department had undertaken several scheme viz. (i) Science Centres and Science popularisation, (ii) S & T. Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, (iii) Human Resource Development, (iv) Research and Development, (V) State Remote Sensing Centre and (vi) State Computer centre etc., to give a main thrust of all-round activities in the popularisation of science for welfare of various communities. To develop scientific temper among the students and people of the state, the Department had already set up 8 (eight) District Science Centres, 30 (thirty) District level science Model laboratories. Besides, the programmes like science symposia, science quiz/essay/seminars/workshops, national children's science congress, science excursion etc. were very effective in raising the level of science popularisation among the younger generation.

One Tissue Culture Laboratory at Manipur University and one Food Testing Laboratory at D.M. College of science were set up under the Research and Development scheme. Another project on 'Micro-Propagation of certain orchids of Manipur using tissue culture techniques' was also completed by making the products available to the progressive growers. And it was found effective with remarkable progress in production of orchids during 1997-98.

The State Remote Sensing Centre had taken up a project on "Natural Resources" and completed the projects on 'Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Geological Studies in Manipur' and 'Integrated Mission for sustainable development of Imphal District'. The Remote Sensing Centre has Installed ARC/INFO, GIS software to supplement the existing image processing computer facility. The State Computer Centre plays the role of introducing innovative and appropriate computer application for Government departments with the objective of improving efficiency and productivity. Training on Computer operations and use of software were provided in various departments. Facility of AUTOCAD drafting was successfully introduced in departments like PWD. An Online INTRANET based Govt./Public information system has been set up. The Department is also providing computers and Modems under the scheme of computer for homes and computers were offered to schools at low cost for use under school Computers Education.

9.2.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

Under this Non-Conventional sources of energy, 5 (five) schemes namely bio- gas/bio-energy, solar energy, solar thermal system, wind energy and improved chulhas were taken up in the state. Bio-gas as a domestic cooking fuel is found suitable in Manipur. During the Tenth Plan, 800 bio-gas plants were to be constructed.

Solar energy like photovoltaic system (SPV system) are found to be a technically acceptable solutions for providing lighting to remote and non-electrified villages of the State. During 2001-2002, 700 Solar Lanterns and 2.2 Solar Lamp Lighting systems were sanctioned under SPV Programmes.

Solar Thermal system is to provide hot water systems to Govt./Private agencies and is found suitable in the State. 1000 LPD Solar Heaters in govt. buildings and 50 LPD Solar Water Heaters are also made available to the public at subsidized rate. Wind energy is another source of non-conventional energy. The State had taken up works on installation of Wind Energy equipments and it was demonstrated with success for small capacity of 1 (one) KW and 2 KW Wind Battery charges used for rural electrification and Police Wireless during the year 1999-2000. For preparation of a systematic and data-based approach a Wind Energy Resource Assessment Project has been taken up in collaboration with National Aerospace Laboratory, Bangalore. The installation of 3 (three) numbers of 25 m high Wind Monitoring stations and 10 (ten) numbers of 10 m high Wind Data Recorders were completed.

During the year 2001-2002, the State government contributes its share for Wind Monitoring project at Chawangkaning, Kotlane, Tengenupal, Phangrei and Leimaton under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs was incurred for the development of the schemes during the annual Plan period 2001-2002.

9.2.3 Integrated Rural Energy Planning:

The implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) covered 5 blocks, 7 blocks and 12 blocks during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively and 7 blocks in 1997-98. Various energy devices like bio-gas, Improved chulha, solar lantern tube-light with electronic choke and solar cooker and pressure cooker, improved crematorium, compact fluorescent lamp etc., were made available to the beneficiaries for efficient use of energy. During 1998-99, a total of 19 (nineteen) IREP blocks were covered under this sector. A sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs was incurred as an expenditure during the annual plan, 2005-06.

9.3 Ecology and Environment :

It is now universally accepted that environmental pollution on one hand and deforestation and population explosion on the other hand are threatening the very existence of life on the earth. The situation can improve only if people from all walks of life realize the importance of environmental protection.

In view of right measures to check the environmental pollution and for maintaining and preserving ecological balance in the state by implementing various programmes, the Ecology & Environment office, under Forest and Environment Deptt., has been doing a foreman service. It launches various awareness programmes among the people.

For a meaningful enforcement of the Acts and Rules laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, the Department is implementing 5 (five) schemes viz., (i) Environmental education/Awareness Programme; (ii) Environmental Research and Monitoring; (iii) Eco-Development Programme; (iv) Prevention and control of population and (v) Direction and Administration. During the Ninth Plan, the financial assistance has been given to about 400 NGOS/Clubs/Academic Institutions/Organisations for

organizing environmental education/awareness programmes to promote the local environment conscious citizens. The Department also took up various environmental monitoring works of some major rivers viz. Imphal, Nambul, Iril etc. and wetlands like Loktak Lake, Phumlenpat, Ikokpat etc. Besides, the real quality of Kangla Moat is also being monitored. The State Botanical Garden has been set up at Khonghampat. The Department is also providing grant-in-aid to the Manipur Pollution Control Board which is playing a major role in preventing air and water pollution in the state. During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the department proposes improvement of seven ecological parks in seven districts. It is also taking up the schemes/projects on 'Solid Waste management' and laboratory augmentation with French and Austria assistance under Externally Aided Project (EAP). A sum of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is agreed for the Tenth Plan of which Rs. 253.00 lakhs was approved for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

9.4 Food and Civil Supplies:

In a welfare state like Manipur, one of the important task is to make the essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices through the public distribution system. Besides foodgrains, the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies also arranges distribution of kerosene and sugar at controlled prices.

9.4.1 Public Distribution System :

Public distribution System is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty alleviation. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Govt. takes the responsibilities for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains at subsidised rates whereas the State Govt. on their part will operate a network of fair price shops through which the essential commodities in the prescribed quantity at prices fixed by the Government will be provided to the target group. The Deptt. has been making all necessary efforts to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains and other commodities to ensure its availability to the public. It procured PDS rice and levy sugar from the central pool against the allocation made by the Government of India for every month within a validity period. During the year 2005-06, 28.03 thousand tonnes of rice and 4.74 thousand tonnes of levy sugar and 14.67 thousand tonnes of wheat were procured. The projected target for procurement of PDS rice, sugar, wheat, edible oil are shown in Table No. 9.8.

Table No. 9.8 Procurement of different Commodities

(in tonnes)

Year	Procurement of			
	Rice	Sugar	Wheat	Edible Oil
1	2	3	4	5
1996-97	58666.00	8791.70	31473.80	1310.00
1997-98	41390.00	9299.10	299960.00	800.00
1998-99	42217.00	7340.40	31420.00	750.00
1999-00	43176.00	7158.90	120.00	-
2000-01	27005.47	7775.40	-	-
2001-02	21691.01	9489.00	-	-
2002-03	39930.35	5967.00	9250.00	-
2003-04	43921.55	3379.85	21164.85	-
2004-05	35781.15	3387.79	16724.61	-
2005-06	28033.83	4737.27	14674.40	-

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

The distribution of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was continued during the year 2005-06 in the State. During the year 2006-07, 59.53 thousand tonnes of rice, and 6.51 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar were distributed through PDS in the State as against 21.08 thousand tonnes of rice, 11.06 thousand tonnes of wheat and 4.30 thousand tonnes of Levy Sugar in 2005-06. The distribution of essential commodities during 1996-97 to 2006-07 are given in Table No. 9.9.

Table No. 9.9 Distribution of different Commodities

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Distribution		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4
1996-97	33.46	32.40	8.43
1997-98	57.07	31.47	10.33
1998-99	36.61	22.92	10.21
1999-00	41.11	0.12	6.74
2000-01	22.61	-	6.73
2001-02	22.73	-	11.20
2002-03	44.13	5.85	6.00
2003-04	42.05	20.86	3.34
2004-05	33.69	16.72	3.43
2005-06	21.08	11.06	4.30
2006-07	59.53	-	6.51

-Not available

Source: Annual Administrative Report, F.C.S., Manipur.

9.4.2 Targeted Public Distribution System:

With a view to making PDS more responsive to the needs of the poor, the Govt. of India introduced TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) from 1st June, 1997 and the same have been implemented in Manipur w.e.f. 1st Sept. 1997. This system attempts to target families below poverty line (BPL) at heavily subsidised rates. The identification of BPL families is within the limit of 40.86 percent of the total State's household. The district-wise number of households below and above poverty line for the year 2006-07 are shown in Table No. 9.10.

Table No. 9.10 Families below poverty line and above poverty line of the Manipur State during 2006-07

District	Number of Households		
	Below Poverty Line	Above Poverty Line	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Senapati	11,362	36,016	47,378
2. Tamenglong	4,395	11,270	15,665
3. Churachandpur	9,881	23,109	32,990
4. Chandel	4,180	11,869	16,049
5. Ukhrul	6,240	14,264	20,504
6. Imphal East	17,651	40,318	57,969
7. Imphal West	21,438	45,001	66,439
8. Bishnupur	10,298	21,150	31,448
9. Thoubal	16,955	37,596	54,551
Total	1,02,400	2,40,593	3,42,993

Source: Annual Administrative, Report, 2006-2007,
Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

The Government of India had allotted 35136 MT of BPL rice and 34320 MT of APL rice quota during the year 2001-2002 to Manipur State. The State Government had lifted 21691.055 MT of BPL rice against the allocation which was distributed to 1,30,000 BPL families at the rate of 10 kgs. per family per month. But since April, 2002 the distribution was fixed at 35 kgs. per family per month.

The number of authorised fair price Shops in the state in 2001-02 was 2551. The distribution of food grains through the public distribution system during 2001-02 was 35 kgs. per family per month in the BPL group. In view of the difficult terrain and sparse population in the hill areas, it is still felt that there is urgent need for opening more fair price shops. Table No. 9.11 shows the number of fair price shops since 1992-93 to 2006-07 and the district-wise fair price shops and S.K. Oil Sub- Dealers in Manipur under PDS are shown in Table No. 9(b) of Part II.

Table No. 9.11 Number of Fair Price Shops in Manipur

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total	Government	Co-operative	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992-93	1,710	19	1,729	175	11	186	1,885	30	1,915
1993-94	1,703	19	1,722	175	11	186	1,878	30	1,908
1994-95	1,723	19	1,742	175	11	186	1,898	30	1,928
1995-96	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1996-97	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1997-98	1,723	11	1,734	175	19	194	1,898	30	1,928
1998-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,928
1999-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927
2000-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551

Source: Food & Civil Supplies Deptt., Govt. of Manipur.

9.4.3 Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been launched in the state w.e.f. January, 2002. It aims at ensuring food security for all including those in the category of below poverty line (BPL) who have minimum purchasing capacity to create a hunger free India in the next five years. It is to reform and improve the public distribution system (PDS) so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. AAY families will be identified out of the total BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rates of 35 kgs per family per month at the rate of Rs.3.47/kg. for rice. This scheme covers 63,600 AAY families in the state. During the year 2006-07, (under AAY scheme)16,995 MTS of rice were distributed.

9.4.4 Distribution of Foodgrains at Specially subsidised prices in ITDP areas :

With a view to strengthening the PDS in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas, the Government launched “Revamped PDS” programme. The Revamped Public Distribution System is operational in the tribal areas of the state. Taking into consideration the inadequate purchasing power of the tribals, the State Government launched a scheme known as ‘Specially subsidised Public Distribution Scheme’ for the tribal areas in the state, which is being implemented in 10 (ten) Principal Distribution Centres (PDC) viz., Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Paomata, Kamjong, Parbung, Tengnoupal and New Kaiphundai.

9.4.5 Storage Facilities:

At present, there are 47 (fortyseven) numbers of food storage facilities in the state. Out of which 1 (one) each in Thoubal and Bishnupur districts, 2(two) in Imphal East District 11 (eleven) in Imphal West district, 7 (seven) in Senapati districts, 5 (five) in Tamenglong districts, 6(six) in Chandel District and 9 (nine) each in Churachandpur and Ukhrul districts. The overall storage capacity is 26,000 MT.

Construction of 2,500 MT capacity Godown under SPA have been taken up to enhance storage capacity of foodgrains in Tamenglong and Churachandpur districts in 2007-08.

9.5 Health and Family Welfare Services:

Medical facilities in the state were mainly provided by the State Government. It is the basic social input for healthy and efficient human resources. The Health and Family Welfare Department is providing services such as public health, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare, maternal and child health care through a network of 13 Civil Hospitals, 72 Primary Health Centres, 420 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 16 Community Health Centres, 20 Dispensaries as on 31-3-2006. Special attention was also given from time to time to eradicate diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B., Iodine Deficiency and Aids. Table No. 9.12 shows the number of hospitals/dispensaries and the number of beds available.

Table No. 9.12 Number of hospitals/dispensaries and beds available in Manipur

(in nos.)

Year	Hospital (including PHC)	Dispen- saries (including PHSC's)	Total	Population in '000 per hospital/ dispensaries	Bed	Population per bed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	89	472	561	3.22	1,873	964
1991-92	93	472	565	3.27	1,902	971
1992-93	89	462	551	3.47	1,904	1,003
1993-94	94	440	534	3.66	1,950	1,004
1994-95	97	440	537	3.73	1,973	1,016
1995-96	100	440	540	3.80	2,058	997
1996-97	100	440	540	3.89	2,315	907
1997-98	97	440	537	4.00	2,367	907
1998-99	97	440	537	4.09	2,367	928
1999-00	97	440	537	4.18	2,371	947
2000-01	103	440	543	4.23	2,286	1,005
2001-02	101	440	541	4.48	2,360	1,028
2002-03	101	440	541	4.38	2,395	990
2003-04	101	440	541	4.47	2,310	1,048
2004-05	101	440	541	4.56	2,405	1,027
2005-06	101	440	541	4.66	2,290	1,100

Source: RIMS and Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur.

During the year 1990-91, medical health care facilities were available to the people of Manipur through a network of 561 hospitals/dispensaries with 1,873 beds available. The number of medical hospitals/dispensaries (including PHC's and PHSC's) was 541 in 2005-06, while the bed strength was 2290. The coverage of population per doctor/nurse is indicated in Table No. 9.13 below.

Table No. 9.13 Number of doctors and nurses employed and patients treated in Manipur

Year	Person employed		Population in '000 per		Patients treated (in '000 nos.)		
	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Doctors	Nurses Mid-wives & Dias	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991-92	688	594	2.68	3.11	49.6	784.6	834.2
1992-93	689	632	2.77	3.02	49.9	1,038.3	1,088.2
1993-94	689	635	2.84	3.08	62.1	1,197.6	1,259.7
1994-95	698	560	2.87	3.58	56.6	1,235.1	1,291.7
1995-96	839	1,073	2.44	1.91	59.6	1,299.1	1,358.7
1996-97	865	1,228	2.43	1.71	70.4	1,377.6	1,448.0
1997-98	865	1,234	2.48	1.74	77.3	1,526.7	1,604.0
1998-99	935	1,265	2.35	1.74	62.6	1,455.8	1,518.4
1999-00	909	1,265	2.47	1.78	62.5	1,517.5	1,580.0
2000-01	909	1,064	2.53	2.16	52.8	1,122.4	1,175.2
2001-02	815	1,064	2.97	2.28	55.3	1,210.6	1,265.9
2002-03	945	1,148	2.51	2.07	60.9	1,095.9	1,156.8
2003-04	914	1,070	2.65	2.27	62.9	1,229.4	1,292.3
2004-05	910	1,019	2.71	2.42	60.5	1,172.9	1,233.4
2005-06	888	1,055	2.84	2.39	51.8	1,023.8	1,075.6

Source : RIMS & Directorate of Health Services, Government of Manipur.

9.5.1 State Health and Family Welfare Programme :

A brief description of various health and family welfare programmes carried out in the state during 2004-2005 is summarized below:

9.5.1.1 Rural Health Scheme:

Under this scheme health guides are engaged for providing better health care to the people in the state. They are also significantly contributing towards malaria surveillance, family welfare and immunization activities.

9.5.1.2. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP):

This programme was implemented in the state as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from December, 1994. During January to December, 2004, 1.54 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined.

The programme could tackle malaria problems more effectively. Youth and voluntary organisations have been actively involved in malaria control activities. Since March, 2004, the nomenclature of the programme, NAMP has been changed to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

9.5.1.3 National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP):

This programme was started during 1955 as a control programme under 'Mono-Drug Therapy' giving more stress on survey, Education and Treatment. The objective of the programme is to reduce the number of active leprosy cases by fifty percent. Under this programme, 166 new cases were detected and recorded against the target of 80 cases during 2001-02. During 2004-2005 against the target of 80 cases to be cured and discharged, 46 cases could be achieved accounting 58 percent of the target.

9.5.1.4 National T .B. Control Programme (NTCP):

Under this programme, 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Chingmeirong, 2 T.B. Clinics, one each at Churachandpur and Ukhrul and 4 District T.B. control centres one each at Imphal, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel are functioning since 1984-85.

The B.C.G. vaccination programme which is one of the most important Component of the T.B. Control Programme continued to provide B.C.G. vaccination to all eligible Children.

R.N.T.C.P. project funded by the World Bank has been complemented in all the districts of Manipur State. Under the project all anti T.B. drugs are made available free of cost.

9.5.1.5 National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

The objective of this programme is to reduce the incidence of blindness from the estimated level of 1.35% to 0.7%. During 2000-01 the number of patients treated under NPCB was 41,333.

9.5.1.6 Maternal Child Health-Cum-Expanded Programme on Immunisation:

In order to curb the infant mortality rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive 'Child Immunisation Programme' is being implemented in the State. The objective of the programme is to cover 100 percent of pregnant women with 2 or a boosters dose of T.T. and at least 85 percent of the infants with 3 doses of D.P.T. and Polio and one dose of B.C.G and measles vaccine. Performance of the Programme was remarkable during 2000-01.

9.5.1.7 National Aids Control Programme :

AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has become a major public health problem in the state since 1990. It is affecting a number of youths in Manipur. According to the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Manipur ranks third highest as regarding the total number of HIV positive cases next to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states. The State Government with the help of National AIDS Control Organisation took up various activities in order to avert this looming catastrophic. The following measures were taken up (i) 100 percent blood safety has been achieved in all the blood banks in Manipur (ii) AIDS education in school has been introduced beginning from class VI, VII, VIII and X (iii) More than 81 percent of doctors and 80 percent of nurses/paramedicals have been trained in AIDS and related problems (iv) For the first time in India, the Manipur state AIDS policy was implemented (v) the number of NGOs financially supported by the National AIDS Control Programme has been increased (vi) Broaden partnership with NGOs. During the years 2004 and 2005, 6,854 and 1,745 nos. of blood samples were screened out of which 2,019 in 2004 and 515 in 2005 were reported to be of HIV positive cases. During the year 2002 (upto Oct.), 4,495 nos. of blood samples were screened and 1,191 were reported as HIV positive. During 2005, 63 AIDS cases were reported of which 14 were died. Table No. 9.14 shows the yearly trends of HIV/AIDS surveillance.

Table No. 9.14 Yearly Trends of HIV/AIDS Surveillance of Manipur

(in No.)

Year	Blood samples screened	HIV positive cases	Aids cases	Deaths due to AIDS
1	2	3	4	5
1990	3,147	961	4	4
1991	2,223	422	-	-
1992	3,409	351	-	-
1993	4,204	254	8	4
1994	16,958	1,187	56	11
1995	2,926	429	36	11
1996	2,021	557	114	35
1997	2,117	757	83	29
1998	2,779	984	61	6
1999	3,436	1,037	196	29
2000	4,859	1,242	203	18
2001	4,329	1,192	286	51
2002	6,195	1,389	632	73
2003	5,423	1,419	1,187	133
2004	6,854	2,019	461	65
2005	1,745	515	63	14

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

Among the districts, Ukhrol district had the highest Sero-positive rate (HIV positive cases) followed by Chandel and Churachandpur districts. The rates were recorded as 43.86 percent, 34.51 percent and 33.01 percent respectively as on 31st March, 2005. The district-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) was presented in Table No. 9.15.

Table No. 9.15 District-wise distribution of HIV Positive Cases (Sero-Surveillance) as 31st March, 2005

(in No.)

District	Blood Samples Screened	HIV Positive Cases	Sero-Positivity rate (percent)	District (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	2,389	591	24.74	4.02
Tamenglong	366	45	12.30	0.31
Churachandpur	3,026	999	33.01	6.79
Bishnupur	3,751	774	20.63	5.26
Thoubal	6,948	1,300	18.91	8.83
Imphal West	45,726	9,401	20.56	63.89
Imphal East				
Ukhrul	1,546	678	43.86	4.61
Chandel	1,643	567	34.51	3.85
Total	65,395	14,355	21.95	97.55
Unknown	9,927	360	3.63	2.45
Manipur	75,322	14,751	19.54	100.00

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-2005,
Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of Manipur

It is observed that the maximum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 21 to 30 years (both in the case of male and female) followed by age group of 31 to 40 years. The minimum number of HIV positive cases are found in the age group of 0 to 10 years. Table No. 9.16 presents the age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur.

Table No. 9.16 Age-sex proportion of HIV positive cases (Sero-Surveillance) in Manipur as on Oct., 2002

Age Group	Number			HIV positive cases (percent)
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
0 - 10	219	151	370	3.50
11 - 20	770	150	920	8.72
21 - 30	4,830	1,099	5,929	56.16
31 - 40	2,229	528	2,757	26.12
41 & above	444	137	581	5.50
All ages	8,492	2,065	10,557	100.00
Unknown	-	-	7	-
Manipur	8,492	2,065	10,564	-

Source: Manipur State AIDS Control Society, Imphal.

9.1.5.8 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Iodine deficiency is also one of the major public health problem in Manipur. The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence rate to below to 5% as against 13% in 1996.

9.1.5.9 National Rural Health Mission(NRHM)

Inorder to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural region, the NRHM was launched in 12th April, 2005. In the North Eastern Region of India, the North Eastern Regional Resource Centre is playing a critical role in developing need-based programmes in the region. In Manipur, sufficient manpower has been deployed for implementing the works under NRHM.

9.6 Water Supply and Sanitation :

Water is a chemical compound. It is a basic necessity of life. One of the essential services rendered by any state is 'safe drinking water supply'. Safe drinking water supply and basic sanitation are vital human needs for health and efficiency. Every year, diseases and death, particularly of children and drudgery of women are directly attributable to lack of these essentials. Considering these needs, the National Water Policy gave highest priority to water and sanitation especially in rural areas as the urban areas is provided with piped water supply.

9.6.1 Rural Water Supply:

Rural Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under centrally sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in rural areas in Manipur as on 31st December, 2004 was 2,873. During the Annual plan, 2004-05 the target was to cover 100 habitations against which there is shortfall of 30 habitations. By the end of 31st December, 2004, 619 habitations were fully provided with drinking water facilities. The status of coverage of habitations are given in Table No. 9.17

Table No. 9.17 Number of Habitation Covered by Rural Water Supply as on 31st December, 2004

Status	Total number of habitations	Percentage of habitations covered
1	2	3
F.C. habitations	619	21.55
N.C. habitations	895	31.15
P.C. habitations	1,359	47.55
Total	2,873	100.00

F.C. – Fully Covered,

N.C. – Not Covered

P.C. – Partially Covered

Source: Annual Administrative Report, 2004-05, P.H.E. Deptt., Manipur

9.6.2 Urban Water Supply :

Urban Water Supply facilities are provided to the people in urban areas under two divisions viz. Imphal Water Supply and other Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). There are 33 towns in the state with a population of 5.76 lakhs as per 2001 census. Water Supply facilities presently extended to some of the towns are at rural standard. In the urban areas, drinking water supply facilities are provided through piped water supply systems.

9.6.2.1 Imphal Water Supply:

The water demand of Imphal City and its suburbs by the end of 31-3-2005 has been assessed at 107.00 MLD. The total installed capacity of the existing treatment plants for Imphal Water Supply was 83.03 MLD (having a shortage of 23.97 MLD). The water requirement by the end of 2011 is expected to be 130 MLD. The Department has formulated a project report for augmentation of water supply for Imphal City Phase-I (capacity 29.50 MLD) to bridge the present gap of 23.97 MLD and also future gap between the ever increasing demand and the supply.

The main achievement during the Ninth Plan was commissioning of the new extension of Kangchup plan and rehabilitation of the existing old Kangchup plant under Externally Aided Project (EAP) with French Assistance. Under this French Assistance, Projects for exploration of ground water in the north and west of Imphal has been taken up. Two zonal reservoirs, one is near Assembly Complex (capacity 4.00 lakh litres) and another one at Lalambung Hillock (capacity 4.00 lakh litres) has been commissioned.

9.6.2.2 Other Towns (Water Supply):

The present water demand for all other towns is estimated to be 31.05 MLD as against the existing installed capacity of 22.90 MLD. All these towns have been extended with water supply facility at the rural standard (i.e. at the rate of 40 litres per capita per day). Upgradation of water supply schemes of other towns at the urban standard of supply i.e. 70 lpcd (litres per capita per day) are taken up in phases since the Ninth Five Year Plan Period (1997-2002). During this period, augmentation of schemes for 5 towns were taken up under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). The target for coverage of Water Supply during Ninth Plan was 23 towns and the achievement for coverage upto the end of March 2001 is 11 towns. The anticipated coverage upto the end of Ninth Plan i.e. upto the end of March 2002 is 15 towns (65% of target).

9.6.3 Sanitation :

Sanitation covers arrangements for drainage of rain water and effluents, collection and disposal of garbage and removal of human excreta. Proper sanitation is necessary condition for improvement in general health standards, productivity of labour force and quality of life. Sanitation has two aspects to it viz. (i) Rural Sanitation and (ii) Urban Sanitation.

9.6.4 Rural Sanitation :

Rural Sanitation has been one of the most neglected sectors. In this regard, Rural in Manipur has remained as primitive as ever. According to the revised guidelines of Government of India, the facility for rural sanitation programme (Construction of pour flush low cost latrine) is to be extended to the people below the poverty line (BPL) with equal contribution from the State Government and the Central Government. As on 31st March, 2001, 19540 number of low cost latrine were constructed in rural areas in the state. During the year 2001-02, 255 number of low cost latrines were constructed as against the target of 1600 units. The physical target for 2002-03 is to construct 1600 units.

9.6.5 Urban Sanitation :

For the upliftment of Urban Sanitation and drainage of the urban areas, a technical clearance of Rs. 36.69 crores has been given by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi, for the construction of 5 (five) basins viz. Nambul, Waishel, Kongba, Imphal and Chandranadi basins of Greater Imphal area. Construction of 66,939 km. of pucca drain and resectioning of 43,061 km. were completed by the end of March 2002. The length of the pucca drain constructed during the year 2001-2002 was 500 kms. and the length of resectioning was 500 km.

For the conveyance and treatment of sewage for Imphal town and Imphal Sewerage Project (Phase-I of Zone-I) has been accepted by the DEA, Government of India. The Project which kicked off from the month of September, 2002 is targeted to be completed within 4 (four) years. By the year 2011, a total of 1,73,245 heads will be benefitted by this project.

9.7 Development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes:

Of the total population of 21.67 lakhs of the state as per 2001 census which excludes the three sub-divisions of Senapati District, viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population constitutes 34.20 percent (741141 persons) and 2.77 percent (60037 persons) respectively. The majority of the scheduled tribe people live in the five hill districts of the state which is tribal sub-plan area and on the other hand, the scheduled castes people mostly resides in the three valley districts. The tribal sub-plan covers about 90 percent of the total geographical area of the state of 22,327 Sq. kms. According to the Tribal Bench Mark Survey 1982, 92 percent of the total families are cultivators of which 72 percent are engaged in jhum cultivation. The distribution of total working force in the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are indicated in the Table No. 9.18 below.

Table No. 9.18 Distribution of working force in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Category	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Total
1	2	3	4
(a) Cultivator	2,38,715	7,948	2,46,663
(b) Agricultural Labourer	6,620	1,912	8,532
(c) Livestock, forestry, fishing & other allied activities	1,273	101	1,374
(d) Household Industries	2,961	617	3,578
(e) Other workers	34,161	2,370	36,531
Total	2,83,730	12,948	2,96,678

Source : Draft Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Directorate for Development of Tribals and Backward Classes, Manipur

The State is implementing various development and welfare programmes for socio-economic and educational development of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

9.7.1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

The Department of Development of Tribal and Scheduled Castes of the state implemented various developmental and welfare programme for the speedy development in the sphere of educational, social and economical status of the target group people. Various schemes/programmes were undertaken during 2007-08. The approved outlay for the year is Rs.2370 lakhs under this sector.

9.7.1.1 Family Oriented Scheme :

Under this scheme the Department took up various works like construction/repair/renovation of inter village roads/wooden bridges, schools and hostels buildings etc. During the year, 2005-06, construction of Residential School building at Gamnom Saparmaina, Tribal market at new Lambulane, Imphal, Tribal Research Institute at Imphal, Community Halls, Marketing Sheds, Bridges, IVRs, Hostel Buildings were taken up in the scheduled tribes areas and construction of Community Halls, Marketing sheds in the Scheduled Castes areas.

9.7.1.3 Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme 1950 members of scheduled tribe families and 60 numbers of scheduled castes families are targeted to cover during the year, 2005-06.

9.7.1.4 Post Matric Scholarship:

Under this scheme, the department awarded Post Matric Scholarship to 2,300 Scheduled Caste students and 15,500 scheduled tribe students up to the end of the February, 2006.

9.7.2 Minorities and other Backward Classes :

Established in the year 1988, the Department of Minorities and Other Backward Classes (MOBC) had taken up various schemes/programmes for the welfare and upliftment of minorities and other backward class communities of the state. The common list of OBCs of Manipur have been included in the central list of OBCS w.e.f. 24th May, 1995, based on which certificates may be issued to the persons seeking benefits reserved in favour of OBCs. Generally, persons belonging to the families which annual income are below Rs. 1.00 (one) lakh comes under this category of OBCs. The meitei and meitei pangal (muslims) constitute the major of OBCs and minorities who are mostly inhabited in the four valley districts. The common list of OBC in respect of Manipur are presented in Table No. 9.19.

Table No. 9.19 Common list of Other Backward Classes in respect of Manipur

Name of Caste/Communities	Number	
	State list of OBCs	Mandal list
1	2	3
A. 1. Badi (Nepali)	4	2
2. Damei (Nepali) *	4	7
3. Gaimay (Nepali)	4	10
4. Kami (Nepali)	4	17
5. Sarki (Nepali)	4	41
B. Meitei/Meetei (including Meitei Brahmin, Meitei/Meetei Sanamahi and Meitei Rajkumar)	1	30
C. Meitei Pangal	2	30
D. Teli (who have been domiciled in Manipur for 10 years and their descendants)	3	47

* Those living in Manipur as member of the domiciled community since the 9th July, 1947 and their descendents.

9.7.2.1 Post/Pre-Matric Scholarship :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. During the year 2005-06 25,000 post-matric students and 25,000 pre-matric students who are studying outside and inside the states are being targeted to award this scholarship.

9.7.2.2 Implementation of NGOs Scheme:

The scheme has been taken up to assist various NGOs working in their respective fields. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with the central assistance of 90 percent. The remaining 10 percent are to be borne by the NGOs. So far 30 project proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India.

9.7.2.3. Skill Development Programme :

Under this programme, 666 nos. of beneficiaries have been imparted training at a cost of Rs. 61.50 lakhs in the trade – Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidary, Wool Knitting, DTP, Mushroom Cultivation, Gold smithy, Beauty parlour, Black Smithy, Medical transcription etc. An amount of Rs. 557.24 lakhs is proposed to cover 3450 nos. of beneficiaries for the period 2005-2011.

9.7.2.4 Pre-examination Coaching for weaker section :

The scheme will give benefit to those candidates who are going to apply for competitive examinations conducted by Central and State Govt. for professional courses. 5 Centres are running under this programme.

9.7.2.5 Moulan Azad Education Foundation :

The scheme is exclusively for the minority muslim community for establishment of residential schools/hostels for strengthening new trade courses in technical or professional institutions.

9.7.2.6 Wakf Board, Manipur :

During the year 2006-07, the State Govt. have been proposed a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for a smooth functioning of Wakf Board. Manipur.

9.7.2.7 Economic Development Programme :

Under this Programme, 7573 numbers of beneficiaries belonging to both Minority and OBC communities have been benefited at a cost of Rs. 655.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3396.75 lakhs is proposed to cover 34,500 nos. of families during the period 2005-2011.

7.2.8 Women Empowerment :

Realising the importance of the roles played by the women of the state, the Deptt. has implemented skill upgradation and Self-help group training-cum-Micro Credit Programme.

9.8 Social Welfare :

In a welfare state, the Social Welfare Programme aims at the welfare of the weaker sections of society like destitutes, infirms, physically and mentally handicapped etc. To protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitations, Government is running various institutions such as Anganwadi Centres, Destitute Homes, Children Homes or Orphanage etc.

9.8.1 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :

For all-round development of children-mentally, emotionally and physically, 34 ICDS project centres are now being run by the Department spreading over the 9 (nine) districts of Manipur, Covering 33 blocks and 1 (one) urban ICDS project. For overall control and supervision of various welfare programmes, 1 (one) ICDS cell at the State Head Quarter at state level and 6 ICDS cells at District level have been established. As on 31st March, 2004, 4501 (2061 in the Hills and 2440 in the Valley). Anganwadi centres are now functioning under the 34 ICDS projects including one urban Project. These centres are actively associated with the programme in giving nutrition, education, demonstration, health and immunisation of children etc. During 2001-02, 52744 boys and 52925 girls within the age group of 3 to 6 years had been given the knowledge of Pre-School education. During 2000-2001 4 (four) Anganwadi Training Centres are giving orientation training to Anganwadi workers and helpers. The number of institutions engaging in social welfare activities are shown in Table No. 9.20.

Table No. 9.20 Number of Organisations/Institutions engaging in Social Welfare as on 31st March of the year from 1992-93 to 2003-04.

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anganwadi Centre	2,292	2,453	2,906	4,157	4,157	4,157
ICDS Project	25	25	25	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	7	7	7	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	1	1	1	2	2	2
Anganwadi Training Centre	1	1	1	2	2	2

(in Nos.)						
Organisations/Institutions	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anganwadi Centre	4,181	4,181	4,300	4,461	4,501	4,501
ICDS Project	34	34	34	34	34	34
Blind School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaf and Mute School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children Home/Orphanage	8	8	8	8	8	8
Destitute Women Home	2	2	1	1	1	1
Anganwadi Training Centre	4	4	4	1	1	1

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

The Department has been extending grant-in-aid to 8 (eight) destitute Homes run by eminent NGOs for care and maintenance of the destitute, orphan and neglected children. Altogether 321 destitute/orphan/neglected children have been provided shelter and care in these Homes. A sum of Rs. 60.00 per child per month in the age group of 6 to 14 years were given to 288 school going destitute children living below poverty line.

The State Bal Bhavan at Khuman Lampak, which is recreational-cum-educational centres, has been providing training facilities in various fields like music, dance, science, home management, computer etc. But kendras in the tribal areas of Senapati and Churachandpur districts has been opened for the benefits of the children of this remote areas by providing facilities under Bal Bhavan.

9.8.2. Welfare of Aged & Infirm

Under MOAP (Manipur Old Age Pension) Rules, 4172 old persons were given old age pensions at the rate of Rs. 100.00 per month per head up to Feb., 2002. During the year 2004-05, the Government has been providing old age pension to 26,907 persons in the state. The pension was paid to the destitutes above 60 years of age and having none to support them. The district-wise loans and grants distributed to the economically weaker sections of Manipur is indicated in Table No. 9.21.

Table No. 9.21 Loans and Grants Distributed by the Government to the economically weaker sections in Manipur during 2004-2005

District/State	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	1845	22,14,000	NA	NA
Tamenglong	719	8,62,800	NA	NA
Churachandpur	1916	22,99,200	NA	NA
Ukhrol	1733	20,79,600	NA	NA
Chandel	940	11,28,000	NA	NA
Hill Total	7,153	85,83,600	NA	NA
Imphal East	5383	64,59,600	NA	NA
Imphal West	7421	89,05,200	NA	NA
Bishnupur	2414	28,96,800	NA	NA
Thoubal	4536	54,43,200	NA	NA
Valley Total	19,754	2,37,04,800	NA	NA
Manipur	26,907	3,22,88,400	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Manipur.

Besides this scheme other two schemes viz. National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme were implemented under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for giving financial assistance to the family below poverty line. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family below poverty line on the birth of a child whereas under National Family Benefit Scheme, the financial assistance is given to the family belonging to below poverty line when the head of the family who is primary bread winner of the family dies. Under the NFB Scheme 2,700 families were benefited during the year 2006-07.

9.8.3 Welfare of the women :

The department accommodated 11 (eleven) working women at the department's working Ladies Hostel at Takyel. An annual state grant was also given to one Destitute Women Home at Imphal. Under centrally sponsored scheme of "Balika Samardhi Yojana" (BSY), 3208 girl child were given benefits of Rs.500 each as post delivery grant. This grant has been given through the mother of the girl child. The Kishore Shakti Yojana (KSY) renamed from the erstwhile Adolescent Girls Scheme (AGS) has been launched in 13 ICDS Projects in Manipur with an aim of laying healthy foundation of girlhood to become womanhood of the Girl-Child in the age-group of 11 to 18 years.

9.8.3.1 Welfare of Disabled women :

Under this Scheme, 2 (two) special schools viz. Govt. Blind School and Govt. Deaf and Mute School have been successfully continuing its educational programmes for the disabled children (blind, deaf and mute). The monthly diet allowance of ;Rs. 500.00 per month have been provided to the hostellers of these two schools. Disabled students, scholarship were also extended to 142 students. With the implementation of a central scheme known as "Grameen Purnavas Yojana", 18 wheel chairs/tri-cycles were distributed to the disabled persons.

9.8.3.2 Correctional Services :

With the enforcement of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, in the state, the Department has been implementing the Central Sponsored Scheme of "A Programme for Juvenile Justice." One observation Home, one Juvenile Home and one Special Home has been established under this scheme. The observation and Special Homes has been engaging and handling the Juvenile delinquents sent by Juvenile Court Magistrate. During the year 2001-02, 2 (two) boys/delinquent Juveniles have been kept at the Home under orders of Juvenile Court.

9.9 Arts and Culture :

The department of Arts and Culture, which came into existence in January, 1990, is engaged in activities of (i) preservation of cultural heritage, (ii) promotion of art and culture. To promote and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the state, the department has been organising a number of Cultural Programmes inside and outside the state.

9.9.1 Fine Art Education :

Under Fine Art Education, grant-in-aid to Manipur State Kala Academy and Imphal Art College was extended for organising festivals/seminar/symposium etc. During the year 2001-02, Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College and Govt. Dance College were established. The construction of cultural complex has been taken up during the said year.

The Imphal Art College, the only College of its kind in Manipur has been functioning as a standard college comparable to other Arts Colleges of other states. The College has been affiliated to Manipur University. The total number of students during the year 2001-02 was 97. A total of 9 (nine) lecturers and 6 (six) students of this college were awarded State Kala Academy Award.

The Government Dance College has been functioning with the objectives of propagation and spread of knowledge of Manipur Dance, its pristine, purity among the people of Manipur and other states of India. Altogether 77 student were undergoing various courses in the fields of classical Manipur Dance and Folk dances of Manipuri Laiharouba, Kabui dance and Mao dance etc. During the year 2001-02, 366 students were enrolled in Govt. Music College (now renamed as Shri Shri Bal Mukunda Dev Music College).

9.9.2 Promotion of Arts & Culture:

The Manipur State Kala Academy, a composite Centre of Sahitya, Fine Arts and Dance & Music are regularly implementing various programmes in order to promote the unique cultural heritage of the state. 64 cultural personalities have got National Awards in different fields of culture w.e.f. 1956 till date. The Academy is conducting Sumang Leela Festival in regular basis. Under promotion of Art and Culture, the grant-in-aids are extended to voluntary organisation working in the, field of theatre, dance and music, public libraries and also to Manipur Film Development Corporation.

The Manipur Film Development Corporation is working with the objective of upliftment of film industry in the state. Till date Manipur could produce 56 feature films and 50 documentary films. These have earned prestigious awards both at the national (10 nos.) and international (9 nos.) levels. This is definitely no mean achievement as the film lovers of the state toil under impossible circumstances.

9.9.3 Archives:

The state Archives collects a number of valuable old records from the government departments/semi government offices/custodian and from individuals for preservation. The reprographic unit and micro film units have also been maintained to take necessary measures for the preservation and rehabilitation of the valuable records.

Till the year 2001-02, the state Archives is preserving the number of 25,522 noncurrent records including books, papers, maps, photographs etc. which are more than 25 years old and the number of 18,812 other record which are less than 25 years old.

9.9.4 Library:

So far, there are 7 (seven) Government public libraries in Manipur. This includes 1 (one) central library at Imphal, 5 (five) hill district libraries, one each in all the hill districts and one branch library of the State Central Library, Imphal at Ningthoukhong of Bishnupur district. Moreover, there are 120 beneficiaries, clubs/voluntary organisations/libraries which are reorganised by the State Government and treated as public libraries. The following Table No. 9.22 shows the number of books available and the number of borrowers for the years 1994-95 to 2001-02 in Manipur.

**Table No. 9.22 Number of books available in the Libraries in Manipur,
1994-95 to 2001-02**

Year	No. of books available	No. of borrowers
1	2	3
1994-95	1,19,510	26,943
1995-96	1,23,114	27,962
1996-97	1,25,892	28,989
1997-98	1,59,202	30,630
1998-99	1,61,402	30,780
1999-00	1,61,402	30,780
2000-01	1,62,890	30,933
2001-02	1,65,907	31,690

Source: The State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur

9.9.5 Archaeology :

The State Archaeology office has been conducting numerous systematic exploration and scientific excavation at different parts of the state. The important Pre-historic sites of (i) Khangkhui Cave, Ukhrul district (ii) Napachik Wangoo, Bishnupur district (iii) Nongpok Keithelmanbi, Thoubal district (iv) Tharon Cave and Rock Shifters Tamenglong district etc. were the results of these systematic excavation and exploration. Besides these, Proto-historic and historical sites of (i) Sekta Kei Mound, Sekta, Imphal East district (2) Khamrou, Imphal West district (3) Sangai Yumpham. Langthabal and (4) Koutruk, Imphal West district etc. have also been discovered and excavated. Till date 37 historical monuments have been declared as protected monuments and 861 Antiquities and Art objects have been registered.

9.9.6 Museum :

Having been established on 23rd September, 1969, Manipur State Museum has now become a full-fledged Museum. At present, it has 7 Galleries viz. (i) Ethnological Gallery (2) Archaeological Gallery (3) Natural History Gallery (4) Children's Gallery (5) Art Gallery and (6) Jallan's Gallery (7) Hiyang Hiren open Art Gallery. There is also one Museum at the INA Memorial Complex, Moirang where the museum objects of the 2nd world war particularly for the Indian National Army (INA) has been exhibiting.

9.10 Tourism:

The State of Manipur, though tiny in size has immense scope for promotion of tourism with an area of only 22,327 Sq. kms. It is situated in the eastern-most fringe of the country. It has a salubrious climate, exotic greenery and rich flora besides the rich culture. The state can broadly be divided into two parts, the valley and the hill. The location of the valley is such that it is being surrounded by a rows of rolling hills forming preventive barrier isolating the state from the rest of the country.

There are many places in Manipur which can be developed as tourist centres. Keibul Lamjao National Park on the bank of the Loktak Lake, the only habitat of Brow Antlered Deer locally known as 'Sangai'. INA (Indian National Army) Memorial at Moirang where INA hoisted tricolour flag for the first time on Indian soil, Siroy National Park at Ukhrul, Loktak lake, the biggest fresh water lake in the North-Eastern Region and Khongjom War Memorial, where the last war of Manipur Independence was fought, are the major tourist spot of the state. Besides there are other places which are worth seeing and which possessed immense potential for developing into a good tourist spot.

In order to facilitate the movement of tourist in the state, the Directorate of Tourism, Manipur has been providing various infrastructural facilities for incoming tourists. The Directorate is managing the tourist homes at Sendra, Moirang, Phubala, Churachandpur, Kaina, Khongjom, Tamenglong and Ukhrul for accommodation of tourist visiting the areas. Hotel Imphal at the heart of capital town Imphal has been improved with modern amenities.

To improve tourism industry, various schemes/projects are taken up under the central prioritised schemes at different locations such as Tourist Home at Jiribam and Rengpang. Besides these, the way-side amenities at Kangpokpi, Khonghampat, Litan, Santing are also completed. In order to provide accommodation to tourist, the Directorate has also taken up steps for construction of Yatri-Niwas and Health Resort at Imphal.

9.10.1 Progress of Tourism :

The tourist traffic in Manipur is very encouraging. The arrival of foreign and domestic tourists during the year 2006-07 was 263 and 1,20,572 thousands respectively. The volume of tourists traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings in the state are presented in Table No. 9.23 and the district-wise tourists spots and tourist during 2006-07 are shown in Table No. 9(d) of Part II.

Table No. 9.23 Progress of Tourism in Manipur

Year	No. of tourist spot	No. of tourist			Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
		Foreign	Domestic	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	29	185	90,685	90,870	16.79
1991-92	29	374	91,290	91,664	21.09
1992-93	29	221	62,374	62,595	39.02
1993-94	29	350	72,980	73,330	15.68
1994-95	29	370	82,798	83,168	1.86
1995-96	29	288	84,025	84,313	1.70
1996-97	29	219	87,074	87,293	2.11
1997-98	31	173	91,620	91,793	5.19
1998-99	31	294	89,664	89,958	0.64
1999-00	29	335	99,399	99,734	18.55
2000-01	29	409	1,03,854	1,04,263	0.74
2001-02	41	131	73,842	73,973	1.00
2002-03	41	227	89,829	90,056	0.70
2003-04	41	296	93,430	93,726	0.93
2004-05	41	248	97,054	97,302	NA
2005-06	41	348	93,331	93,679	NA
2006-07	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835	NA

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

9.11 Empowerment of Women :

It is a well-known fact that the goal of poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without the full and active participation of women who constitute a large section of work force. Thus women's empowerment is critical to the process of the development. Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern of the Government. Despite significant steps undertaken for protection of women's rights and promoting their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward. The main cause for this is illiteracy and ignorance. In order to empower women and bring them into the mainstream, an enabling environment with requisite policies and programmes, institutional mechanisms at various levels and adequate financial resources has been created. The year 2001 was declared as the Women's Empowerment Year by the Government of India. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change.

9.11.1 Females Literacy Rate :

There is a substantial increase in the number of educated women in the state. It is a fact that after 1961 onwards the progress of women's education in Manipur is higher, than that of all India. From a mere 0.04 female literacy rate in 1901, it rose to 47.60 in 1991. According to 2001 census, the female literacy is 53.70 percent. The female literacy rate of Manipur and All-India during 1901 to 2001 are presented in Table No. 9.24.

Table No. 9.24 Female Literacy rate of Manipur vis-a-vis All-India

Census Year	Manipur		All-India	
	Persons	Female	Persons	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1901	0.93	0.04	5.30	0.60
1911	2.05	0.12	5.90	1.10
1921	3.82	0.15	7.20	1.80
1931	3.25	0.30	9.50	2.90
1941	5.06	0.61	16.10	7.30
1951	11.41	2.38	18.33 *	8.86 *
1961	30.42	15.93	28.31	15.34
1971	32.91	19.53	34.45	21.97
1981	41.35	29.06	43.57	29.75
1991	59.89	47.60	52.21	39.29
2001	70.50	60.50	64.80	53.70

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

9.11.2 Women in the Workforce:

Women constitute a significant part of the work force in the state. Amongst rural women workers, a majority are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilizers and also harvesting the produce. In the Urban areas, women workers are primarily employed in the unorganised sector such as household industries, petty trades and services, construction works etc. According to 2001 census, 44.22 percent of the total workers in Manipur are women. The main and marginal workers among females constitute 54.82 percent and 45.18 percent of the total female workers respectively. Out of the total 2,29,137 main female workers, 1,10,940 (48.42 percent) were cultivators, 16,432 (7.17 percent) were agricultural labourers whereas the remaining 1,01,765 (44.42 percent) were engaged in other sectors like manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing other than Household Industries and other services etc. Table No. 9.25 provides the total female workers and non-workers of Manipur.

Table No. 9.25 Female workers and non-workers in respect of Manipur according to 2001 census

District/State	Female			Dependency ratio
	Workers	Non-workers	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Senapati	31,607	44,676	76,283	141.35
Tamenglong	23,827	29,658	53,485	124.47
Churachandpur	42,615	68,058	1,10,673	159.70
Ukhrul	30,645	36,668	67,313	119.65
Chandel	25,343	33,243	58,586	131.17
Hill Total	1,54,037	2,12,303	3,66,340	137.83
Imphal East	64,766	1,31,739	1,96,505	203.41
Imphal West	75,441	147,160	2,22,601	195.07
Bishnupur	39,421	64,397	1,03,818	163.36
Thoubal	84,332	97,558	1,81,890	115.68
Valley Total	2,63,960	4,40,854	7,04,814	167.01
Manipur	4,17,997	6,53,157	10,71,154	156.26

9.12 Poverty:

Though the term poverty could not be defined precisely and though its concept and content varies from country to country, in the Indian context, it manifests itself in its starkest form as a visual of semi-starved, ill-clad, deprived millions of countrymen, thousands of them dying everyday from malnutrition, ill-health and lack of basic amenities.

Poverty is a curse. It degrades human life. In fact, it is the root cause of all other problems. It is synonymous with poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy and low human resources.

The eradication of poverty has been an integral component of the strategy for economic development. Defining a poverty line is the first step in estimating poverty. It is cut-off line that separates the poor from non-poor, given size distribution of population by per-capita consumer expenditure classes.

According to the 61st Round of the NSSO's Sample Survey (July 2004 to June, 2005), the poverty ratio (on a 30 day recall basis) fell to 17.3% in 2004-05 from 28.54% in 1999-2000. It declined from 40.04 % to 22.3% in rural areas and from 7.47% to 3.3% in urban areas. Thus the incidence of poverty expressed as a percentage of people living below the poverty line has steadily declined from 50.01 % in 1973-74 to 17.3 % in 2004-05. The number of persons below poverty line in 2004-05 was 3.95 lakhs as against 5.86 lakhs in 1973-74 . The percentage of population below poverty line are presented in Table No. 9.26 and the poverty ratio at the National and state level are shown in Table No.9(e) of part II.

**Table No. 9.26 Number and percentage of population below poverty line
in respect of Manipur**

(No. in lakhs)

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons	No. of persons	Percentage of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	5.11	52.57	0.75	37.16	5.86	50.01
1997-78	6.09	59.82	1.11	37.58	7.20	54.83
1983-84	4.71	42.60	1.13	26.38	5.84	38.08
1987-28	4.68	39.35	0.85	17.34	5.53	32.93
1993-94	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
1999-00	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
2004-05	3.76	22.30	0.20	3.30	3.95	17.30

Source : Press Information Bureau, Govt. of Manipur.
(Based on 61st Round of NSS)

9.13 Labour and Employment :

The Department of Labour and Employment keeps an account of the existing working force and the likely addition to it from time to time. The main function of the Labour Department is take necessary measures for the welfare of the labours working in the various establishments of the state. It also amended rules and regulation to regulate the daily or weekly hours of work, overtime holidays with pay, annual leave etc. concerning with labours and to check employment of children and young persons etc. The Department is throughout two schemes viz. (i) Administration of labour laws for enforcement, of minimum wages and labour laws at the rural areas and (ii) legal aid to labour to protect the interest of rural labours by giving legal aid to the workmen. These schemes were implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, two more new schemes were proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The schemes are (i) Survey on child labour and Rehabilitation and (ii) Survey on Bonded labour and Rehabilitation. It has also been proposed to conduct surveys on the child labour below the age of 14 (fourteen) years employed in hazardous and non-hazardous employment and on bonded labour system throughout the state for monitoring the conditions of the child and bonded labours and rehabilitations.

9.13.1 Minimum Wages:

To protect the interest of the agricultural labourers, the minimum wages for unskilled as well as skilled labourers have been revised from time to time. The minimum wage rates fixed by the Govt. from the year 1990-91 to 2005-2006 are given below in Table No. 9.27.

Table No. 9.27 Average Daily wage rates of Manipur

(in Rs.)

Year	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Hill	Valley	Hill	Valley
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1991-91	26.70	23.70	30.20	27.20
1992-93	38.70	35.00	41.50	38.50
1993-94	41.30	38.30	44.80	41.80
1994-95	43.94	40.94	47.44	44.44
1995-96	47.65	44.65	54.65	51.65
1996-97	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1997-98	50.50	47.50	57.50	54.50
1998-99	64.25	61.25	67.55	64.55
1999-00	65.65	62.65	65.65	62.65
2000-01	65.05	62.05	65.05	62.05
2001-02	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2002-03	65.05	62.05	76.00	73.00
2003-04	65.05	62.05	78.15	75.15
2004-05	73.45	70.45	80.45	77.45
2005-06	72.40	72.40	79.40	79.40

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.2 Manpower and Employment Schemes:

The State Employment Service has been working in three levels viz. (i) State level (ii) District level and (iii) Town level. The main objectives of the employment service are (a) to assist the employment seekers in finding suitable jobs according to qualification and experience (b) to assist employers by providing suitable workers (c) to collect information regarding employment opportunities, training facilities etc. and (d) to guide young persons and employment seekers in re-orienting their training programme etc. according to the market needs and (e) to motivate job seekers towards self employment by giving, upto-date information of self employment opportunities.

The generation of employment opportunities is one of the main objectives of the economic development in the state. Therefore, the employment opportunities and employment in various categories of the population is quite, essential. Estimated employment in public and private sectors of Manipur are 97 percent and 3 percent persons respectively as compared to the 71 percent and 29 percent persons of all India.

9.13.3 Employment Situation:

17 (seventeen) Employment Exchange were opened for giving employment assistance to the job seekers of the state. The number of persons newly registered in the employment exchanges in the state during the year 2004-2005 was 43,857 (including 11,853 females) persons as against 32,466 persons during the year 2003-2004 showing an increasing of 35.09 percent. The vacancies notified in 2004-2005 was 1,019 as against the 1,469 during the year 2003-2004. There were no person placed in appointment during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05. The consolidated Live Register of all Employment Exchanges stood at 5,80,683 (including 1,60,531 females) persons as on 31st January, 2007. The following Table No. 9.28 gives the number of persons under the Live Register of the employment exchange in the state from 1992-93 to 2006-2007.

Table No. 9.28 Number of Registrants and placements effected by Employment Exchanges of Manipur

Year	Particulars					
	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons registered during the year	No. of registrants on the live register	No. of vacancies notified	Submi-ssion made	No. of persons placed in appoint-ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1992-93	11	18,455	2,15,677	999	27,727	310
1993-94	11	29,894	2,41,272	315	33,024	1,390
1994-95	11	19,189	2,49,910	72	20,766	1,085
1995-96	11	30,135	2,76,157	596	16,246	143
1996-97	12	27,938	2,99,881	1,959	64,326	579
1997-98	13	31,007	3,22,253	642	17,103	429
1998-99	13	37,861	3,54,269	1,108	51,327	162
1999-00	15	35,760	3,87,890	2,083	74,609	69
2000-01	16	14,777	3,97,304	451	14,197	2
2001-02	16	15,866	4,09,652	55	1,301	-
2002-03	17	10,027	4,17,338	215	2,735	5
2003-04	17	32,466	4,48,435	1,469	30,294	-
2004-05	17	43,857	4,91,476	1,019	20,984	-
2005-06	17	58,458	5,48,704	3,273	1,05,882	489
2006-07	17	35,475	5,83,653	3,011	74,339	357

- Not available

Source: 1. Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.
2. Administrative Report, 2006-2007.

Due to ever-increasing number of educated Job seekers including technical and professional job-seekers, the problem of unemployment is continuing to be a matter of serious concern to the state's economy. This perennial problem can be observed from the data made available by the State Employment Exchange. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchange, the total number of educated job-seekers were recorded as 5,83.65 thousands as on 31st March., 2007 as against 548.70 thousands as on 31st March, 2006 showing an increase of 6.37 percent over the previous year.

Of these 579.88 thousands educated job-seekers, 204.24 thousands were under matric 203.41 thousands were matriculate, 91.36 thousands were intermediate level, 63.45 thousands were graduates (including arts, science, commerce, technical and law), 10.35 thousands were post graduate (including arts, science, commerce, agriculture and law) and 2.20 thousands were diploma holders (including Engineering and Technology). The category-wise number of educated job-seekers are shown in Table No. 9.29 and a break-up of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe educated job seekers are given in Table No. 9(f) of Part II.

Table No. 9.29 Category wise number of educated job seekers in Manipur as on 31st December, 2006

Level of Education	Candidate			Percentage to total
	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Under Matric	1,79,377	24,861	2,04,238	35.22
2. Matriculate	1,36,140	67,269	2,03,409	35.08
3. P.U.C./ Intermediate/ Higher Secondary	58,708	32,656	91,364	15.76
4. Graduate	36,672	26,476	63,148	10.89
(a) Science	10,479	6,263	16,742	2.89
(b) Arts	22,147	17,796	39,943	6.89
(c) Commerce	935	414	1,349	0.23
(d) Engineering	1,451	162	1,613	0.28
(e) Medical	249	692	941	0.16
(f) Agriculture/Agri- Engineering	392	128	520	0.09
(g) Law	250	104	354	0.06
(h) Education	254	498	752	0.13
(i) Veterinary	157	34	191	0.03
(j) Others	358	385	743	0.13
5. Diploma holder	3195	4199	7376	1.27
(a) Engineering and Technology	1,764	432	2,196	0.38
(b) Others	1,431	3,767	5,180	0.89
6. Post-Graduate	5,700	4,649	10,349	1.78
(i) Arts	2,860	2,505	5,365	0.93
(ii) Science	2,370	1,803	4,173	0.72
(iii) Commerce	264	170	434	0.07
(iv) Agriculture	27	13	40	0.01
(v) Education	27	50	77	0.01
(v) Law	10	1	11	0.00
(vi) Others	124	81	205	0.04
Total	4,19,774	1,60,110	5,79,884	100.00

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur.

9.13.4 Employment in Organised Sector :

The total number of persons employed in the organised sector in the state was 82.8 thousands as on 31st March, 2002. Out of the total persons employed in organized sector, 76.2 thousands was public sector and the remaining 6.6 thousands was private sector. In the public sector the share of employment in Central Govt. was 6.30 percent State Govt. was 84.38 percent, Quasi Central & State Govt. were 4.99 percent and 4.33 percent respectively. The employment in the organised (public and private) sectors are presented in Table No. 9.30 and the break-up of public and private sectors of employment are shown in Table No. 9(g) of Part II.

**Table No. 9.30 Employment in organised sector of Manipur
(as on 31st March)**

('000 nos.)

Year	Employment in organised sector			Percentage change over previous year		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	73.4	5.2	78.6	-	-	-
1996-97	74.2	5.3	79.6	1.09	1.92	1.14
1997-98	74.7	5.8	80.5	0.67	9.43	1.26
1998-99	76.1	6.0	82.1	1.87	3.45	1.99
1999-00	75.8	6.2	82.0	(-) 0.39	3.33	(-) 0.12
2000-01	76.5	6.6	83.1	0.92	6.45	1.34
2001-02	76.2	6.6	82.8	(-) 0.39	0.00	(-) 0.36

Source: Statistical Abstract of India.

9.13.5 Employment in State and Central Government :

Altogether, there are 899 establishments in the state which is living employment 77,911 employees as on 31st March, 2004. Out of this establishments, the State Government establishments accounts for the Central Govt. accounts 45 nos., the local bodies in 12 nos., the quasi government central and state in 72 and 53 respectively. Table No. 9.31 provides the district-wise number of establishments in public sector as on 31st March, 2004 and the no. establishments in public sector are shown in Table No. 9(h) of part II.

Table No. 9.31 District-wise number of establishment in Public Sector as on 31st March, 2004

District/State	Number of establishments					
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Total
			Central	State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	4	54	4	2	2	66
Tamenglong	2	50	3	1	1	57
Churachandpur	5	47	5	3	1	61
Chandel	3	47	5	1	1	57
Ukhrul	2	63	2	2	1	70
Imphal East	7	120	8	12	1	148
Imphal West	18	216	40	30	2	304
Bishnupur	2	58	3	2	1	66
Thoubal	2	62	2	-	2	68
Manipur	45	717	72	53	12	899

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

As per the census of Govt. employees, the total number of employees working under the State Government was 45943 as on 31st March, 2005. This shows a decrease of employees as compared with the previous year as on 31st March, 2004. The total number of employee working under Central Govt. establishments was 4,469 as on 31st March 2004. This shows a decrease of 9.77 percent over the Previous year. Table No. 9.32 presents the number of employees in public sector and the district-wise male-female break-up of employees in public sector are shown in Table No.9(i) of part II.

Table No. 9.32 Number of employees in Public Sector in Manipur (as on 31st march)

Item	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			Percentage change over the previous year
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Central Govt.	-	-	4,953	-	-	4,469	-	-	-	(-) 9.77
II. State Govt.	-	-	62,409	-	-	61,863	33760	12183	45943	(-) 25.73
III. Quasi Govt. (Central)	-	-	3,758	-	-	4,244	-	-	-	(+) 12.93
IV. Quasi Govt. (State)	-	-	3,382	-	-	3,383	4863	1698	6561	(+) 93.94
V. Local bodies	-	-	3,965	-	-	3,952	418	79	497	(-) 87.42
Total	-	-	78,457	-	-	77,911	39,041	13,960	53,001	(-) 31.97

-Not available

Source: Directorate of Employment, Govt. of Manipur

9.13.6 Shops and Commercial Establishments:

During the year 2002-03, the total number of commercial establishments was 1947 giving employment to 2,475 employees. Out of this total number of 1,947 establishments, 1,535 were shops, 97 were commercial establishments and 315 were hotel & restaurants. The number of workers employed in these establishments (shops, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants) were 1,497,330 and 648 respectively. The number of towns establishment as well as in respect of shops, commercial establishments and hotels & restaurants are shown in Table No. 9.33.

Table No. 9.33 Number of Shops, Commercial Establishments, Hotels Restaurants and worker employed

Year	No. of Town	Shops		Commercial Establishments		Hotel & Restaurants		Total	
		No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees	No.	Emplo- yees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	32	53	142	23	297	18	200	94	639
1990-91	31	1,143	1,488	84	417	237	883	1,464	2,788
2000-01	31	1,339	1,449	96	351	285	747	1,720	2,547
2001-02	33	1,470	1,475	97	358	315	665	1,882	2,498
2002-03	33	1,535	1,497	97	330	315	648	1,947	2,475

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 Economic Census:

The growth of an economy is generally associated with changes in its occupational structure. It is commonly seen that a primarily agrarian economy witness shift from agricultural to non-agricultural activities although the pace or nature of change depends on various factors. Information on these activities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, are required for planning to further economic growth. As far as the organized sector is concerned, somehow the data are available but the paucity of data is felt most in case of the unorganized sector. In order to fill these data gaps, a survey on the unorganized sector of non-agricultural enterprises was recommended by Robert Bowley Committee. The committee launched a study in 1934 to explore the possibilities to conduct Economic Census in India.

To remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises, the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India launched a central scheme of Economic Census and Survey in 1976 through the Directorate of Economics & Statistics to remove the data gaps in the unorganized sectors of non-agricultural enterprises. However, the first Economic Census was organised in India in 1977 to develop an exhaustive sampling frame for organising enterprises survey in India. The Economic Census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the country/state, involved in any economic activities. It is basically aimed at providing information on distribution of non-agricultural enterprises and conduct follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information about the size, structure, investment, input, output, employment etc. of the enterprises. The second, third, fourth and fifth Economic Censuses were conducted in 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 respectively.

10.1.1 Fifth Economic Census:

As done in other States/UTs, the fifth Economic Census was conducted in Manipur, in 2005 covering all economic activities (Agricultural and non-Agricultural) except those involved in Crop Production and Plantation. In other words, it is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located in the geographical boundaries of the state involved in any economic activities of either agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) or non-agricultural sectors of the economy. Information on location of establishments, description of the activity of the establishments, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and number of hired persons usually working in the establishments were collected.

As per the results of economic census, 2005 there are 1,04,732 establishments in the state engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Table No. 10 (a) and 10(b) in Part II gives the salient features of the 5th Economic Census and the summary results of the various Economic Censuses respectively in respect of Manipur. Out of total number of 1,04,732 establishments found in Manipur 54.98% are in rural areas and 45.02% in the urban areas. About 92.08% of the establishments are engaged in non-agricultural activities other than Crop Production and Plantation and remaining 7.92% constitutes agricultural enterprises.

It is also observed that 24,628 establishments (23.52%) out of a total of 1,04,732 establishments do not have any premises for carrying out economic activities. Out of the total establishments running without premises, 14935 establishments are in the rural areas and 9693 in the urban areas.

10.1.2 Employment :

Total number of persons working in all the establishments is found to be 2,36,076. Of which 1,20,355 and 1,15,721 workers are respectively engaged in the economic activities operating in rural and urban areas of the State. Out of the total workers, 38.91% are the hired workers, of which 32.33% are found to be working in the establishments operating in the rural areas while 45.75% in the urban areas. Adult female workers account for 33.34% of the total persons employed and it is also found that the females' participation rate in the urban areas of Manipur is marginally higher than the rural areas. Females participation rates are recorded to be 34.34% in the rural areas as against 32.30% in the urban areas of Manipur. Table No. 10.1 provides number of establishments and persons employed while Table No. 10.2 presents percentage of hired workers and Adult Female workers.

**Table No. 10.1 Number of Establishments and Persons employed according to the
Economic Census, 2005**
(Excluding Crop production and plantation)

Sl No.	Districts	Number of establishments			Total employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	6095	*	6095	13897	*	13897
2.	Tamenglong	2189	*	2189	5921	*	5621
3.	Churachandpur	6061	*	6061	13833	*	13833
4.	Chandel	2235	1530	3765	3843	2843	6686
5.	Ukhrul	3528	*	3528	9390	*	9390
6.	Imphal East	13117	6832	19949	23772	17263	41035
7.	Imphal West	8550	21695	30245	19607	61552	81159
8.	Bishnupur	7161	7936	15097	12850	157114	28564
9.	Thoubal	8645	9158	17803	17242	18349	35591
	Manipur	57581	47151	104732	120355	115721	236076

*No urban area in the district

**Table No. 10.2 Percentage of Hired Workers and Adult Female Workers to total
Workers, 2005**
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl No.	Districts	% of hired workers			% of adult female workers		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	142.53	*	42.53	29.61	*	29.61
2.	Tamenglong	39.47	*	39.47	26.77	*	26.77
3.	Churachandpur	42.62	*	42.62	34.03	*	34.03
4.	Chandel	25.32	23.57	24.57	35.52	18.78	28.40
5.	Ukhrul	43.16	*	43.16	30.33	*	30.33
6.	Imphal East	25.55	45.28	33.85	38.54	32.53	36.01
7.	Imphal West	37.58	55.54	51.20	32.35	29.42	30.13
8.	Bishnupur	16.44	30.76	24.32	40.86	38.66	39.65
9.	Thoubal	24.25	29.66	27.04	34.50	38.41	36.51
	Manipur	32.33	45.75	38.91	34.34	32.30	33.34

* No Urban area in the district.

10.1.3 Growth in Establishments and Employment:

The annual average growth rate of the establishment during the period of 1998 to 2005 is 4.3%. The annual average growth rate during the period in the rural and urban areas are recorded to be 4.84% and 3.69% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Churachandpur District which is accounted for 13.11% and it is followed by Imphal East district which is accounted only 9.71 % and the least growth rate is found in Imphal West district with 0.77%.

The annual average growth rate in the employment during the period 1998 to 2005 is 2.52%. The annual average growth rate in employment in the rural and urban areas are 3.46% and 1.63% respectively. Among the districts, the highest growth rate is found in Imphal East district which accounted for 9.94% and it is followed by Churachandpur District with 8.95 % . Negative growth rate of 2.9 and 0.67 are recorded in Chandel and Imphal West districts respectively. The following Table No. 10.3 presents growth in establishments and employment.

Table No. 10.3 Annual Average Growth in Establishments and Employment in 2005 over 1998
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl. No.	Districts	Growth in establishments (%)			Growth in employment (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Senapati	3.83	*	3.83	5.37	*	5.37
2.	Tamenglong	7.51	*	7.51	6.96	*	6.96
3.	Churachandpur	30.65	Nil	13.11	32.97	Nil	8.95
4.	Chandel	2.28	5.32	3.40	-1.44	4.94	-2.90
5.	Ukhrul	5.24	*	5.24	3.26	*	3.26
6.	Imphal East	3.14	72.70	9.71	1.26	90.84	9.94
7.	Imphal West	1.00	0.68	0.77	-1.17	-0.50	-0.67
8.	Bishnupur	3.25	3.69	3.48	2.82	2.63	2.72
9.	Thoubal	7.17	4.42	5.66	5.04	0.28	2.25
	Manipur	4.84	3.69	4.30	3.46	1.63	2.52

*No urban area in the district.

10.2 Consumer Expenditure:

Consumer behaviours of various households are different according to time and space. Within the same time and space, the pattern of consumption is different from household to household according to income and the types of economic activities pursued. The standard of living of the people of a state/country is reflected by the pattern of consumption of the people of the state/country. The incidence of poverty is measured by the level of consumption expenditure. Therefore, it is considered to be quite important to examine the changing pattern of consumption expenditure. The following Table No. 10.4 presents monthly per capita expenditure of Manipur as compared to the All India picture based on the results of NSS.

Table No.10.4 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India

(in Rs.)

Item	State/ Country	Rural						
		38 th Rd. 1983	42 nd Rd. 1986-87	50 th Rd. 1993-94	55 th Rd. 1999-00	57 th Rd. 2001-02	60 th Rd. 2004	61 st Rd. 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Food	Manipur	93.81	117.49	202.14	339.43	315.57	328.82	336.27
		(71.34)	(72.53)	(67.48)	(63.11)	(52.10)	(50.14)	(54.75)
	All India	73.73	92.55	117.78	288.80	276.35	304.60	307.59
		(65.57)	(65.67)	(63.17)	(59.40)	(55.46)	(53.94)	(55.05)
Non-Food	Manipur	37.69	44.50	97.43	198.37	290.10	327.04	277.93
		(28.66)	(27.47)	(32.57)	(36.89)	(47.90)	(49.86)	(45.25)
	All India	38.71	48.38	103.63	197.36	221.92	260.10	251.19
		(34.43)	(34.33)	(36.83)	(40.60)	(44.54)	(46.06)	(44.95)
Total	Manipur	131.50	161.99	299.57	537.80	605.67	655.86	614.20
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	All India	112.44	140.93	281.00	486.16	498.27	564.70	558.78
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Contd.

Table No.10.4 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Manipur vis-à-vis All India

(in Rs.)

Item	State/ Country	Urban						
		38 th Rd. 1983	42 nd Rd. 1986-87	50 th Rd. 1993-94	55 th Rd. 1999-00	57 th Rd. 2001-02	60 th Rd. 2004	61 st Rd. 2004-05
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Food	Manipur	98.80 (71.45)	117.50 (68.42)	203.94 (63.82)	399.18 (56.40)	354.94 (51.13)	375.50 (47.13)	358.06 (49.29)
	All India	96.97 (59.12)	128.99 (57.07)	250.32 (54.65)	410.84 (48.06)	402.31 (43.13)	441.48 (41.64)	447.41 (42.51)
Non-Food	Manipur	39.48 (28.55)	54.24 (31.58)	115.61 (36.18)	308.59 (43.60)	339.30 (48.87)	421.30 (52.87)	368.32 (50.71)
	All India	67.06 (40.88)	97.03 (42.93)	207.71 (45.35)	444.08 (51.94)	530.48 (56.87)	618.68 (58.36)	604.95 (57.49)
Total	Manipur	138.28 (100.00)	171.74 (100.00)	319.55 (100.00)	707.77 (100.00)	694.24 (100.00)	796.80 (100.00)	726.38 (100.00)
	All India	164.03 (100.00)	226.02 (100.00)	458.03 (100.00)	854.92 (100.00)	932.79 (100.00)	1060.16 (100.00)	1052.36 (100.00)

Concl'd.

Note : The bracketed figures indicate the percentage of food and non-food total expenditure

- Source: 1. Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999-2000 and 2004-05
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.
2. Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment–Unemployment situation in India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt of India.
(Report No. 481 and 505).

The divergence in the rural and urban MPCE pattern is very high at the national level with about 88% as against 18% in case of the state of Manipur according to results of the 61st Rd. (2004-05) of NSS. It is also seen from Table no. 10.5 that the gap in the consumption expenditure between food and non-food is very wide at All-India level while in the case of Manipur it is not so. For the period 1983 to 2005, the unweighted average of expenditure incurred on food item is worked out to be 61.64% in case of rural Manipur as against 59.75% in case of rural India. During the same period, the mean percentage of expenditure for the urban sector on food items are estimated at 58.23% and 49.45% for Manipur and India respectively.

Food items accounted for 54.75% and 49.29% in the rural and urban sector respectively and non-food items accounted for 45.25% in Rural and 50.71% in Urban Manipur. Thus the proportion of expenditure in food items has been less than the expenditure under non-food items in urban Manipur. The ratios of the expenditure in cereals alone under food items to the total expenditure in respect of rural and urban areas of Manipur were 28.96 percent and 22.85 percent respectively. The MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Manipur are presented in Table No.10.5.

Table No.10.5 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) by group of items of Consumption of Manipur.

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of items of Consumption	55 th Round				57 th Round			
		July 1999 – June 2000				July 2001 – June 2002			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cereal	205.25	38.16	218.05	30.81	176.38	29.12	172.75	24.88
2.	Pulses	10.45	1.94	12.40	1.75	11.43	1.89	13.91	2.01
3.	Milk & Milk Products	5.46	1.02	13.98	1.98	5.42	0.89	16.46	2.37
4.	Other food items	118.27	21.99	154.75	21.86	122.33	20.20	151.82	21.87
	Total Food items	339.43	63.11	399.18	56.40	315.57	52.10	354.94	51.13
5.	Clothing	23.50	4.37	26.62	3.76	29.87	4.93	32.03	4.61
6.	Fuel and light	51.40	9.56	52.57	7.43	65.90	10.88	73.89	10.64
7.	Other non-food items	123.47	22.96	229.40	32.41	194.33	32.09	233.38	33.62
	Total non-food items	198.37	36.89	308.59	43.60	290.10	47.90	339.30	48.87
8.	Total Consumption Expenditure	537.80	100.00	707.77	100.00	605.67	100.00	694.24	100.00

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Group of items of Consumption	60 th Round				61 st Round			
		January – June 2004				July 2004 to June, 2005			
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Cereal	174.28	26.57	178.24	22.37	177.86	28.96	166.00	22.85
2.	Pulse	10.96	1.67	13.74	1.72	10.48	1.71	13.09	1.80
3.	Milk & Milk Product	13.86	1.28	17.75	2.23	6.74	1.10	12.07	1.66
4.	Other food items	129.72	19.78	165.77	20.81	141.19	22.98	166.90	22.98
	Total Food items	328.82	50.14	375.50	47.13	336.27	54.75	358.06	49.29
5.	Clothing	37.79	5.76	37.79	4.74	23.85	3.88	37.94	5.22
6.	Fuel and light	71.89	10.96	89.16	11.19	80.23	13.06	95.98	13.21
7.	Other non-food items	217.36	33.14	294.35	36.94	173.85	28.31	234.40	32.28
	Total non-food items	327.04	49.86	421.30	52.87	277.93	45.25	368.52	50.71
8.	Total Consumption Expenditure	655.86	100.00	796.80	100.00	614.20	100.00	726.38	100.00

From the above table, it is also evident that in the rural sector less expenditures are incurred by the people of Manipur in the non-food items, such as fuel and light, clothing and food-ware, housing, medical care, educational care, recreation etc. as compared to the national picture. Therefore, serious efforts for improving the quality of life of the people of the state is felt.

10.3 Statistical Publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

Almost all the data collected and compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are published in the form of books, booklets, folders, pamphlets etc. These data on various aspects of state's socio-economy are being represented through charts, graphs and is displayed in the Directorate. Keeping the development activities and changes taking place in the socio-economic life of the people in view and to meet the increasing demands of data users, it is quite necessary to publish more publications by adopting upto date scientific methods. The list of important publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics both at state and district level during 2007-08 are as follows:

List of Publications brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2007-08.

Sl. No.	Title of the publications
1	2

A. State Level :

1. Gender Statistics, Manipur,2006
2. Price Statistics of Manipur,2006
3. Economic Survey, Manipur,2006-07
4. Manipur budget- in -brief,2006-07
5. Report on Crop Estimation Survey,2006

B. District Level :

1. Tamenglong District At-A-Glance, 2006
2. Imphal West District At-A-Glance, 2006
3. Imaphal East District At-A-Glance, 2006
4. Bishnupur District At-A-Glance, 2006
5. Thoubal District At-A-Glance, 2006

PART – II

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1(a)
MANIPUR AT-A-GLANCE, 2007-08

1. Manipur's State Insignia	
* State Emblem	Kangla Shaa
*State Animal	Sangai (Cervus eldi eldi)
*State Bird	Nongin (Syrmaticus huminae huminae)
*State Flower	Siroy Lily (Lilium macklinae sealy)
*State Tree	Uningthou (Phoebe hainesiana)
*State Fish (declared on 15 th Nov., 2007)	Pengba (Osteobrama Belangeri val.)
2. General Particulars:	
a) Latitude	23°50'N to 25°42'N
b) Longitude	92°58'E to 94°45'E
c) Altitude (metre) above MSL	790
d) Annual Rainfall (mm), 2006	822.30
3. Area and Population (2001 Census)	
a) Geographical Area (sq. km.)	22,327
b) Population (in nos.)	
i) Person	22,93,896
ii) Male	11,61,952
iii) Female	11,31,944
iv) Rural	17,17,928
v) Urban	5,75,968
vi) Sex Ratio (Female per '000 males)	974
vii) Scheduled Castes	60,037
viii) Scheduled Tribes	7,41,141
ix) Main workers	6,59,364
x) Marginal workers	2,85,849
xi) Non-workers	12,21,575
xii) Literacy Rate (%)	70.53
xiii) Households	3,75,095
xiv) Inhabited Village	2,315
xv) Uninhabited Village	76
xvi) Town	33
4. Administrative Set-up, 2001 (in nos.)	
(a) District	9
(b) Sub-Division	38
(c) Block	41
(d) Gram Panchayat	165
(e) Vidhan Sabha seat	60
(f) Lok Sabha seat	2
(g) Rajya Sabha seat	1
5. Net Per Capita Income, 2006-07 (A)	
(a) At Current Prices (in Rs.)	22,495
(b) At Constant (1999-00) Prices (in Rs.)	19,625

6. State Budget/Plan (Rs. in Crores)	
(a) 2007-08 (BE)	
(i) Revenue Receipts	276.21
(ii) Revenue Expenditure	235.81
(iii) Capital Receipts	541.32
(iv) Capital Expenditure	572.88
(v) Overall surplus (+)/deficit (-)	80.87
(b) Eleventh Plan, (2007-2012)	
(i) Projected Outlay	8154.00
(ii) Agreed Outlay for 2007-08	1374.32
(iii) Plan Outlay for 2008-09	1660.00
7. Agriculture, 2006-07	
(a) Area under Rice ('000 hect.)	165.37
(b) Production of Rice ('000 tonnes)	389.17
(c) Targetted Production of foodgrain, 2008-09 ('000 tonnes)	642
(d) Targetted Production of oilseeds, 2008-09 ('000 tonnes)	26
8. Food and Civil Supplies, 2007-08	
(a) Rice distributed (tonnes)	68,274
(b) Sugar distributed (tonnes)	4,178
9. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, 2006-07 (in nos.)	
(a) Veterinary Hospitals	55
(b) Veterinary Dispensaries	109
(c) Livestock Census, 2003 (in nos.)	
(i) Cattle	4,18,028
(ii) Poultry	29,40,674
10. Forestry	
(a) Total Forest Area (in sq. km.)	
(i) Reserved Forests	1,467
(ii) Protected Forests	4,171
(iii) Unclassed Forests	11,780
(b) Total Forest Revenue (Rs. in lakhs), 2005-06	75.23
(c) No. of seedling distributed under the scheme of Social Forestry, 2007	7,70,000
11. Fisheries, 2007-08 (Dec., 2007)	
(a) Fish Farm-2006-07 (nos.)	18
(b) Fishery Revenue-2006-07 (Rs. in lakhs)	5.20
(c) Fish Production (tonne)	15,450
(d) Fish seed production (No.in million)	115
12. Rural Development and Cooperation, 2007-08	
(a) No. of Houses constructed under the scheme of Rural Housing (Indira Awas Yojana) (Dec., 2007)	2,617
(b) No. of Dwelling units upgraded (Dec., 2007)	2,605
(c) PMGSY	
(i) No. of Roads constructed/upgraded	58
(ii) Total length covered (km.)	556.16
(iii) No. of Villages provided connectivity	93
(d) Voluntary organizations registered, 2005-06	18,304
(e) Cooperative Societies, 2005-06	5,588

A : Advance Estimates

BE : Budget Estimates

Table No. 1(b)

Administrative Divisions of Manipur

District/Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Senapati		3,271	2,83,621	607	18	625
i) Mao Maram	Tadubi		69,131 *	69	5	74
ii) Paomata	Paomata		27,065 *	20	-	20
iii) Purul	Purul		30,912 *	27	-	27
iv) Sadar Hills West	Kangpokpi		60,945	122	-	122
v) Saitu Gamphazol	Gamnom					
	Sapermeina		44,130	149	12	161
vi) Sadar Hills East	Saikul		51,438	220	1	221
2. Tamenglong		4,391	1,11,499	171	-	171
i) Tamenglong North	Tamei		21,907	29	-	29
ii) Tamenglong West	Tousem		21,819	53	-	53
iii) Tamenglong	Tamenglong		37,036	33	-	33
iv) Nungba	Nungba		30,737	56	-	56
3. Churachandpur		4,570	2,27,905	540	6	546
i) Tipaimukh	Parbung		25,409	40	-	40
ii) Thanlon	Thanlon		22,057	47	-	47
iii) Churachandpur North	Henglep		28,380	117	1	118
iv) Churachandpur	Churachandpur		1,32,156	280	4	284
v) Singhat	Singhat		19,903	56	1	57
4. Chandel		3,313	1,18,327	350	11	361
i) Machi	Machi		17,087	58	1	59
ii) Tengnoupal	Moreh		31,762	66	9	75
iii) Chandel	Chandel		26,276	86	1	87
iv) Chakpikarong	Chakpikarong		43,202	140	-	140
5. Ukhrul		4,544	1,40,778	198	-	198
i) Ukhrul North	Chingai		25,151	27	-	27
ii) Ukhrul Central	Ukhrul		79,191	66	-	66
iii) Kamjong Chassad	Kamjong		12,937	41	-	41
iv) Phungyar Phaisat	Phungyar		13,293	35	-	35
v) Ukhrul South	Kasom Khullen		10,206	29	-	29
6. Imphal East		709	3,94,876	197	7	204
i) Jiribam	Jiribam		37,828	50	1	51
ii) Sawombung	Sawombung		74,143	66	1	67
iii) Porompat	Porompat		2,12,767	48	2	50
iv) Keirao Bitra	Keirao Bitra		70,138	33	3	36

Contd.

* Estimated Population

Table No. 1(b)

Administrative Divisions of Manipur

District/ Sub-Division	Head Quarter	Area in sq.km.	Population (in nos.)	No. of Village		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Imphal West		519	4,44,382	114	20	134
i) Lamsang	Lamsang		57,589	46	15	61
ii) Patsoi	Patsoi		71,115	28	5	33
iii) Lamphelpat	Lamphelpat		1,95,380	10	-	10
iv) Wangoi	Wangoi		1,20,298	30	-	30
8. Thoubal		514	3,64,140	90	13	103
i) Lilong	Lilong		72,651	17	-	17
ii) Thoubal	Thoubal		1,72,635	46	3	49
iii) Kakching	Kakching		1,18,854	27	10	37
9. Bishnupur		496	2,08,368	48	1	49
i) Nambol	Nambol		53,571	14	-	14
ii) Bishnupur	Bishnupur		54,361	13	-	13
iii) Moirang	Moirang		1,00,436	21	1	22
Manipur	38 (Sub-Divisions)	22,327	22,93,896	2315	76	2,391

Concl'd.

Table No. 2(a)**Geographical Area and Population by States/UT's
according to 2001 census**

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area			Population		
		Sq. km.	Rank	Percentage	Persons	Rank	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,045	4	8.37	7,62,10,007	5	7.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	14	2.53	10,97,968	27	0.11
3.	Assam	78,438	16	2.39	2,66,55,528	14	2.59
4.	Bihar	94,163	12	2.87	8,29,98,509	3	8.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,191	10	4.11	2,08,33,803	17	2.03
6.	Goa	3,702	29	0.11	13,47,668	26	0.13
7.	Gujarat	1,96,024	7	5.96	5,06,71,017	10	4.93
8.	Haryana	44,212	20	1.35	2,11,44,564	16	2.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	17	1.69	60,77,900	21	0.59
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,236	6	6.76	1,01,43,700	19	0.99
11.	Jharkhand	79,714	15	2.43	2,69,45,829	13	2.62
12.	Karnataka	1,91,791	8	5.83	5,28,50,562	9	5.13
13.	Kerala	38,863	21	1.18	3,18,41,374	12	3.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	2	9.38	6,03,48,023	7	5.87
15.	Maharashtra	3,07,713	3	9.36	9,68,78,627	2	9.42
16.	Manipur	22,327	23	0.68	22,93,896	24	0.22
17.	Meghalaya	22,429	22	0.68	23,18,822	23	0.23
18.	Mizoram	21,081	24	0.64	8,88,573	30	0.09
19.	Nagaland	16,579	25	0.50	19,90,036	25	0.19
20.	Orissa	1,55,707	9	4.74	3,68,04,660	11	3.57
21.	Punjab	50,362	19	1.53	2,43,58,999	15	2.37
22.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	1	10.41	5,65,07,188	8	5.49
23.	Sikkim	7,096	28	0.22	5,40,851	31	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	11	3.96	6,24,05,679	6	6.06
25.	Tripura	10,486	26	0.32	31,99,203	22	0.31
26.	Uttaranchal	53,483	18	1.63	84,89,349	20	0.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	5	7.33	16,61,97,921	1	16.16
28.	West Bengal	88,752	13	2.70	8,01,76,197	4	7.79
State Total:		32,76,280	-	99.66	101,22,16,453	-	98.39

Contd.

Table No. 2(a)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Area			Population		
		Sq. km.	Rank	Percentage	Persons	Rank	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNION TERRITORY							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	27	0.25	3,56,152	32	0.03
2.	Chandigarh	114	33	0.00	9,00,635	29	0.09
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	32	0.02	2,20,490	33	0.02
4.	Daman and Diu	112	34	0.00	1,58,204	34	0.02
5.	Delhi	1,483	30	0.05	1,38,50,507	18	1.35
6.	Lakshadweep	32	35	0.00	60,650	35	0.01
7.	Pondicherry	479	31	0.02	9,74,345	28	0.09
UNION TERRITORY							
TOTAL		10,960	-	0.34	1,65,20,983	-	1.61
ALL INDIA		32,87,240	-	100.00	1,02,87,37,436	-	100.00

Concl'd.

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi

Table No. 2(b)**Population Trend, Manipur Vis-à-vis All-India**

Census Year	Population (in lakh)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)		Density (per sq.km.)		Literacy rate	
	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India	Manipur	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	2.84	2,383.96	1,037	972	13	77	0.9	5.3
1911	3.46	2,520.93	1,029	964	15	82	2.1	5.9
1921	3.84	2,513.21	1,041	955	17	81	3.8	7.2
1931	4.46	2,789.77	1,065	950	20	90	3.3	9.5
1941	5.12	3,186.61	1,055	945	23	103	5.1	16.1
1951	5.78	3,610.88	1,036	946	26	117	11.4	18.3
1961	7.80	4,392.35	1,015	941	35	142	30.4	28.3
1971	10.73	5,481.60	980	930	48	177	32.9	34.5
1981	14.21	6,833.29	971	934	64	216	41.4	43.6
1991	18.37	8,463.03	958	927	82	267	59.9	52.2
2001	22.94	10,287.37	974	933	103	313	70.5*	64.8

* Data relating to 2001 Census i.r.o. Manipur excludes 3 (three) sub-divisions of Senapati district viz., Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Table No. 2(c)

Selected Basic Statistics of Manipur According to Census 1961-2001

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Area	Sq.km.	22,346	22,356	22,327	22,327	22,327
2.	Population	Lakh	7.80	10.73	14.21	18.37	22.94
3.	Decadal Growth rate	Percent	-	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86
4.	Density	Per sq.km.	35	48	64	82	103
5.	Sex Ratio	Female per 1000 males	1,015	980	971	958	974
6.	Literacy	Percent	30.4	32.9	41.4	59.9	70.53*
7.	Urban Population	Percent	8.68	13.19	26.42	27.52	25.11
8.	Rural Population	Percent	91.32	86.81	73.58	72.48	74.89
9.	Scheduled Castes Popn.	Percent	1.71	1.53	1.25	2.02	2.77*
10.	Scheduled Tribes Popn	Percent	34.96	31.18	27.30	34.41	34.20*

* Excluding three Sub-divisions of Senapati District.

Table No. 2(d)

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, and Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, North Eastern States of India, Vis-à-vis All India, 2006

Item	Aruna-chal Pradesh	Assam	Mani-pur	Megha-laya	Mizo-ram	Naga-land	Sikkim	Tripura	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Birth rate:									
Rural	23.8	26.1	13.5	26.4	21.6	16.8	19.5	17.3	25.2
Urban	17.4	15.4	13.1	17.1	14.0	19.2	17.7	13.4	18.8
Combined	22.5	24.6	13.4	24.7	17.8	17.3	19.2	16.6	23.5
2. Death rate:									
Rural	5.5	9.2	4.4	8.5	6.2	4.9	5.7	6.2	8.1
Urban	2.8	5.8	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.1	4.7	6.8	6.0
Combined	5.0	8.7	4.5	8.0	5.5	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.5
3. Natural Growth rate:									
Rural	18.3	17.0	9.1	17.8	15.4	11.9	13.8	11.1	17.2
Urban	14.6	9.6	8.6	11.3	9.2	15.0	13.0	6.7	12.8
Combined	17.5	15.9	9.0	16.7	12.3	12.5	13.7	10.3	16.0
4. Infant mortality rate:									
Rural	44	70	11	54	32	18	35	37	62
Urban	19	42	11	43	13	27	16	30	39
Combined	40	67	11	53	25	20	33	36	57

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

Table No. 3(a)
REVISED GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES, 1999-00 to 2006-07(A)

(Rs. in lakhs)								
Industry of Origin	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)	2006-07 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture including livestock	75288	77728	82063	86128	101374	114141	118299	124494
2. Forestry and logging	5513	5479	5356	5463	5944	5894	6856	7971
3. Fishing	6925	8769	9487	9932	10516	11647	11865	12087
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)	87726	91976	96906	101523	117834	131682	137020	144561
5. Manufacturing	19907	21619	21018	22577	24972	27854	30801	32876
5.1 Registered	171	238	336	498	392	686	773	826
5.2 Unregistered	19736	21381	20682	22079	24580	27168	30028	32050
6. Construction	39241	31291	36937	45420	59472	128016	158844	198084
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	13522	14387	15212	14593	18138	21292	26671	28460
Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)	72670	67297	73167	82590	102582	177162	216316	259421
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	10154	10324	10948	12558	12536	13701	15217	16893
8.1 Railway	5	4	4	5	6	7	7	7
8.2 Transport by other means	5430	5881	6039	6310	6846	7470	8037	8582
8.3 Storage	91	94	96	99	102	127	136	158
8.4 Communication	4628	4345	4809	6144	5582	6097	7037	8144
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	26441	27026	27507	28446	32921	37459	39739	42158
10. Banking and Insurance	4576	5765	6046	8062	8552	9848	10317	11868
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	10291	11700	13506	14333	16817	18229	20390	22960
12. Public Administration	64095	49541	58283	55613	59941	65660	76078	84371
13. Other Services	50063	47541	50559	47505	46741	51262	56363	61597
Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)	165620	151897	166849	166517	177508	196159	218104	239847
14. Total State Domestic Product	326016	311170	336922	350630	397924	505003	571440	643821
15. Population (' 00)	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692
16. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	14633	13680	14499	14787	16442	20449	22683	25059

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table no. 3(b)
REVISED GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (1999-00) PRICES, 1999-00 to 2006-07(A)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)	2006-07 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture including livestock	75288	78442	81874	78629	91382	101266	103555	107490
2. Forestry and logging	5513	5862	5917	5885	6376	6345	6833	7350
3. Fishing	6925	7117	6878	6921	7358	7451	7603	7720
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)	87726	91421	94669	91435	105116	115062	117991	122570
5. Manufacturing	19907	21290	20703	21604	22516	24004	25479	26390
5.1 Registered	171	240	318	467	343	588	750	780
5.2 Unregistered	19736	21050	20385	21137	22173	23416	24729	25610
6. Construction	39241	30329	36694	42968	58177	125648	154544	190847
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	13522	13258	13236	12721	14826	13153	13181	13180
Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)	72670	64877	70633	77293	95519	162805	193204	230420
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	10154	9880	10122	10614	10400	11141	11882	12580
8.1 Railway	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	6
8.2 Transport by other means	5430	5978	6309	6516	6802	7323	7583	7720
8.3 Storage	91	93	91	101	88	97	104	107
8.4 Communication	4628	3805	3718	3992	3504	3715	4189	4740
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	26441	26992	27422	26667	29943	33223	35034	36960
10. Banking and Insurance	4576	5648	5467	7007	6840	7457	8085	8940
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	10291	10657	11041	11439	11858	12292	12750	13230
12. Public Administration	64095	48935	56801	53417	55631	58440	66417	72240
13. Other Services	50063	46913	49932	46687	44515	47267	50804	54270
Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)	165620	149025	160785	155831	159187	169820	184972	198240
14. Total State Domestic Product	326016	305323	326087	324559	359822	447687	496167	551240
15. Population (' 00)	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25690
16. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	14633	13423	14032	13688	14867	18128	19695	21450

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(c)
REVISED NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES, 1999-00 to 2006-07(A)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)	2006-07 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture including livestock	71438	73743	77634	81413	96259	108346	111734	117057
2. Forestry and logging	5312	5287	5171	5330	5793	5663	6503	7436
3. Fishing	6231	7820	8273	8577	9240	10081	10270	10462
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)	82981	86850	91078	95320	111292	124090	128507	134957
5. Manufacturing	17484	18871	17988	19239	21088	23132	25119	26510
5.1 Registered	130	191	283	441	329	613	691	738
5.2 Unregistered	17354	18680	17705	18798	20759	22519	24428	25772
6. Construction	38170	30411	35788	43956	57629	123911	153750	191732
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	7546	7860	7616	7969	9522	10382	13005	13877
Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)	63200	57142	61392	71164	88239	157425	191874	232119
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	8391	8573	8746	9956	10013	10821	12011	13325
8.1 Railway	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	2
8.2 Transport by other means	4740	5026	4819	5107	5483	5968	6421	6856
8.3 Storage	88	90	91	93	95	117	125	145
8.4 Communication	3560	3455	3834	4753	4432	4732	5462	6322
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	25982	26464	26715	27686	32058	36699	38876	41177
10. Banking and Insurance	4443	5575	5856	7831	8308	9575	10012	11519
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	8048	9081	10254	10554	12412	12905	14815	17102
12. Public Administration	53452	41426	48339	45926	49387	54118	62705	69545
13. Other Services	48914	46253	49028	45736	44726	48429	53248	58187
Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)	149230	137372	148938	147689	156904	172547	191667	210857
14. Total State Domestic Product	295411	281364	301408	314173	356435	454062	512048	577927
15. Population (' 00)	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692
16. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	18386	20326	22495

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(d)
REVISED NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MANIPUR BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (1999-00) PRICES, 1999-00 to 2006-07(A)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industry of Origin	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)	2006-07 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture including livestock	71438	74500	77728	74350	86882	96577	98669	102406
2. Forestry and logging	5312	5672	5743	5763	6241	6156	6568	6987
3. Fishing	6231	6205	5779	5695	6236	6161	6287	6388
4. Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total: PRIMARY (1-4)	82981	86377	89250	85808	99359	108894	111524	115777
5. Manufacturing	17484	18664	17959	18659	19280	20426	21510	22134
5.1 Registered	130	196	259	405	279	529	675	707
5.2 Unregistered	17354	18468	17700	18254	19001	19897	20835	21427
6. Construction	38170	29495	35651	41653	56556	122258	150375	185698
7. Electricity, gas & water supply	7546	6946	6296	6830	7412	4465	4474	4477
Sub Total: SECONDARY (5-7)	63200	55105	59906	67142	83248	147149	176359	212306
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	8391	8198	8100	8273	8170	8760	9315	9830
8.1 Railway	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
8.2 Transport by other means	4740	5168	5187	5419	5570	6035	6249	6366
8.3 Storage	88	89	87	96	82	89	94	97
8.4 Communication	3560	2939	2824	2755	2515	2632	2968	3366
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	25982	26449	26860	26037	29151	32463	34278	36196
10. Banking and Insurance	4443	5558	5368	6859	6683	7289	7853	8687
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business Services & Legal Services	8048	8138	8137	8164	8195	8305	8614	8936
12. Public Administration	53452	41020	47587	44710	46429	49122	55827	60727
13. Other Services	48914	45680	48537	45111	42803	45054	48425	51737
Sub -Total: TERTIARY (8-13)	149230	135043	144589	139154	141431	150993	164312	176116
14. Total State Domestic Product	295411	276525	293745	292104	324038	407036	452195	504206
15. Population (' 00)	22279	22747	23238	23712	24202	24696	25192	25692
16. Per Capita Income (Rs.)	13260	12157	12641	12319	13389	16482	17950	19626

Q : Quick Estimates

A : Advance Estimates

Table No. 3(e)**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees of selected Centres
of the North-Eastern Region of India**

(Base: 1984-85 = 100)

Year	Imphal	Kohima	Guwahati	Agartala	Shillong	All-India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	181	209	168	182	193	177
1992	206	234	194	209	215	199
1993	216	250	204	231	229	212
1994	231	264	219	250	246	231
1995	260	281	222	273	242	252
1996	273	300	275	290	288	276
1997	292	321	290	317	312	297
1998	315	354	320	346	339	330
1999	341	388	350	389	356	348
2000	353	409	374	407	374	366
2001	372	423	391	429	402	386
2002	375	449	401	457	418	402
2003	393	460	410	479	432	416
2004	405	482	424	500	443	432
2005	425	530	445	520	458	451
2006	460	564	474	551	488	478
2007*	490	603	502	579	545	507

* January to October, 2007

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

Table No. 3(f)
Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of some selected commodities for the year 2006.

(in Rs.)								
Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1225.00	1250.00	1300.00	1350.00	NT	1450.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	2200.00	2200.00	2300.00	2300.00	NT	2200.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70Kg.	215.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	NT	240.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15Kg.	755.00	760.00	780.00	760.00	NT	740.00
5	Milk	100Litre	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	800.00	750.00	900.00	1000.00	NT	900.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	950.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	NT	800.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	NT	3100.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	NT	200.00

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	1250.00	1100.00	1350.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70Kg.	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15Kg.	800.00	800.00	800.00	870.00	900.00	780.00
5	Milk	100Litre	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	900.00	900.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	900.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	850.00	950.00	1200.00	1225.00	1275.00	850.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3200.00	3400.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3100.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Source : A.O. (M.I.) Manipur.

Table No. 3(g)
Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of some selected
commodities for the year 2007.

(in R									
SI.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Ju
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1175.00	1250.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1400.00	1450.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	1950.00	2100.00	1850.00	NT	1825.00	1800.00	1750.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	240.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	310.00	310.00	310.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg	890.00	890.00	850.00	910.00	917.00	950.00	960.00
5	Milk	100 lt.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	700.00	NA	850.00	875.00	962.00	1150.00	1100.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1700.00	1900.00	1400.00	1000.00	1050.00	1300.00	1700.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3500.00	3400.00	3400.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00	4200.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	NT	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

SI.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (medium)	Qtl.	1450.00	1450.00	1450.00	1250.00	1250.00	1350.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Qtl.	1725.00	1700.00	1700.00	2100.00	NT	1812.00
3	Salt (Bag)	70 kg	310.00	290.00	290.00	240.00	225.00	300.00
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	15 kg	960.00	960.00	960.00	850.00	950.00	933.50
5	Milk	100 lt.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6	Potato (imported)	Qtl.	1125.00	1150.00	1225.00	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00
7	Onion	Qtl.	1550.00	2400.00	2400.00	2250.00	1325.00	1625.00
8	Chillies	Qtl.	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
9	Arhar Dal	Qtl.	3900.00	3900.00	3900.00	3700.00	4050.00	3900.00
10	Firewood (splitted)	Qtl.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Source : A.O.(M.I.) Manipur.

Table No.3(h)
Monthly Average Retail Prices of some selected
commodities for the year 2006

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (local)	Kg.	14.13	14.31	14.88	15.00	15.00	15.19	15.38
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	24.38	24.38	25.38	25.00	25.38	25.38	25.38
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.50	8.38	8.38	8.38
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	59.75	60.13	61.38	61.00	60.13	60.38	59.88
5	Milk	Litre	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.38
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.38	11.50	12.38	11.88	12.25	12.38	12.13
7	Onion	Kg.	16.25	15.25	15.13	14.38	13.25	13.13	13.13
8	Chillies	Kg.	27.50	27.50	29.00	29.17	27.43	20.43	19.29
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	35.88	35.88	36.88	37.25	36.88	37.88	37.88
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	60.13	57.63	58.75	58.75	58.75	58.75	61.25

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	15.38	15.50	15.50	14.31	14.06	15.00
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	25.13	24.38	24.38	24.13	23.88	24.94
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	60.25	58.63	58.63	60.63	62.38	60.19
5	Milk	Litre	16.88	16.88	16.88	16.88	16.88	16.38
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.50	12.00	12.00	13.25	13.13	12.38
7	Onion	Kg.	14.00	13.38	13.38	15.63	15.50	14.38
8	Chillies	Kg.	29.71	30.83	30.83	29.29	28.43	27.97
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	38.38	39.25	39.25	37.75	38.12	37.82
10	Firewood (splitted)	40 Kg.	61.88	61.88	61.88	63.13	63.13	60.69

Source : Directorate of Econ. & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 3(i)
Monthly Average Retail Prices of some selected
commodities for the year 2007

(in Rs.)

Sl.No	Item	unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	14.19	14.44	14.94	15.31	15.25	15.25	15.38
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	23.63	23.88	23.63	24.38	24.38	24.13	24.00
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.88	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.88	8.88
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	63.13	61.25	61.25	62.25	62.88	63.13	63.13
5	Milk	Litre	17.00	17.00	18.13	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.00	12.00	11.75	12.25	13.00	13.00	12.88
7	Onion	Kg.	19.13	20.63	19.50	19.00	18.50	18.38	19.63
8	Chillies	Kg.	135.71	143.57	169.29	201.88	206.88	218.75	193.75
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	38.88	38.88	38.88	38.63	39.00	39.38	40.13
10	Firewood (splitted)	Kg. 40	63.13	63.13	63.13	70.00	70.00	75.00	75.00

Sl.No	Item	unit	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice (Local)	Kg.	15.25	15.25	15.38	15.00	14.63	15.25
2	Sugar (open market)	Kg.	24.00	23.75	23.00	23.25	22.75	23.83
3	Salt (Bag)	Kg.	8.88	8.88	8.75	8.88	9.00	8.88
4	Mustard Oil (imported)	Kg.	63.13	63.13	64.38	65.00	65.75	63.13
5	Milk	Litre	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
6	Potato (imported)	Kg.	12.88	14.13	15.00	15.00	15.75	12.94
7	Onion	Kg.	20.25	23.38	23.75	26.75	21.63	19.94
8	Chillies	Kg.	184.38	154.29	181.88	196.88	203.13	198.07
9	Arhar Dal	Kg.	40.75	41.50	41.00	41.25	42.00	39.76
10	Firewood (splitted)	Kg. 40	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	76.25	75.00

Source : Directorate of Econ. & Statistics, Manipur.

Table No. 4(a)**Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Manipur State**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central taxes	Total tax revenue	Total non-tax revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	255.37	752.58	1007.95	10086.02
1985-86	702.47	5594.45	6296.92	16330.16
1990-91	1246.30	11324.08	12570.38	26448.53
1995-96	2790.10	16580.53	19370.63	49797.79
1996-97	3118.29	23185.00	26303.29	55987.13
1997-98	3572.45	31082.00	34654.45	51646.55
1998-99	3074.55	33168.00	36242.55	53435.40
1999-00	3995.04	31787.00	35782.04	71202.76
2000-01	4907.29	16352.00	21259.29	83202.58
2001-02	5100.98	14214.00	19314.98	98362.90
2002-03	6516.08	18812.00	25328.08	107470.53
2003-04	6823.66	24089.00	30912.66	111058.75
2004-05	8139.40	28702.04	36841.44	137434.41
2005-06	9495.08	34214.00	43709.08	197185.80
2006-07 (RE)	11094.00	41125.00	52219.00	246649.87
2007-08 (BE)	12744.00	51651.20	64395.20	211821.29

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total revenue receipts	Total capital receipts	Aggregate receipts
1	6	7	8
1980-81	11093.97	56378.81	67472.78
1985-86	22627.08	111852.02	134479.10
1990-91	39018.91	72001.84	111020.75
1995-96	69168.42	108752.16	177920.58
1996-97	82290.42	142217.86	224508.28
1997-98	86301.00	168039.34	254340.34
1998-99	89677.95	162962.16	252640.11
1999-00	106984.80	242662.34	349647.14
2000-01	104461.87	256661.82	361123.69
2001-02	117677.88	254550.53	372228.41
2002-03	132798.61	314835.82	447634.43
2003-04	141971.41	246486.35	388457.76
2004-05	174275.85	135232.60	309508.45
2005-06	240894.90	30965.44	271860.34
2006-07 (RE)	298868.87	23883.51	322752.38
2007-08 (BE)	276216.49	22272.51	298489.00

RE – Revised Estimates

BE – Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

Table No. 4(b)**Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure of Manipur**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			Expenditure as percentage to total		
	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental	Total	Develop- mental	Non- Develop- mental
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	51684.84	38733.82	12951.02	100.00	74.94	25.06
1992-93	47857.07	34302.73	13554.34	100.00	71.68	28.32
1993-94	55695.38	39745.00	15950.38	100.00	71.36	28.64
1994-95	65325.15	46063.57	19261.58	100.00	70.51	29.49
1995-96	79397.32	41587.09	37810.23	100.00	52.38	47.62
1996-97	97285.90	72324.58	24961.32	100.00	74.34	25.66
1997-98	104700.33	76683.24	28017.09	100.00	73.24	26.76
1998-99	100501.18	70747.47	29753.71	100.00	70.39	29.61
1999-00	171175.14	114841.50	56333.64	100.00	67.09	32.91
2000-01	127093.26	75419.94	51673.32	100.00	59.34	40.66
2001-02	151342.10	94678.40	56663.70	100.00	62.56	37.44
2002-03	157581.08	92003.67	65577.41	100.00	58.38	41.62
2003-04	170386.65	106853.65	63533.00	100.00	62.71	37.29
2004-05	217237.03	145358.86	71878.17	100.00	66.91	33.09
2005-06	262032.74	170970.98	91061.76	100.00	65.26	34.75
2006-07(RE)	315320.07	219984.75	95335.32	100.00	69.77	30.23
2007-08(BE)	285578.46	200111.26	85467.20	100.00	70.07	29.93

RE – Revised Estimates BE – Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur
2. Annual Financial Statement, 2007-2008

Table No. 4(c)**State Plan Outlay and Expenditure of Manipur 1987-88 to 2007-08**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3
1987-88	10300.00	10338.00
1988-89	12250.00	12559.62
1989-90	14200.00	13856.44
1990-91	16609.53	16496.99
1991-92	19500.00	19351.21
1992-93	17129.92	16328.78
1993-94	17483.71	17715.57
1994-95	21450.00	21803.75
1995-96	30000.00	28018.76
1996-97	35000.00	37101.71
1997-98	41000.00	36378.00
1998-99	42500.00	35391.73
1999-00	47500.00	55540.64
2000-01	45100.00	28831.68
2001-02	52000.00	28723.07
2002-03	55000.00	20878.24
2003-04	58618.50	28662.39
2004-05	78125.00	55970.00
2005-06	99048.00	61089.81
2006-07	116000.00	118367.50 #
2007-08	137430.52 @	-

@ Agreed Outlay

Anticipated Expenditure

Source : 1. Draft Annual Plan, (2006-2007) proposals Vol. II, Planning Department, Manipur
2. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 4(d)**Shares of States in Allocation of Grants Awarded by the 12th Finance Commission
(2005-10)**

Sl. No.	State	Shares of States in Allocation (2005-2010)			
		Panchayats		Municipalities	
		Percent	(Rs.in Crore)	Percent	(Rs.in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.935	1587	7.480	374
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.340	68	0.060	3
3.	Assam	2.630	526	1.100	55
4.	Bihar	8.120	1624	2.840	142
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.075	615	1.760	88
6.	Goa	0.090	18	0.240	12
7.	Gujarat	4.655	931	8.280	414
8.	Haryana	1.940	388	1.820	91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.735	147	0.160	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.405	281	0.760	38
11.	Jharkhand	2.410	482	1.960	98
12.	Karnataka	4.440	888	6.460	323
13.	Kerala	4.925	985	2.980	149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.315	1663	7.220	361
15.	Maharashtra	9.915	1983	15.820	791
16.	Manipur	0.230	46	0.180	9
17.	Meghalaya	0.250	50	0.160	8
18.	Mizoram	0.100	20	0.200	10
19.	Nagaland	0.200	40	0.120	6
20.	Orissa	4.015	803	2.080	104
21.	Punjab	1.620	324	3.420	171
22.	Rajasthan	6.150	1230	4.400	220
23.	Sikkim	0.065	13	0.020	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.350	870	11.440	572
25.	Tripura	0.285	57	0.160	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14.640	2928	10.340	517
27.	Uttaranchal	0.810	162	0.680	34
28.	West Bengal	6.355	1271	7.860	393
	Total	100.00	20000	100.00	5000

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission (2005-2010)

Table No. 4(e)**Pre Devolution Non Plan Revenue Surplus/Deficit of the States**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Year					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-2252.29	-1171.68	-2815.30	-1407.41	287.30	-7359.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-535.21	-564.47	-639.05	-671.81	-714.68	-3125.22
3.	Assam	-3263.86	-3356.94	-3730.26	-3794.54	-3838.37	-17983.97
4.	Bihar	-8327.27	-8623.72	-9412.75	-9719.92	-10130.36	-46214.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-196.11	-60.14	-545.04	-380.84	-170.77	-1352.90
6.	Goa	70.76	196.17	306.34	502.52	746.19	1821.98
7.	Gujarat	99.15	1447.25	1872.02	3945.18	6371.47	13735.07
8.	Haryana	2172.96	2948.57	3385.95	4484.74	5791.17	18783.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-2641.47	-2653.65	-2748.04	-2712.79	-2649.65	-13405.60
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-3576.54	-3722.12	-4010.51	-4181.68	-4304.32	-19795.17
11.	Jharkhand	-531.12	-457.31	-1416.60	-1357.60	-1360.13	-5112.76
12.	Karnataka	2612.70	4517.46	5194.17	7956.95	11267.78	31549.06
13.	Kerala	-2907.35	-2415.69	-3137.66	-2444.79	-1562.85	-12468.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-1979.58	-1463.29	-2008.59	-1336.55	-468.17	-7256.18
15.	Maharashtra	73.08	2604.01	4367.63	8009.66	12262.34	27316.72
16.	Manipur	-1139.43	-1220.17	-1323.99	-1418.62	-1511.21	-6613.42
17.	Meghalaya	-715.93	-747.43	-838.93	-868.32	-902.86	-4073.47
18.	Mizoram	-755.73	-806.72	-892.27	-964.16	-1025.43	-4444.31
19.	Nagaland	-1234.13	-1312.98	-1440.34	-1531.46	-1631.26	-7150.17
20.	Orissa	-5207.47	-5272.97	-6117.81	-6190.06	-6300.37	-29088.68
21.	Punjab	-2744.68	-2282.59	-2213.66	-1506.75	-619.22	-9366.90
22.	Rajasthan	-5098.50	-4666.61	-5046.73	-4396.04	-3461.81	-22669.69
23.	Sikkim	-274.39	-284.71	-325.56	-335.53	-360.02	-1580.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	-785.96	539.66	1095.37	3229.94	5874.47	9953.48
25.	Tripura	-1433.25	-1512.35	-1637.01	-1723.12	-1814.56	-8120.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-12448.30	-11744.71	-12338.20	-11072.60	-9624.16	-57227.97
27.	Uttaranchal	-1971.60	-2047.40	-2243.08	-2289.28	-2325.54	-10876.90
28.	West Bengal	-8892.12	-7993.98	-7309.07	-5679.90	-3626.73	-33501.80
	Total State (Deficit)	-68912.29	-64381.63	-72190.45	-65983.77	-58402.47	-329870.61
	Total State (Surplus)	5028.65	12253.12	16221.48	28128.99	42600.72	104232.96

Source: Report of the twelfth finance Commission, (2005-2010)

Table No. 4(f)**Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Share in Central Taxes & Duties (2005-10)	Grants-in-aid			
			Non-plan Revenue Deficit (2005-10)	Health Sector (2005-10)	Education (2005-10)	Maintenance of Road & Bridge (2005-10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45138.68	-	-	-	980.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1767.34	1357.88	-	-	44.36
3.	Assam	19850.69	305.67	966.02	1107.37	330.12
4.	Bihar	67671.04	-	1819.69	2683.76	309.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	16285.76	-	-	-	262.40
6.	Goa	1589.14	-	-	-	39.48
7.	Gujarat	21900.47	-	-	-	895.20
8.	Haryana	6596.46	10202.38	-	-	182.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3203.22	12353.46	-	-	261.64
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7441.71	-	-	-	117.68
11.	Jharkhand	20624.02	-	360.98	651.73	409.04
12.	Karnataka	27361.88	-	-	-	1458.12
13.	Kerala	16353.21	470.37	-	-	642.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41180.59	-	181.64	459.56	586.88
15.	Maharashtra	30663.19	-	-	-	1189.68
16.	Manipur	2221.44	4391.98	-	-	76.96
17.	Meghalaya	2276.61	1796.86	-	-	86.40
18.	Mizoram	1466.52	2977.79	-	-	42.12
19.	Nagaland	1613.67	5536.50	-	-	120.88
20.	Orissa	31669.47	488.04	196.37	323.30	1475.08
21.	Punjab	7971.00	3132.67	-	-	420.96
22.	Rajasthan	34418.56	-	-	100.00	633.32
23.	Sikkim	1392.94	188.67	-	-	18.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	32552.74	-	-	-	1214.40
25.	Tripura	2626.09	5494.20	-	-	61.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	118209.45	-	2312.38	4454.07	2403.16
27.	Uttaranchal	5762.22	5114.68	50.00	-	324.56
28.	West Bengal	43303.91	3044.72	-	391.86	412.92
	Total	613112.02	56855.87	5887.08	10171.65	15000.00

Contd.

Table No. 4(f)**Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Grants-in-aid			
		Maintenance of Building (2005-10)	Maintenance of forest (2005-10)	Heritage conservation (2005-10)	State Specific Needs (2005-10)
1	2	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	242.53	65.00	40.00	500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.42	100.00	5.00	10.00
3.	Assam	230.64	40.00	20.00	130.00
4.	Bihar	359.61	5.00	40.00	400.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.09	85.00	10.00	300.00
6.	Goa	24.18	3.00	20.00	10.00
7.	Gujarat	203.61	20.00	25.00	200.00
8.	Haryana	151.80	2.00	15.00	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147.60	20.00	10.00	50.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	164.54	30.00	10.00	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	159.61	30.00	10.00	330.00
12.	Karnataka	205.12	55.00	50.00	600.00
13.	Kerala	103.50	25.00	25.00	500.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	443.02	115.00	20.00	300.00
15.	Maharashtra	223.61	70.00	50.00	300.00
16.	Manipur	37.71	30.00	5.00	30.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.02	30.00	5.00	35.00
18.	Mizoram	23.29	25.00	5.00	65.00
19.	Nagaland	46.17	25.00	5.00	45.00
20.	Orissa	389.14	75.00	50.00	170.00
21.	Punjab	151.80	2.00	10.00	96.00
22.	Rajasthan	213.09	25.00	50.00	450.00
23.	Sikkim	32.15	8.00	5.00	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.53	30.00	40.00	300.00
25.	Tripura	50.11	15.00	5.00	49.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	600.28	20.00	50.00	800.00
27.	Uttaranchal	97.60	35.00	5.00	240.00
28.	West Bengal	181.23	15.00	40.00	890.00
Total		5000.00	1000.00	625.00	7100.00

Contd.

Table No. 4(f)**Total Finance Commission Transfers to State**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Grants-in-aid			
		Local Bodies (2005-2010)	Calamity Relief (2005-2010)	Total (Col. 4 to Col.13.)	Transfers (Col.3+Col.14)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1961.00	1425.93	5214.58	50353.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.00	112.56	1758.12	3525.46
3.	Assam	581.00	767.89	4478.71	24329.40
4.	Bihar	1766.00	592.37	7975.79	75646.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	703.00	444.45	1987.94	18273.70
6.	Goa	30.00	8.73	135.39	1724.53
7.	Gujarat	1345.00	1019.47	3708.28	25608.75
8.	Haryana	479.00	515.46	1445.98	8042.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	155.00	400.52	11247.14	14450.36
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	319.00	343.89	13438.57	20880.28
11.	Jharkhand	580.00	501.46	3032.82	23656.84
12.	Karnataka	1211.00	475.16	4054.40	31416.28
13.	Kerala	1134.00	354.32	3254.51	19607.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2024.00	1011.27	5141.37	46321.96
15.	Maharashtra	2774.00	923.77	5531.06	36194.25
16.	Manipur	55.00	22.11	4648.76	6870.20
17.	Meghalaya	58.00	44.88	2091.16	4367.77
18.	Mizoram	30.00	26.19	3194.39	4660.91
19.	Nagaland	46.00	15.19	5839.74	7453.41
20.	Orissa	907.00	1199.37	5273.30	36942.77
21.	Punjab	495.00	605.16	4913.59	12884.59
22.	Rajasthan	1450.00	1722.50	4643.91	39062.47
23.	Sikkim	14.00	69.74	436.20	1829.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	1442.00	866.46	4135.39	36688.13
25.	Tripura	65.00	51.12	5790.91	8417.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3445.00	1177.11	15262.00	133471.45
27.	Uttaranchal	196.00	369.28	6432.12	12194.34
28.	West Bengal	1664.00	933.64	7573.37	50877.28
Total		25000.00	16000.00	142639.60	755751.62

Concl.

Source: Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010)

Table No. 5(a)**Rainfall (in mm)**

Year	Imphal Raj Bhavan	Lamphel- pat (IFCD)	Wangbal	Litan	Kang- pokpi	Tameng- long	Chakpi- karong	Tulihal Airport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1991	2027.4	2094.4	1587.5	2017.4	2134.4	3135.0	2086.0	-
1992	933.7	1029.2	941.7	1209.6	1865.5	2291.0	1036.0	-
1993	1333.9	1355.8	1189.5	895.7	1109.6	3400.0	-	-
1994	645.6	675.7	964.5	1141.3	1641.0	1424.5	-	-
1995	627.4	666.9	1128.1	1293.4	2567.4	1543.0	-	-
1996	679.2	542.5	907.9	1126.7	2211.4	813.1	-	-
1997	1123.5	949.8	1014.4	1013.8	2039.9	1354.9	-	-
1998	1029.9	-	1168.8	1361.3	2340.0	2249.5	-	-
1999	570.1	692.8	1053.7	1379.0	2419.8	-	-	-
2000	1117.7	1178.4	1358.5	1387.6	2222.0	1474.5	-	-
2001	967.2	993.5	1140.2	1049.3	2486.0	1509.2	-	-
2002	914.05	971.50	875.10	1145.50	1524.0	-	-	-
2003	901.8	1038.15	981.90	1086.0	1657.0	-	-	-
2004	908.0	995.45	-	-	-	-	-	154.40
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1396.30
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822.30

- Not Available

Source: Rainguage Station of Manipur.

Table No. 5(b)**Pattern of Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1999-2000 Manipur vis-à-vis India**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Manipur	All India
1	2	3	4
1.	Geographical Area	2,233	3,28,726 \$
2.	Reporting area	2,211	3,06,054
3.	Classification of Reported Area		
	(i) Forests	602	69,024
	(ii) Not available for cultivation	1,445	42,407
	(iii) Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	†	11,040
	(iv) Land under misc-tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)	24	3,618
	(v) Culturable waste land	†	13,828
	(vi) Fallow lands other than current fallows	-	10,108
	(vii) Current fallows	-	14,798
	(viii) Net Area sown	140	1,41,231
4.	Gross Cropped Area	199	1,89,740
5.	Area sown more than once	59	48,510
6.	Net Irrigated Area	65	57,238
7.	Gross Irrigated Area	75	76,336
8.	Cropping Intensity	142.14	134.35

\$ Including 78,114 sq.km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq.km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq.km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

† Includes under the head “land under Misc. tree crops and groves” etc.

Source: 1. Statistical Abstract, India 2002.
2. Department of Agriculture, Manipur.

Table No. 5(c)**Index Number of agricultural production by crops**

Name of crops	Triennium ending 1999-2000 = 100					
	Weight	Year				
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	97.01	105.73	91.64	104.08	119.02	104.40
Maize	2.99	89.29	73.19	66.64	78.76	70.27
Gram	2.99	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pulses	97.01	133.92	174.89	142.73	197.80	192.95
Soyabean	32.91	151.92	65.38	73.08	96.15	38.46
Sesamum	31.01	40.82	4.08	81.63	193.88	116.32
Rape & Mustard	36.08	45.61	175.44	1.75	15.79	19.30
Jute	57.14	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	42.86	100.00	-	-	-	-
Banana	76.69	122.55	107.59	114.79	107.31	122.57
Tapioca	0.21	130.77	515.38	-	-	-
Potato	22.69	115.89	160.86	189.87	112.83	185.64
Sweet Potato	0.41	16.00	16.00	-	184.00	-
Sugarcane	99.80	107.17	52.75	54.42	49.47	11.56
Tobacco	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Crops	22.65	107.38	52.86	54.53	49.47	11.58

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(d)**District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2004-05 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M/Phos	SSP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	830	117	53	-	45	1,045
Tamenglong	435	43	23	-	15	516
Churachandpur	750	112	82	-	65	1,009
Chandel	460	60	24	-	25	569
Ukhrul	367	43	23	-	35	468
Imphal East	7,270	755	240	-	640	8,905
Imphal West	8,075	925	285	-	615	9,900
Bishnupur	6,020	745	370	-	550	7,585
Thoubal	11,225	1,390	490	-	935	14,040
State Manipur	34,532	4,190	1,590	-	2,925	44,137

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(e)**District-wise distribution of fertilizers during 2005-06 in Manipur**

(in tonnes)

Name of District	Name of fertilizer					Total
	Urea	DAP	MOP	M/Phos	SSP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	448	71	46	-	85	650
Tamenglong	208	18	10	-	-	236
Churachandpur	516	54	47	-	73	690
Chandel	183	26	10	-	-	219
Ukhrul	194	26	10	-	-	230
Imphal East	4,580	436	220	-	304	5,540
Imphal West	5,950	505	248	-	350	7,053
Bishnupur	3,620	335	241	-	298	4,494
Thoubal	9,650	960	376	-	494	11,480
State Manipur	25,349	2,431	1,208	-	1,604	30,592

- Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(f)**District-wise Livestock and Poultry Population of Manipur
according to 2003 Livestock Census**

(in nos.)

District/State	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse & Ponies	Pig
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	73,159	25,922	3,717	12,882	433	1,37,775
Tamenglong	22,694	8,092	-	7,350	49	53,582
Churachandpur	22,570	5,413	739	4,007	310	31,039
Chandel	23,044	6,154	22	802	153	70,753
Ukhrul	28,953	18,090	15	841	55	43,809
Imphal East	58,795	2,648	553	1,951	294	16,462
Imphal West	54,139	1,943	1,114	2,578	322	13,352
Bishnupur	50,724	2,609	-	527	80	8,811
Thoubal	83,950	6,079	318	2,540	197	38,944
Manipur	4,18,028	76,950	6,478	33,478	1,893	4,14,527

(in nos.)

District/State	Mithun	Dog	Camel	Other Livestock	Total Livestock	Poultry
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senapati	873	20,797	-	12	2,75,570	4,23,716
Tamenglong	763	13,685	-	18	1,06,233	3,38,767
Churachandpur	1,305	12,110	-	166	77,659	1,82,404
Chandel	7,530	16,179	-	-	1,24,637	2,80,800
Ukhrul	9,266	12,534	-	32	1,13,595	2,89,467
Imphal East	-	11,952	-	7	92,662	3,14,799
Imphal West	-	19,251	-	773	93,472	4,57,983
Bishnupur	-	8,844	-	-	71,595	3,40,391
Thoubal	-	15,987	-	15	1,47,940	3,12,347
Manipur	19,737	1,31,249	-	1,023	11,03,363	29,40,674

Concl'd.

- Not available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Manipur.

Table No. 5(g)

**Achievement made under animal health and diseases Control programme
during 1999-00 to 2005-06**

(in number)

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements		
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cases treated:			
	(i) In-patient	5	-	15
	(ii) Out-patient	1,06,209	1,23,964	92,781
	(iii) Old-patient	273	228	58
	Total	1,06,487	1,24,192	92,854
2.	Castration performed	528	734	394
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	2,163	1,945	2,163
4.	Vaccination performed			
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicamia	-	6,968	5,006
	(iii) Ranikhet	65,000	550	1,270
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	22,160	3,046	4,161
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	60,725	-	-
5.	A.I. calves	5,008	4,349	3,595
6.	A.I. done	19,223	7,752	8,731
7.	Operation performed	157	291	416
	7.1 Major	79	63	22
	7.2 Minor	78	228	394

Sl. No.	Item	Achievements			
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	6	7	8	9
1.	Cases treated:				
	(i) In-patient	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Out-patient	1,24,096	1,15,053	1,21,529	1,21,606
	(iii) Old-patient	59	68	68	112
	Total	1,24,155	1,15,121	1,21,597	1,21,718
2.	Castration performed	445	663	505	731
3.	Diagnostic cases performed in the laboratory	4,685	1,232	1,221	2,442
4.	Vaccination performed				
	(i) Rinderpest	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Haemorrhagic septicamia	2,125	6,500	26,030	42,143
	(iii) Ranikhet	4,500	-	-	-
	(iv) Foot and mouth disease	21,175	11,450	-	23,258
	(v) Black Quarter (BQ+HS)	16,777	-	1,950	-
	(vi) Others	-	1,360	2,954	45,580
5.	No. of A.I. calves	4,582	4,795	4,882	5,345
6.	No. of A.I. done	10,915	12,045	11,925	12,882
7.	Operation performed	538	209	546	611
	7.1 Major	24	34	14	13
	7.2 Minor	514	175	532	598

- Not Available

Concl'd.

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(h)**Number of Milk Plants and Milk Chilling Centres and their capacity**

Year	Estimated Production of milk (‘000 tonnes)	Milk Plants		Milk Chilling Centres	
		Number	Capacity (in litres)	Number	Capacity (in litres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	82.16	1	1,000	2	500
1991-92	82.78	1	1,000	2	500
1992-93	83.86	1	1,000	2	500
1993-94	84.29	1	1,000	2	500
1994-95	63.70	1	1,000	2	500
1995-96	60.01	1	1,000	2	500
1996-97	61.24	1	1,000	2	500
1997-98	62.00	1	1,000	2	500
1998-99	64.74	1	1,000	2	500
1999-00	66.71	1	1,000	2	500
2000-01	68.13	1	1,000	2	500
2001-02	70.82	1	1,000	2	500
2002-03	71.31	-	-	-	-
2003-04	72.92	-	-	-	-
2004-05	74.77	-	-	-	-
2005-06	76.76	-	-	-	-

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services,
Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(i)**Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	1995-96		2000-01	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Major Forest Product						
	1. Teak	Cum.	1,18,904.11	102.97	63.95	1.81
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	12,731.34	46.87	1,292.11	8.19
	3. Fire wood	Cum.	53,803.95	9.47	36,613.44	12.68
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	-	-	1,865.00	0.84
	Sub-Total:		-	159.31	-	23.52
II. Minor Forest Product						
	1. Cane	Rm.	4,23,850	0.87	1,51,600	0.31
	2. Stone	Cum.	68,522.50	10.72	43,735.00	6.61
	3. Sand	Cum.	66,866.60	2.98	49,288.00	5.01
	4. Earth	Cum.	11,612.00	1.19	663.00	0.08
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	27,900	0.08	3,33,050	0.44
	6. Bamboo	No.	9,00,866	4.67	12,25,658	7.16
	7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	8. Broom	Kg.				
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	450.00	1.64	-	2.97
	11. Others	-	-	42.11	-	84.83
	Sub-Total	-	-	64.23	-	107.41

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 5(i)**Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.	Major Forest Product							
	1. Teak	Cum.	-	-	114.607	2.39	648.55	14.78
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,983.478	20.01	228.976	4.83	860.54	3.27
	3. Fire wood	Cum.	32,309.768	10.09	50,071.568	15.91	36,601.363	11.23
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	239.793	0.59	96.748	0.39	1,036	0.49
	5. Post & Pole	No.	101	0.06	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total:			30.75		23.52	-	29.77
II.	Minor Forest Product							
	1. Cane	Rm.	95,500	0.27	118.000	0.22	108,000	0.30
	2. Stone	Cum.	62.099	11.71	68,541.618	10.38	1,21,269.52	21.24
	3. Sand	Cum.	49.038	5.58	59,568.31	6.06	52,680.07	6.24
	4. Earth	Cum.	2,609.500	0.35	2.119	0.33	10,475	1.18
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	21,700	0.04	22,120	0.05	6,173	0.02
	6. Bamboo	No.	27,21,873	12.21	14,24,125	10.85	14,20,958	4.98
	7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8. Broom	Kg.	4,03,467	4.13	5,705.865	0.90	4,67,446	0.98
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	90	0.37	835.98	3.15	635.88	3.18
	11. Others	-	-	2.71	-	3.14	-	14.74
	Sub-Total	-	-	37.371	-	35.08	-	52.86

Contd.

- Not Available

Table No. 5(i)**Outturn and Value of Forest Production of Manipur**

(Value: Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	2004-05		2005-06	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	14	15	16	17
I. Major Forest Product						
	1. Teak	Cum.	149.161	2.62	286.651	7.40
	2. Timber other than teak	Cum.	3,174.22	8.43	8,784.8464	60.76
	3. Fire wood	Cum.	16,624.515	12.99	23,960.855	13.65
			(tonne)		(tonne)	
	4. Charcoal	Qtl.	1,550	0.61	777	0.55
	5. Post & Pole	No.	38	0.05	-	-
	Sub-Total:		-	24.70	-	82.36
II. Minor Forest Product						
	1. Cane	Rm.	6,29,000	1.39	1,57,000	0.47
	2. Stone	Cum.	81,835.42	16.09	1,22,586.29	20.92
	3. Sand	Cum.	52,228.69	5.60	53,972	6.69
	4. Earth	Cum.	8,350	1.17	19,736	2.46
	5. Thatching Grass	Bdls.	5,356	0.02	5,625	0.02
	6. Bamboo	No.	7,16,320	3.43	8,87,470	4.31
	7. Wild Cardamon	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	8. Broom	Kg.	3,86,600	0.64	3,83,800	0.67
	9. Agar	Qtl.	-	-	-	-
	10. Dalchini	Qtl.	17,600	0.68	-	-
	11. Others	-	-	8.61	-	5.90
	Sub-Total	-	-	37.63	-	41.45

Concl'd.

- Not Available

Source: Forest Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 5(j)**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure from fisheries**

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Revenue surplus (+)/deficit (-)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	5.20	297.38	(-) 292.18
1991-92	5.11	326.70	(-) 321.59
1992-93	4.73	331.63	(-) 326.90
1993-94	4.92	388.00	(-) 383.08
1994-95	5.63	395.06	(-) 389.43
1995-96	6.75	512.54	(-) 505.79
1996-97	4.36	561.99	(-) 557.63
1997-98	5.99	619.54	(-) 613.55
1998-99	5.69	590.21	(-) 585.52
1999-00	11.38	1,035.70	(-) 1,024.32
2000-01	6.09	766.27	(-) 760.18
2001-02	3.62	882.25	(-) 878.63
2002-03	7.90	838.46	(-) 830.56
2003-04	4.68	892.07	(-) 887.39
2004-05	6.50	966.11	(-)959.61
2005-06	2.27	1,281.43	(-)1,279.16
2006-07(RE)	8.00	1,051.18	(-)1,043.18
2007-08(BE)	10.00	1,022.47	(-)1,012.47

RE:- Revised Estimates, BE:- Budget Estimates

Source: 1. Finance Accounts, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Financial Statements, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 6(a)**Districtwise Fund released under MLALADP, 2006-07**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of MLA (in nos.)	Fund released to DRDA
1	2	3	4
1.	Senapati	6	180
2.	Tamenglong	3	90
3.	Churachandpur	6	180
4.	Chandel	2	60
5.	Ukhrul	3	90
6.	Imphal East	11	330
7.	Imphal West	13	390
8.	Thoubal	10	300
9.	Bishnupur	6	180
Total		60	1800

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur.

Table No. 7(a)**Performance Under Khadi & Village Industries in North-Eastern Region, 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Production	Sales	Employment (nos. in lakhs)	Earnings
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	468.54	583.21	0.01	185.42
Assam	8017.93	9981.51	1.21	3446.50
Manipur	6029.24	6069.88	0.62	2690.18
Meghalaya	3202.03	3297.21	0.26	1998.65
Mizoram	4057.80	4218.02	0.25	1661.08
Nagaland	4773.70	5200.28	0.30	3155.35
Sikkim	441.18	532.45	0.07	134.85
Tripura	3603.89	4255.19	0.30	1252.43

Source: Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, 2002, NEC Shillong.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Public services in local bodies, department & offices engaged in administration	1	-	314	5338
	(ii) do	1	-	314	3140
	(iii) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	1440
	(iv) do	1	-	120	2640
	(v) do	1	-	120	2880
	(vi) Manufacture of television receiver, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & prerecorded audio/video records/tapes	1	-	85	1275

Contd.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	(i) Weaving & Finishing of cotton textiles on Handlooms	1	-	120	360
	(ii) Manufacture of Television receivers, reception operators radio broad-casting, radio telephony/telegraphy video recording on reproduction operation, turn-tables record players, cassette-players, and other sound reproducing operators, loud speakers amplifiers and sound amplifiers & pre recorded audio/ video records/ tapes	1	-	85	1275
	(iii) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2750
	(iv) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(v) - do -	1	-	250	6000
	(vi) - do -	1	-	250	4500
	(vii) Rearing of silk worms production of silkworm cocoons	1	-	307	3091
	(viii) - do -	1	-	307	7675
	(ix) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	4000
	(x) - do -	1	-	250	5500
	(xi) - do -	1	-	250	5750
	(xii) - do -	1	-	250	3750
2002-03	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	2000
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	500
	(iii) - do -	1	-	250	5250
	(iv) Activities of Trade Union	1	-	16	96

Contd.

Table No. 7(b)**Industry-wise number of Strikes and Lock-outs**

Year	Name of Industry	No. of work stoppages		No. of workers	No. of Mandays lost
		Strikes	Lock-outs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2003-04	(i) General Public Service activities of the local Government bodies.	1	-	250	3750
	(ii) - do -	1	-	250	1000
	(iii) General construction (including alteration, addition, repair and maintenance) of non-residential building carried out on own account basis or on a fee or contract basis	1	-	1077	7539

Concl'd.

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner, Manipur

Table No. 7(c)**Gross/Net Value Added from Industries in respect of Manipur during 1999-00 to 2002-03**

Characteristics	Unit	Year			
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	2	3	4	5	6
Factories	No.	61	59	61	44
Productive capital	Rs. in crores	6.00	7.18	9.31	5.20
Invested capital	„	7.00	7.41	8.90	7.84
Persons engaged	No.	980	814	1127	1225
Workers	„	847	695	992	1048
Value of output	Rs. in crores	13.00	17.73	18.96	20.42
Gross value added	„	1.00	2.39	3.39	5.04
Depreciation	„	0.00	0.49	0.83	0.77
Net value added	„	1.00	1.90	2.56	4.27

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2003

Table No. 7(d)

District-wise Sericultural Statistics of Manipur 2002-2003 to 2004-05

District/State	2002-03								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senapati	10	20	0.50	1.50	0	20.00	0.40	1.20	0.00
Tamenglong	4	0.52	1.60	0	0	0.52	1.28	0.00	0.00
Churachandpur	14	18.50	2.50	0.25	0	18.50	2.00	0.20	0.00
Chandel	6	6.68	0.50	1	0	6.68	0.40	0.80	0.00
Ukhrul	7	16.50	0.50	0.49	0	16.50	0.40	0.39	0.00
Imphal West	13	58	58	0.80	0.25	58.00	46.40	0.64	0.25
Imphal East	26	50	81	4	0.95	50.00	64.80	3.20	0.95
Bishnupur	6	25	51.40	0.08	0	25.00	41.12	0.06	0.00
Thoubal	9	26	60	0.28	0	26.00	48.00	0.22	0.00
Manipur	95	221.20	256	8.40	1.20	221.20	204.80	6.72	1.20

District/State	2003-04								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Senapati	10	2.9	3.0	2	0	2.9	2.40	1.60	0.00
Tamenglong	4	4.40	2.02	0	0	4.40	1.61	0.00	0.00
Churachandpur	14	4	8.41	1	0	4.00	6.72	0.80	0.00
Chandel	6	5	3.0	1.10	0	5.00	2.40	0.88	0.00
Ukhrul	7	7	3.0	0.50	0	7.00	2.40	0.40	0.00
Imphal West	13	55	35	0.25	0.30	55.00	28.00	0.20	0.30
Imphal East	26	80	60	3	1.25	80.00	48.00	2.40	1.25
Bishnupur	6	27	38	0.10	0	27.00	30.40	0.08	0.00
Thoubal	9	30	60	0.15	0	30.00	48.00	0.12	0.00
Manipur	95	215.30	212.43	8.10	1.55	215.30	169.94	6.48	1.55

District/State	2004-05								
	No. of farms	Cocoon Production				Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakhs nos.)	Muga (lakhs nos.)	Mulberry	Eri	Tasar	Muga
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Senapati	10	55	0.30	3.50	0	55.00	0.24	2.80	0.00
Tamenglong	4	5	1.00	0.30	0	5.00	0.80	0.24	0.00
Churachandpur	14	20	10	0.60	0	20.00	8.00	0.48	0.00
Chandel	6	6	0.50	0.45	0	6.00	0.40	0.36	0.00
Ukhrul	7	75.42	0.28	0.50	0	75.42	0.22	0.40	0.00
Imphal West	13	85	53	0.75	0.23	85.00	42.40	0.60	0.23
Imphal East	26	145	101	5.35	1.95	145.00	80.80	4.28	1.95
Bishnupur	6	20	40	0.50	0	20.00	32.00	0.40	0.00
Thoubal	9	35	18.20	0.75	0	35.00	14.56	0.60	0.00
Manipur	95	446.42	284.28	12.70	2.18	446.42	227.42	10.16	2.18

Concl'd.

Source: Department of Sericulture, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(a)**District-wise Installed Capacity and electricity Generated during 2006-07**

District / State	Installed Capacity (MW)			Generated (Million KWH)		
	Total	Hydro	Diesel	Total	Hydro	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senapati	37.300	1.300	36.000	2.7653	0.1380	2.6273
Tamenglong	0.744	-	0.744	-	-	-
Churachandpur	0.448	-	0.448	-	-	-
Chandel	0.400	0.400	-	-	-	-
Ukhrul	1.500	1.500	-	-	-	-
Imphal East	0.476	-	0.476	0.0871	-	0.0871
Imphal West	6.184	-	6.184	0.2529	-	0.2529
Bishnupur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thoubal	0.200	-	0.200	-	-	-
Manipur	47.252	3.200	44.052	3.1053	0.1380	2.9673

Source: Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(b)**Progress of Rural Electrification in Manipur**

Year	Number of Villages electrified	Percentage of Villages electrified	Number of Villages not electrified	Percentage of non-electrified Villages
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	1748	80.11	434	19.89
1996-97	1888	86.53	294	13.47
1997-98	1940	88.91	242	11.09
1998-99	1990	91.20	192	8.80
1999-00	2001	91.70	181	8.30
2000-01	2001	91.70	181	8.30
2001-02	2001	86.25	319	13.75
2002-03	2007	86.51	313	13.49
2003-04	1899	81.85	421	18.15
2004-05	1903	82.03	417	17.97
2005-06	1930	83.19	390	16.81
2006-07	1942	83.71	379	16.29

Source: 1. Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.
2. Annual Administrative Report, Power Dept., Manipur, 2006-07

Table No. 8(c)**Power Scenario of Manipur**

Year	Installed Capacity (kw)	Electricity Generated (lakh kwh)	Energy purchased (lakh kwh)	Electricity consumed (mill. kwh)	Inhabited villages according to census	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	12,070	15.30	2,193.90	175.832	2,182	1,487	68.15
1991-92	12,023	28.30	2,515.00	198.206	2,182	1,637	75.02
1992-93	12,222	38.38	2,525.20	198.420	2,182	1,697	77.77
1993-94	12,422	32.68	2,763.51	216.510	2,182	1,525	69.89
1994-95	12,622	29.67	2,712.76	213.738	2,182	1,590	72.87
1995-96	12,371	21.66	2,550.26	247.315	2,182	1,748	80.11
1996-97	12,371	10.71	3,037.99	286.377	2,182	1,888	86.56
1997-98	12,622	6.80	3,463.14	322.180	2,182	1,940	88.91
1998-99	11,845	7.57	3,756.68	179.889	2,182	1,990	91.20
1999-00	11,845	8.29	3,926.73	173.066	2,182	2,001	91.70
2000-01	11,845	4.29	3,556.24	176.936	2,182	2,001	91.70
2001-02	11,845	6.67	3,798.26	167.562	2,320	2,001	86.25
2002-03	47,252	35.77	4,271.84	165.645	2,320	2,007	86.51
2003-04	47,052	42.80	4,313.49	165.383	2,320	1,899	81.85
2004-05	47,252	14.325	5,712.60	141.254	2,320	1,903	82.03
2005-06	47,252	3.140	5,209.86	299.815	2,320	1,930	83.19
2006-07	47,252	31.053	4,412.16	221.882	2,320	1,942	83.71

Source: Electricity Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No	Name of Banks	Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Allahabad Bank	-	-	64	64	1	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	364	364	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axix Bank	-	1	2	5	-	-	1	1
6.	Bank of Baroda	1	1	15	15	3	3	2	3
7.	Bank of India	-	-	8	8	-	-	2	2
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	-	-	17	17	-	-	2	2
12.	Central Bank of India	1	1	104	104	3	3	4	4
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	5	5	-	-	1	1
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
19.	ICICI Bank	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
20.	IDBI Ltd.	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1
21.	Indian Bank	-	-	19	20	-	-	2	2
22.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	17	17	1	1	1	1
23.	Indusind Bank	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
24.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
25.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
26.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
27.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	43	43	-	-	-	-
28.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	-
29.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-
30.	Mizoram Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
33.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	166	167	-	-	-	-
34.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	6	7	2	2	-	-
35.	Punjab National Bank	-	-	45	45	2	2	8	8
36.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
37.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
38.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
39.	State Bank of India	42	42	222	224	17	18	90	90
40.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	47	47	-	-	-	-
41.	Syndicate Bank	-	-	7	8	-	-	2	2
42.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	United Commercial Bank	2	2	98	101	2	2	4	4
44.	Union Bank of India	-	-	41	46	-	-	3	3
45.	United Bank of India	2	2	179	179	15	15	12	12
46.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Vijaya Bank	2	2	11	12	2	2	2	2
	Total:	70	72	1,285	1,314	78	77	191	192

Contd.

Table No. 8(d)
Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks and their Offices in
North Eastern States of India as on 31st March

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Allahabad Bank	-	-	4	4	1	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Axix Bank	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	1
6.	Bank of Baroda	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	2
7.	Bank of India	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
8.	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Bank of Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Cachar Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Canara Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
12.	Central Bank of India	-	-	2	2	10	10	3	3
13.	Centurion Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.	Corporation Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15.	Dena Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Federal Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
17.	Global Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	HDFC Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
19.	ICICI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20.	IDBI Ltd.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Indian Bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
22.	Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
23.	Indusind Bank	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
24.	Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Karnataka Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Lakhimi Gaonua bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Manipur Rural Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Mizoram Rural Bank	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Nagaland Rural Bank	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
32.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
33.	Pragyotish Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Punjab and Sind bank	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
35.	Punjab National Bank	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
36.	South Indian Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Standard Chartered Grindlays Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39.	State Bank of India	25	27	45	45	26	26	35	35
40.	Subansiri Gaonua Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.	Syndicate Bank	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
42.	Tripura Gramin Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91
43.	United Commercial Bank	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	6
44.	Union Bank of India	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	2
45.	United Bank of India	-	1	2	2	2	2	42	42
46.	UTI Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Vijaya Bank	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	Total:	81	86	75	79	58	62	189	194

Concl'd.

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2006-2007, RBI.

Table No. 8(e)**Deposits & Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks of North Eastern Region of India
(as on 31st March)**

(Rs. in crores)

State	2006		2007		Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1472	369	1813	486	25.07	26.81
Assam	20871	8763	25757	11153	41.97	43.30
Manipur	1214	615	1440	769	50.66	53.40
Meghalaya	3148	1239	3876	1389	39.36	35.84
Mizoram	957	493	1208	651	51.52	53.89
Nagaland	1967	439	2249	650	22.32	28.90
Tripura	3408	1078	3994	1357	31.63	33.98
Sikkim	1297	589	1543	807	45.41	52.30
North Eastern Region	34334	13585	41880	17162	39.57	40.98
All India	2093040	1517501	2598821	1949565	72.50	75.02

Source: Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2006-2007, RBI.

Table No. 9(a)**Number of Educational Institutions (2000) in the North-Eastern States of India**

(Number)								
Sl. No.	Institutions	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	University	1	5	2	1	*	1	1
2.	Board of Secondary Education	-	2	2	1	1	1	1
3.	Arts/Science & Commerce Colleges	7	280	50	33	27	32	14
4.	Engineering Colleges	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Medical Colleges	-	7 @	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Agricultural Colleges	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
7.	Veterinary Colleges	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Teacher Training Colleges	-	24	3	1	2	1	1
9.	Junior Colleges (+2 Stage)	-	80	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Higher Secondary Schools (12 + pattern)	68	604	77	40	20	16	215
11.	High School	108	3,967	528	532	352	309	392
12.	Middle School	328	8,017	639	1,041	748	473	421
13.	Primary School	1,289	33,236	2,572	4,685	1,226	1,469	2,968
14.	Pre-primary School	46	199	1	-	-	-	3,406
15.	Teachers Training School	-	1	1	10	2	2	2
16.	Polytechnics	1	8	1	1	2	2	1
17.	Technical and Industrial School	2	32	6	3	1	3	4

* - Campus of NEHU Mizoram

@ - Includes Ayurvedic Colleges.

Source: Selected Education Statistics, 1999-2000 resource Development,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Table No. 9(b)**District-wise number of fair price shops and S.K.Oil Sub-Dealers in Manipur under PDS**

District/State	Fair Price Shop Agents	S.K. Oil Sub-Dealers
1	2	3
Senapati	128	128
Tamenglong	119	37
Churachandpur	168	137
Chandel	123	135
Ukhul	129	144
Imphal East	474	478
Imphal West	621	610
Bishnupur	292	735
Thoubal	497	344
Manipur	2551	2747

Source : 1. Annual Administrative Report 2006-07,
Food & Civil Supplies Department, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 9(c)**Loans and Grants Distributed by the State Govt. to economically weaker sections in Manipur during 1995-96 to 2003-04**

Year	Old Age Pension		Assistance to Dependent Children	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	3,333	39,99,600	272	1,79,897
1996-97	3,333	39,99,600	240	85,006
1997-98	3,541	42,49,200	232	98,360
1998-99	3,452	41,38,000	219	1,49,575
1999-00	3,974	47,64,800	283	2,03,760
2000-01	3,982	47,84,400	257	90,974
2001-02	4,172	62,58,500	288	1,82,336
2002-03	4,242	49,98,000	384	2,40,360
2003-04	10,254	1,22,90,700	554	3,98,880

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Manipur.

Table No. 9(d)**District-wise number of tourist spots and tourist during to 2006-07**

Sl. No.	District/State	2006-07			
		No. of tourist spot	Number of tourist		
			Foreign	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Senapati	3	-	6,394	6,394
2.	Tamenglong	3	-	2,736	2,736
3.	Churachandpur	6	-	4,391	4,391
4.	Chandel	3	-	18,796	18,796
5.	Ukhrul	3	-	472	472
6.	Imphal East	4	66	8,809	8,875
7.	Imphal West	9	197	78,974	79,171
8.	Bishnupur	9	-	-	-
9.	Thoubal	2	-	-	-
	Manipur	42	263	1,20,572	1,20,835

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Manipur.

Table No. 9(e)**Percentage of population below poverty line, India vis-à-vis Manipur**

Year	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Manipur	India	Manipur	India	Manipur	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	52.7	56.4	37.1	49.2	50.0	54.9
1977-78	59.8	53.1	37.6	47.4	54.8	51.8
1983-84	42.6	45.6	26.4	42.2	38.1	44.8
1987-88	39.4	39.1	17.3	40.1	32.9	39.3
1993-94	45.0	37.3	7.7	32.4	33.8	36.0
1999-00	40.0	27.1	7.5	23.6	28.5	26.1
2004-05	22.3	28.3	3.3	25.7	17.3	27.5

Table No. 9(f)**Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe educated job-seekers in Manipur as on 30th June.**

Sl. No.	Category	Job-seekers			
		2005			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Under Matric	1,625	60,294	61,919	45.56
2.	Matriculate	1,455	48,579	50,034	36.81
3.	Intermediate	583	14,099	14,682	10.80
4.	Graduates	472	7,616	8,088	5.95
5.	Medicine/Technology	4	179	183	0.13
6.	Engineering/ graduate	-	1	1	0.00
7.	Agriculture /graduate	1	6	7	0.01
8.	Agri-Engineering/Technology	1	5	6	0.01
9.	Post-Graduates	38	641	679	0.50
10.	Diploma Holder in Engineering Tech.	39	262	301	0.22
11.	Others	4	8	12	0.01
	Total	4,222	1,31,690	1,35,912	100.00

Sl. No.	Category	Job-seekers			
		2006			
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Percentage to total
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Under Matric	1,423	70,553	71,976	45.01
2.	Matriculate	1,935	52,891	54,826	34.29
3.	Intermediate	755	17,912	18,667	11.67
4.	Graduates	612	11,138	11,750	7.35
5.	Medicine/Technology	8	262	270	0.17
6.	Engineering/ graduate	-	1	1	0.00
7.	Agriculture /graduate	1	6	7	0.005
8.	Agri-Engineering/Technology	2	5	7	0.005
9.	Post-Graduates	109	1,097	1,206	0.75
10.	Diploma Holder in Engineering Tech.	95	1,093	1,188	0.74
11.	Others	5	9	14	0.01
	Total	4,945	1,54,967	1,59,912	100.00

Table No. 9(g)
Employment in Public and Private Sectors of Manipur as on 31st March

(' 000 Nos.)

Year	Public Sector					Private Sector				
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi-Govt.		Total	Local Bodies	Large	Small	Total	Grand Total
			Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11
1995-96	4.6	61.4	3.8	3.6	73.4	3.4	1.3	0.5	5.2	78.6
1996-97	4.6	62.2	3.9	3.5	74.2	3.5	1.3	0.5	5.3	79.5
1997-98	4.7	62.7	3.9	3.4	74.7	3.5	1.8	0.5	5.8	80.5
1998-99	4.6	63.8	3.9	3.8	76.1	3.6	1.9	0.5	6.0	82.1
1999-00	4.7	64.0	3.8	3.3	75.8	3.6	2.0	0.6	6.2	82.0
2000-01	4.8	64.6	3.8	3.3	76.5	3.9	2.1	0.6	6.6	83.1
2001-02	4.8	64.3	3.8	3.3	76.2	3.9	2.1	0.6	6.6	82.8

Source: Statistical Abstract of India, 2003.

Table No. 9(h)

Number of Establishment in Public Sector in Manipur from 1990-91 to 2004-05

Sl.No.	Year	Establishment		
		State Govt.	State Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1990-91	515	10	12
2.	1991-92	537	11	12
3.	1992-93	569	25	10
4.	1993-94	622	40	10
5.	1994-95	655	43	10
6.	1995-96	672	48	10
7.	1996-97	689	50	10
8.	1997-98	692	51	10
9.	1998-99	700	51	11
10.	1999-00	700	51	11
11.	2000-01	705	51	11
12.	2001-02	708	51	11
13.	2002-03	716	124	12
14.	2003-04	717	124	12
15.	2004-05	466	94	6

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Manipur.

Table No.10(a)
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 5th ECONOMIC CENSUS (2005)
IN RESPECT OF MANIPUR
(Excluding Crop Production and Plantation)

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Total Number of establishments	57581	47151	104732
	b) Rural-Urban Share of establishments (%)	54.98	45.02	100.00
2.	Percentage of establishments			
	a) Agricultural	9.99	5.39	7.92
	b) Non-Agricultural	90.01	94.61	92.08
3.	a) Number of establishments			
	i) with premises	42646	37458	80104
	ii) without premises	14935	9693	24628
	iii) having 10 or more workers	557	624	1181
	b) Rural-Urban share of establishments			
	i) With premises	74.06	79.44	76.48
	ii) Without premises	25.94	20.56	23.52
	iii) having 10 or more workers	1.0	1.4	1.1
4.	Annual average Growth Rate(%) in establishments over Economic Census 1998	4.84	3.69	4.30
5.	a) Number of persons employed	120355	115721	236076
	b) Rural-Urban Percentage share in employment	50.98	49.02	100.00
6.	Percentage of hired workers to the total persons employed	32.33	45.75	38.91
7.	Percentage of total adult female workers to the total persons employed.	34.34	32.30	33.34
8.	Annual average Growth rate (%) in the total Employment over Economic Census 1998	3.46	1.63	2.52

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur

Table No. 10(b)**Economic Census 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005 At-A-Glance**

Sl. No.	Item	Economic Census				
		1977	1980	1990	1998	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of Enterprises	10,858	34,745	61,264	80,489	1,04,732
1.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	25,527	46,571	59,998	-
1.2	Establishments	10,858	9,218	14,693	20,491	-
2.	Persons usually working in	60,604	1,04,959	1,57,368	2,00,726	2,36,076
2.1	Own Account Enterprises	NC	-	70,955	83,542	-
2.2	Establishments	60,604	-	86,413	1,17,184	-
3.	Average number of workers per enterprises	-	-	2	2	2
4.	Average number of workers per establishment	-	-	6	6	-
5.	Hired workers in all establishments	55,817	55,715	76,520	1,03,921	-
6.	Number of enterprises according to principal characteristics	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Seasonal	-	2,911	3,765	140	-
6.2	Without premises	-	6,800	12,223	12,506	24,628
6.3	With power/fuel	-	4,605	9,045	12,387	-
6.4	Social group of owner	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	Scheduled castes	-	870	2,138	1,841	-
6.4.2	Scheduled tribes	-	5,544	9,756	9,311	-
6.5	Type of ownership	-	-	-	-	-
6.5.1	Private	-	-	10,666	15,787	-
6.5.2	Co-operative	-	-	180	159	-
6.5.3	Public	-	-	-	4,545	-

NC:- Not Covered

- Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Manipur.

Table No. 11**Number of Crimes (IPC Cases) in Manipur during 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	Heads of Crime	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Murder	205	240
2.	Attempt to Murder	265	377
3.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	4	2
4.	Rape	40	20
5.	Kidnapping & Abduction	129	150
5.1	Female	49	83
5.2	Male	80	67
6.	Dacoity	2	3
7.	Robbery	8	12
8.	Burglary	55	69
9.	Theft	292	454
9.1.	Auto thefts	105	152
9.2	Other thefts	187	302
10.	Rioting	60	73
11.	Cheating	82	93
12.	Counterfeiting	9	4
13.	Arson	117	64
14.	Molestation	33	70
15.	Motor Accident	521	536
16.	Extortion	204	245
17.	Other IPC cases	860	847
Total		2886	3259

Source : Police Department, Manipur

Table No.12
Production of Fish and Fish seed in Manipur

Year	Fish Production (in tonnes)		Fish seed Production (No.in millions)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	17,000	16,600	117.00	117.00
2003-04	17,500	17,600	117.50	117.00
2004-05	18,000	17,800	118.00	118.00
2005-06	21,500	18,220	119.00	123.00
2006-07	22,000	18,500	120.00	120.00
2007-08	22,000	15,450*	125.00	115.00*

* As on Dec. 2007

Source : Fisheries Department, Manipur

Table No. 13
District-wise Fish farm, Fish Production and Fishery Revenue for Manipur 2006-2007

District/State	Fisheries Division (Nos.)	Fish farm (Nos.)	Fish Production ('00 Tonnes)	Fishery Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Senapati	2	1	-	-
2. Tamenglong	2	2	-	-
3. Churachandpur	2	2	-	-
4. Chandel	2	2	-	-
5. Ukhrul	2	1	-	-
6. Imphal East	2	3	-	-
7. Imphal West	2	2	-	-
8. Bishnupur	2	3	-	-
9. Thoubal	2	2	-	-
10.Total	18	18	185	5.20

- Not available

Source : Fisheries Department, Manipur

Table No.14
Performance of Excise Department, Manipur

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Revenue collected*	Prohibition	
		Cases detected (nos.)	Compound fees/fines collected
1	2	3	4
2003-04	294.55	1476	11.88
2004-05	305.45	1294	10.69
2005-06	319.16	1332	12.09
2006-07	362.60	945	6.64
2007-08 (Dec.2007)	276.99	799	5.42

*Relates to revenue collected by the Excise Department, Manipur in the form of excise duty levied from liquor procured by the Military and Para-Military forces deployed in Manipur.

Source : Excise Department, Manipur

Table No. 15

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in North Eastern States of India
(As on 31st July 2004)

(Area in sq. kms.)

State/All India	National Park		Wildlife sanctuaries		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468	11	7606	13	10075
Assam	5	1978	16	888	21	2866
Manipur	1	40	5	707	6	747
Meghalaya	2	267	3	34	5	302
Mizoram	2	200	5	775	7	975
Nagaland	1	202	3	20	4	222
Sikkim	1	1784	6	265	7	2049
Tripura	-	-	4	603	4	603
All-India	90	36882	502	120051	592	156934

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2005 and 2006

Table No. 16

Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in North Eastern States of India, 2003-04
(As on 31st March)

('000 number)

State/All India	Public sector					Private Sector		Grand total (Col. 2 to Col. 8)
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	Larger Estts.	Smaller Estts.	
			Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	76.0	313.5	69.5	53.1	13.0	563.6	8.4	1097.2
Manipur	4.5	61.9	4.2	3.4	4.0	2.0	0.6	80.6
Meghalaya	16.6	37.7	7.8	7.7	2.8	7.2	2.1	81.9
Mizoram	0.8	33.5	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	-	41.5
Nagaland	4.4	59.0	2.4	1.9	0.3	2.0	1.5	71.5
Tripura	2.0	92.6	4.2	2.8	8.9	12.5	0.4	123.3
All India	3027.4	7221.9	3302.8	2519.1	2125.6	7233.9	1012.0	26442.7

Larger Estts.-Establishments employing 25 or more workers.

Smaller Estts.- Establishments employing 10 to 24 workers.

Source : Statistical Abstract of India, 2005 and 2006

Table No. 17
Districtwise release of fund under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
2007-08

Sl. No.	District	Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Central share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senapati	-	-	-
2.	Tamenglong	-	4.83	4.83
3.	Churachandpur	35.99	12.00	47.99
4.	Chandel	-	-	-
5.	Ukhrul	-	-	-
6.	Imphal East	-	-	-
7.	Imphal West	-	-	-
8.	Bishnupur	33.30	11.10	44.40
9.	Thoubal	-	-	-
Total :		69.29	27.93*	97.22*

* Excluding Rs. 4.89 lakhs for participation of 20 SHGs in the SARAS Fair at Kolkata & Delhi

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 18
Fund released during 2007-08 under S.G.S.Y. (Special)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Project	Fund released (Rs. in lakhs)		
			Centre	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamenglong	Cane & Bamboo works	150.00	-	150.00
2.	Ukhrul	Weaving works	171.21	31.26	202.47
3.	Senapati	Dairy farming	-	8.92	8.92
Total :			321.21	40.18	361.39

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 19
Districtwise fund released under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) scheme during 2007-08 (upto ending Dec., 2007)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Project	Released (Rs. in lakhs)			Area to be covered (in Hect.)
			Centre	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Senapati	3	360.13	31.19	391.32	3300
2.	Tamenglong	2	261.87	24.00	285.87	2100
3.	Chandel	3	303.02	27.75	330.77	2130
4.	Imphal East	3	-	29.25	29.25	2550
5.	Thoubal	1	53.48	4.88	58.36	975
Total :		12	978.50	117.07	1095.57	11055

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 20**Districtwise roads to be covered under PMGSY (Bharat Nirman) Phase-V and sanctioned costs of the works 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	No. of new roads to be constructed	No. of roads to be upgraded	Total sanctioned costs (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Senapati	10	-	2228.79
2.	Tamenglong	3	-	1516.89
3.	Churachandpur	10	-	3240.84
4.	Chandel	4	1	1370.01
5.	Ukhrul	5	-	1669.28
6.	Imphal East	9	-	1215.41
7.	Imphal West	3	2	652.22
8.	Bishnupur	-	4	1027.11
9.	Thoubal	3	4	2312.45
Total :		47	11	15233.00

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 21**Districtwise release of funds under the MLALADP scheme during 2007-08**

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of MLAs (in nos.)	Fund released to DRDAs (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Senapati	6	210
2.	Tamenglong	3	105
3.	Churachandpur	6	210
4.	Chandel	2	70
5.	Ukhrul	3	105
6.	Imphal East	11	385
7.	Imphal West	13	455
8.	Bishnupur	6	210
9.	Thoubal	10	350
Total :		60	2100

Source : Department of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 22**Financial and Physical Achievement under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			No. of households issued Job Cards
		Centre	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tamenglong	1500.00	118.00	1618.00	21550
2	Churachandpur	1710.92	48.64	1759.56	44434
3	Chandel	364.83	14.17	379.00	24344
Total		3575.75	180.81	3756.56	90329

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 23**Financial and Physical Achievement under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			Foodgrains Released (Tonnes)
		Centre	State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Senapati	240.12	159.04	399.16	1268
2	Ukhrul	164.91	100.05	264.96	1402
3	Imphal East	182.5	140.65	323.15	1232
4	Imphal West	160.15	106.06	266.21	1847
5	Bishnupur	169.95	88.94	258.89	1306
6	Thoubal	195.17	129.26	324.43	1501
Total		1112.8	724.00	1836.80	8556

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur

Table No. 24**Financial and Physical Achievement under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), 2007-08**

Sl. No.	District	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)			No. of Houses	
		Centre	State	Total	New	Upgraded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Senapati	139.43	40.19	179.62	351	193
2	Tamenglong	139.75	41.70	181.45	351	193
3	Churachandpur	130.09	65.12	195.21	568	321
4	Chandel	56.85	28.46	85.31	248	136
5	Ukhrul	72.53	21.01	93.54	183	101
6	Imphal East	-	43.90	43.90	140	70
7	Imphal West	31.82	15.93	47.75	153	76
8	Bishnupur	21.34	10.67	32.01	102	51
9	Thoubal	71.95	36.01	107.96	345	173
Total		663.76	303.00	966.76	2441	1305

Source : Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Manipur